eldest son's residence in Hammersmith, where soon very careful about moral ones, and that, where the after he died full of years and honour. Some of the fear of God has no influence, they are not likely to be descendants of this royal clergyman are still living in seriously affected by any sentiment of real regard or

# THE CHURCH,

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Change delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, at the l'riennial Visitation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

The Steadiness of the Church's Lucius, or the Flight of Constantine.

nation in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the rather than adopt it as a duty; and to fulfil its offices 22nd August next. Candidates for Orders, whether only when what they deem other more important of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for engagements do not interfere. And it is the more Examination at the Rectory, at Cobourg, with the painful to witness this doubting, and neutrality, and usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wed- halting between two opinions, in the all important nesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Churchwardens, and other parishioners of those places, respectively, on business connected with the temporal Society in the several places named in the following

may require to be instituted and inducted into his hear must be repugnant to their tastes and habits; Cure, will please notify the Archdeacon of such wish where they must continually hear disagreeable truths; as soon as convenient.

Niagara	. Wednesday,	Aug.	25,	3	P.M.	
Chippawa						
Bertie, St. John's Ch		16	44	6	P.M.	
Fort Erie	Friday,	*	27,	11	A.M.	
Township of Dunn,						
Christ Church	Saturday,	**	28,	3	P.M.	
Port Robinson	Monday,	*	30,	1	P.M.	
Thorold	.Tuesday,				A.M.	
St. Catharines	. "	16	44	6	P.M.	
Port Dalhousie	. Wednesday,	, Sept	. 1,	11	A.M.	
Jordan		**	66	6	P.M.	
Grimsby	Thursday,	**	2,	11	A.M.	

A list of similar appointments for the Home and Simcoe Districts, to be undertaken during the month of September, will be published shortly.

self, with no other spur to compassion than natural fellowship and communion with Christ is necessary for and worn them out with incessant toil; and when they ship and despise his ordinances? implored, by looks and signs of distress, some little the language of Pharaoh's task-masters, 'Ye are idle, evidence of the power of religion upon the heart, or of they may labour therein."

this holy day to religious duties and exercises of devo- the performance of this duty will sometimes bear this tion, but the same gracious God who appointed its unhappy exception, the converse will not: although most needful rest? We find that his own chosen the punctual attendant at the house of God is not of mon prayer and hear the Law read and expounded .-week,"-consecrated henceforth as the Christians' neglect the public worship of God. Sabbath, in honour of their Lord's resurrection,-for the purpose of prayer, breaking of bread, giving of may often exist without the spirit, yet it is equally thanks, and making collections for the poor. And in true and undeniable, that there cannot be the spirit of correspondence with these original precepts and ex- religion without some accompanying appearance or amples, it is a rule with the whole Christian world to form. Were a person who is a punctual or frequent set apart for religious exercises this holy day,-to attendant at the house of God, but who at the same "pay unto the Lord their yows in the presence of all time led a vicious or immoral life, to lay claim to the

the world? Who will deny that it is, under God, a the pretension; but, on the other hand, were an indichief instrument of maintaining amongst mankind the vidual of moral life, and apparently of decent and knowledge, the sense, and the practice of religion; and well-regulated demeanour, who is at the same time that, were it abandoned, the world would soon relapse habitually neglectful of the duties of the devotion in into irreligion, ignorance, vice, and confusion? It is God's holy house, -were such an one to make similar no fanciful inference this, -no random conjecture; for professions of religion, we should be equally bound to experience proves it. When the Jews forsook the reject them as unfounded and vain. assembling of themselves together, polluted the Sabbaths, and ceased to observe them in the full sense of idolatry, and their desertion by God, their subjection to their enemies, and at last the destruction of their the hardening of the heart consequent upon a continu-

crucified Saviour, by precept and example, enjoined? THY MIND, AND WITH ALL THY STRENGTH." What reason can they offer against the inference, that if it be neglected by them, similar misfortunes,-prihas it not been the character of the faithful, and decompels to the exercise of this duty.

manifests it? Does not the humble man and the exalted man, the poor and the affluent, in short all upon religious duties? If we look round about us, from the columns of the Examiner. and take the aggregate of our acquaintance far and near, shall we not observe that they who are attentive to this duty, who are strict observers of the sanctity of the Sabbath, who are steady and habitual in their attendance at God's house, who faithfully and devoutly wait upon all the ordinances of religion, are not only, as a general rule, more respected, but more prosperous and more happy than such as neglect these duties?-And, on the other hand, is it not the case that they who are habitually neglectful of such duties, cast as it were a reproach upon their own individual reputation, -that they come to be looked upon with distrust and

fore settled a curate in Wooley, and retired to his who are indifferent to religious obligations will not be true concern for man. If it be a feeling of pride, or independence, or selfishness,—for some one or other of these it is that sways them,—which deters men from doing honour to their God and Saviour by reverentially fulfilling all the duties of his Sabbath-day, we cannot from such expect the temper or the conduct which will render them sound and conscientious in the duties that they owe to their fellow-men.

It is true we are to make a distinction between those who habitually or entirely neglect these duties, and those who discharge them occasionally and imperfectly. But in these last we have almost as much to condemn as in the first. With them there is, evidently, no settled feeling, no fixedness of principle upon the THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordi- subject : they appear to make a convenience of religion, business of religion, when all is earnestness and vigour and devotion in the business of the world. While the THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to visit the slightest impediments,—the roads, the weather, or a several Parishes and Missions in the Niagara District trifling ailment,-will cause some professing Chrison the days mentioned below. Morning, or Evening, tians to break off on the Lord's holy day from the Prayer will be held in the Churches therein named at appointed union and communion with him, obstacles the hours stated; immediately after which, the Archdeacon would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, acquisition of a little worldly gain, or it may be amuseent, on an ordinary day.

That they who have given themselves up to vice, and spiritual well-being of their parishes or missions. profaneness, or immorality, should should be naviour in this. He would, at the same time the knows an Church bad as it is, is at least consistent with the rest of their conduct. It is but natural that they who are doing habitual violence to their Christian obligations, should Any Clergyman within the Niagara District, who avoid the house of God where everything they see and where, from the very nature of the duties which are stated and pressed, conscience must, in time, become startled and alarmed. Nor is it any wonder that scoffers at religion, -who have no fear of God before their eyes, and who would believe, if they could, that there is no state of future punishment, no eternity of woe and darkness,-it is no wonder that such as these should avoid those places where their evil practices are exposed, and those terrors are announced which they would fain treat as the mere tricks of priest-

craft, or the dreams of superstition. But in the case of those who professedly entertain some regard for sacred things,—who avow themselves lency is desirous of extending to the Church of the Empire Christians, who are claiming the privileges and even in all these Provinces, as well from personal conviction Christians, who are claiming the privileges and even admitting the responsibilities of Christians,-what excuse can there be for them, if they do not religiously It has been often, and most correctly, remarked that grace? If they will be judged by the practice of the institution of the SABBATH-DAY is one that never God's people under the Law, or of the Apostles and could have emanated from man,-that its very exis- first Christians, they must stand condemned; or if tence bespeaks its Divine origin. "For," says Bishop they would appeal to the sense and fitness of Christian us, and to the glory of Almighty God, is our fervent and Porteus, "had man, unfeeling man, been left to him- duty, then they must be condemned also. If, indeed, instinct, or unassisted reason, there is but too much the preservation of our spiritual health and welfare, ground to apprehend he would have been deaf to the how is this to be kept up,-how are people to retain cries of his labouring brethren, would have harassed their "part and lot" in him, if they neglect his wor-

Not that we mean to overlook or deny the fact, intermission, would perhaps have answered them in that attendance at the house of God is not alone an the influence of grace in the inner man. We shall even concede the truth of the assertion, that some, who are punctual in the discharge of this duty, have no more real godliness or true religion about them. ye are idle. There shall not aught of your daily tasks the influence of grace in the inner man. We shall be diminished; let more work be laid upon them, that even concede the truth of the assertion, that some, And what, we may ask, could have suggested,— no more real godliness or true religion about them what could have dictated the general appropriation of than others who neglect it altogether. Yet, although people flocked, on that holy day, to the temple pecu- necessity always a religious person, it cannot be said city, they resorted to the synagogues to join in com- punctual attendant there. It is impossible that the individual who is rightly impressed with religious To the redeemed Israel, too, our Savionr said, feelings, -who is earnest and sincere in the desire to "Where two or three are gathered together in my honour his Maker, -and who prefers his soul's eternal name, there am I in the midst of them." His first welfare to the passing interests of time, -- it is imposconverts and disciples set apart the "first day of the sible that such a person can lightly or habitually

Although it is too true that the form of religio his people," even "in the Courts of the Lord's house." character of being religious on the ground of the Without it, indeed, what would be the picture of honour paid to that religious duty, we should reject

Excuses, in short, touching such a duty, only aggravate, instead of extenuating, the neglect and the sin. the duty, it is well known that they relapsed into Confession, repentance, and amendment, are what are required here, -not prevarication, self-delusion, and city and devastation of their country was the conse- ance in this indolent, carcless and irreligious state. The futility of such excuses will at once be apparent,-And why shall not the rule hold good amongst the reality and the extent of duty will be seen and MY VALUED FRIENDS AND BELOVED PARISHIONERS: Christians? What ground for exemption can they admitted, by a reference to this Divine command, plead from the claims of a commandment which the "Thou shall Love the Lord thy God with all Word of God himself originally announced, and their THY HEART, AND WITH ALL THY SOUL, AND WITH ALL

As we have no desire to circulate statements which, vate affliction and public distress, -will ensue; and, in point of fact, are incorrect; and as none of our on the other hand, that if it be religiously kept, God's Correspondents, we are sure, would be unwilling that blessing and favour will attend the obedience? Where they should be set right where they happen to have fallen into inaccuracy; we very readily afford the vout, and consistent amongst the servants of Christ, Rev. Dr. Ryerson the opportunity of contradicting a to be conscientiously strict in this assembling of them- few particulars in the letter of "H. C. C." on Educaselves together? And where has not the vicious, and tion, which appeared in our last. It is somewhat immoral, and irreligious community been marked by a special neglect of this duty? Who is there, indeed, the Colonist is in defence of his darling theories, than that can plead his sincere hope that he is reconciled the Superintendent of Education is in the vindication to God, and yet will keep himself habitually aloof of what to him is likely to be a little more valuable from the courts of His holy house? Who can call than the contents of a few editorials, however wise himself a true Christian, animated by a lively faith in and convincing their author may consider them to be. the Redeemer of souls, and heartily desirous of pleas- Whatever may be the extent of the Colonist's experi- Church. ing God and obtaining his blessing, who, week after ence in systems of education, or his keen discernment week, and it may be month after month, keeps away of everything calculated to promote the advancement from the sacred courts of the Lord's house? On the of learning; and although an individual who procontrary, a sound Christian faith provokes, urges, pounds his oracles with so much confidence may rea-We may go further and add, does not the strict and they are called in question; we think that our consonably be expected to feel some mortification when conscientious observance of this standing Christian temporary's reputation would not have suffered at all, obligation, shed a lustre upon every character which if he had treated H. C. C. with the respectful courtesy due to a man who can express his thoughts in language quite as chaste and appropriate, at least,-if descriptions of persons, obtain a greater share of re- not so dictatorial,—as that which usually appears in spect throughout the community, -more honour in the Colonist; and who would scarcely be charged, by society,—more confidence reposed in them, if they are any one who can distinguish one kind of writing from found to be punctual and diligent in their attendance another, with borrowing either his style or his opinions

> We have to request that those of our Exchange Newspapers, which have hitherto been sent to Cobourg, be transmitted henceforward to Toronto.

## Communication.

To the Editor of The Church. REV. SIR.-I observe in this day's Church, a communication over the signature of "H. C. C.," containing several mis-statements as well as not a little silly gossip. -that they come to be looked upon with distrust and suspicion; upon the very natural principle that people mer, I beg permission to correct.

"H. C. C." more than insinuates—he assumes—that I am the author of certain articles which have appeared before the public on European Theories of Education; whereas I am not the author, directly or indirectly, of

one line of those articles.

"H. C. C." states that I prosecuted my "grand tour" in Europe "at no small charge to the public purse;" a statement utterly unfounded, as my tour was made without one farthing's "charge to the public purse,"—besides which, I paid out of my own salary the gentleman who performed my duties during my absorbed from Canada. erformed my duties during my absence from Canada.

These statements would have remained unnoticed by

me, had they appeared in no other than the channels from which "H. C. C." seems to have borrowed them in his "grand tour" of research for materials to gratify his appearently pugnacious disposition—judging from his speeches and communications.

eeches and communications.

I need only observe farther, that "H. C. C." misrepre sents my sentiments as much as he does my acts, and that ample evidence might be adduced of my having pursued a course in my official duties in any but a spirit of hostility to the Anglo-Canadian Branch of the Catholic

Before "H. C. C." proceeds again to indulge his cacoe thes scribendi, it may be well for him to be satisfied of two things,—that he comprehends the "Acts" and principles about which he attempts to reason, and that he is certain of facts which he presumes to assert.

Your's very respectfully,

EGERTON RYERSON.

Education Office, Toronto, 2nd July, 1847.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES, Earl of His Execution the Right Honoratole of British Elgin and Kineardine, Governor-General of British McChief maint over the Provinces of Control of Prince Scotia, New Brunswich, and the Island of Prince

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto in the Province of Canada, in Visitation assembled, re-spectfully beg leave to avail ourselves of the present ocasion of our official meeting to offer to your Excellency our cordial congratulations on your appointment to the

Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Government of this Province.
Your Excellency's charge is a most high and important one; and annexed to the duties pertaining to the admin-istration of civil and secular affairs, we feel well assured that your Excellency views with a peculiar interest the discharge of those functions which are connected with the religious welfare and moral improvement of this ex-

tensive Province.

We are acting, as we humbly believe, in accordance with the well-known Scriptural principle, that "Kings should be the nursing fathers and Queens the nursing mothers of the Church" of Christ upon earth, in confidently anticipating at the hands of your Excellency, as the Representation of the contraction of the protection and tative of our most gracious Sovereign, that protection and encouragement, which, we feel well assured, your Exceland predilection as from the high office with which you have been so worthily entrusted.

That the Father of Mercies may vouchsafe to your employ the holy day which is specially set apart for Excellency in the arduous duties, to the discharge of their improvement in holiness and their growth in which you have been called, that wisdom, aid, and blessing which come from Him alone; and that your Excel-lency's administration may conveniently conduce to the peace and welfare of this important colony, to the extension and stability of the Church of Christ planted amongst humble prayer.

> MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,-I sincerely thank you for your congratulations on my appointment to the Government of this Province.

> I am sensible that the material and social advancement of a people is inseparably connected with its religious welfare, and I rejoice to find that Canada enjoys the in-estimable advantage of possesssing a body of clergy ex-emplary in their lives and devoted to the duties of their

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

(From the Cobourg Star of June 16.) ADDRESS

To the Venerable A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Rector of Cobourg, and Archdeacon of York, &c. &c.

honour which has been recently conferred on you.

This token of the high estimation in which you are held by the Church, we believe to have been eminently deserved by you, for the unwearied energy and constant

the manifold duties of your high and sacred calling.

The career of usefulness in which you are so much distinguished, doubtless brings to you your best reward, in the unmixed barnings of an account. the unmixed happiness of an approving conscience; but, we trust, that the publicly expressed opinion of a congregation over whom you have presided for nearly twenty years, and who have been constant witnesses of your un-remiting exertions to advance the spiritual welfare of all who have happily been placed under your charge, will

not be unacceptable to you.

We have great pleasure in using this opportunity to offer our testimony of the admirable manner in which you have conducted the Theological Institution, the direction of which has so judiciously been entrusted to you; and we are confident that the members of the Church throughout the Province are deeply sensible of the great benefits conferred by your labours, in the formation of a Ministry well instructed in the sound doctrines of our sacred religion.

We earnestly hope that you will be long spared to fulfil

the important duties imposed on you by the high office you now occupy, and that continued blessings may always be permitted to follow your efforts to promote the divine pjects of your sacred mission.
[Signed by one hundred and sixty persons, of which

undred and thirty-two are heads of families.]

To the Members of the Congregation of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg.

In receiving this renewed evidence of your unwearied kindness and regard, my only regret is that I cannot adequately express my sense of the indulgence and good-will

which prompted it.

In a few weeks I shall have completed the twentieth year of my residence amongst you; and it is with senti-ments of peculiar thankfulness to Almighty God, that I am permitted to look back upon this long term of our reionship as pastor and flock as one, on my own part, of interrupted satisfaction and comfort. And that this retrospect has been allowed to afford me so much refreshment and joy, I cannot but feel to be ascribable in a large degree to your own Christian forbearance, to your wil gness to overlook admitted deficiencies and infirmities. exertion and the attempts at the discharge of duty have

een well-meant and sincere.
We have gone on from small beginnings to what we We have gone on from small beginnings to that the may venture to believe a healthful and vigure as spiritual growth: our congregation has been very largely increased since the commencement of my ministrations here: and God has been pleased, in a high degree, to prosper our the preexertions to maintain in its efficient working the pre-eminently excellent and holy organization of our beloved

I thank you cordially for the kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to advert to the School for the training up of Ministers of the Church which has been temporarily established amongst our selves, and of which I have been entrusted with the charge and direction by our revered Diocesan. A contemplation of the advantages which an Institution of this kind is calculated in so high a degree to yield, cannot but cause us to indulge the hope that we shall soon be permitted, either through private munificence or public bounty, to see it extended and consolidated upon a scale ensurate with the great and growing necessities of

Our privileges as members of a pure branch of the Church Catholic are great and inestimable: and we shall not allow ourselves to forget that these correspondently increase our responsibilities. The sound system of teaching of the Church will only prove our conder The sound system of pure tion, if we neglect the practical duty to be watchful and diligent, devout and holy, ourselves. Let us give, then, to one another the benefit of our hearty mutual prayers; that we, the shepherds of the redeemed Israel, may not stand confounded and self-condemned when it shall be asked, "Where is the flock that was given thee, thy beautiful flock?"—and that you, as the Lord's purchased heritage, may be brought to "the green pastures and still waters" of a blissfu! and eternal world

A. N. BETHUNE. Rectory, Cobourg, June 10, 1847.

The Churchwardens of Trinity Church, Galt, called taking measures for carrying that most desirable im-

provement into immediate effect. The Rev. Mr. Boome estimates; when it was unanimously resolved that the estimate of Mr. John Ross be accepted, and that he enter

nto securities to commence the work forthwith.

A subscription was then entered into to raise the means for paying the contractor, when, although scarcely a dozen persons were present, the sum of £55 10s. was put down, which has since been considerably increased.—GaltReporter, 25th ult.

From the Morning Herald. The tomb has now closed over the greatest and the most successful agitator of modern times; he has died, not in the Rome of the popes, but in Genoa the superb, well called the Rome of the ocean, and he sleeps his last sleep far from the land in which he was born, and from that ocean beside which his childhood was cradled. The image of death should at any ime disarm resentment; and how much more eloquently and owerfully does death appeal to us when invested with attributes so sad and so mournful—so taming in every way to hu-man pride, and so contrasted to a renown not merely European, man pride, and so contrasted to a renown not merely European, but stretching from pole to pole—world-wide, in truth, in its immense extent. Under the influence—if not in the presence of such circumstances—we shall speak of the man who is for ever gone, with all the impartiality and soberness of history, not allowing one angry, injurious, or insulting thought to sully an obituary in which we desire no triumph but the triumph of truth. O'Connell was born at a place called Carhen, in the County of Kerry, somewhere about 1773 or 1774. His parents were of the humblest—not to say of the lowliest rank, but distinguished by that shrewdness and sagacity so often found among the Kerry, and, indeed, generally among the Irish pea-

On this subject we do not care curiously to dwell, and would willingly pass from it but that it was a remarkable foible of O'-Connell, to wish to be considered and received as a man of an-cient family and lineage. Neither to family nor to the Milesian O had the late member for Cork the slightest pretension, and O had the late member for Cork the slightest precession, and it is well known to every one connected with the sister country that the O'Connells of Kilgorey—the branches of Limerick and Clare—disorment the contempt, they away, called Daniel Connell. On the avocations or calling of either Morgan or Maurice O'Connell, the father and uncle of ther Morgan or Maurice O'Connell, the father and under of the remarkable man of whom we are speaking, unlike a morn-ing contemporary, we observe a studied silence, our object being not to wound the living, or to give pain in the slightest degree any branch of Mr. O'Connell's family. Suffice it to say, that both uncle and father acquired considerable property, and their united object seems to have been to afford as good an education as possible (for the uncle was without children) to the offspring of Morgan—Daniel and his brothers. On the 30th January, 1794, Daniel entered Lincoln's Inn

as a student, under the name of Daniel Connell. In Easter Term, 1796, he was admitted of the King's Inn, Dublin, as Daniel Connell: and two years afterwards, namely, in Easter Term, 1798, he was called in due course to the Irish bar. The instances in which a young barrister falls early into business are exceedingly rare in any country, and are still rarer in Ireland than in England. During several years, therefore, the profession of Mr. O'Connell allowed him abundant leisure, which he employed not merely in mastering his profession, but in stu-dies of a more liberal and discursive nature. It is insinuated, in a morning journal, that the bent of Mr. O'Connell's opinions during his sojourn at Lincoln's Inn were Toryish, but any one who has ever been associated with him professionally or in consultation abundantly knows, that he was fond of exhibiting a copy of "Coke Lyttleton" which he had read before October 1794, the epoch of Hardy's trial, and in which the most demoeratic doctrines and opinions were written in the margin.— From the outset of his career at the Irish bar, also, he took a popular part-for his first political act as a barrister was to ap pend his name to the bar petition against the legislative union. About the year 1806 Mr. O'Connell first came into notice on his circuit, and in 1807, 8, 9, and 10, rose slowly, but surely, into business in the Four Courts of Dublin. In the year 1809 he was a leading, if not the most influential member of the Ca-tholie Board, a society organised and disciplined by him into a species of minor Irish Parliament. In the conflicts of the de-legates and the board with the executive government, he was one of the counsel engaged for the traversers, and his efforts on this occasion procured him augmented professional renown, and nereased political consideration and popularity. From this period till Easter Term in 1813, he steadily and daily rose in public favour as a professional man, and in the July of that ear, in the sittings after Trinity Term, obtained and merited year, in the sittings after Frinity Lerm, obtained and merited the renown of a great advocate, for his defence of Magee, then proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, for the publication of a libel on the administration of the Duke of Richmond. From 1813 to 1823 Mr. O'Connell was employed, either as leader or as junior, in almost every important case before the common law courts of his country, whether in Banc or Nisi Prius.—Like two of the most eminent Irish barristers. Messrs. Holmes and Perrin, be did not covet any Chancery business, and, without any imputation on his foreusic fame, it may be averred Mr. O'Connell's popular talents and great powers as an advacote and dexterous manager of causes more eminently fitted him for common law labour. In this field, from the period we have any trusty record, his name will be found in nearly every important case .... Where the members of the Tempte who would laugh to corn the best specimens of Mr. O'Connell's special pleading we can only say that such men are clearly not lawyers, for is impossible to read and understand any argument of Mr. O'-Connell's in the books, involving a matter of pleading, without perceiving that he was a thorough master of the science of law nerally, and of pleading as a branch thereof. In the year 1823, in the fulness of forensic fame, Mr. O'Connell founded the Roman Catholic Association, and from this period he came proceeded on a deputation from his co-religionists to the people of England; but notwithstanding his strenuous efforts, the question of emancipation remained uncarried, and he returned to his profession of agitator and advocate, with renewed zest.— The election of 1826 afforded him fresh scope, and his achievements at Waterford, Monahan, and Westmeath gave him heart and hope to gird himself up for the victory of Clare.
O'Connell, repulsed as a martyr in 1828, was legitimately

eturned in 1829, and since that long period of 18 years his career has been before, and is fresh in the recollection of, the English public. Whatever may be the opinion of Englishmen in general on the question of what was called Catholic Emanion, no Briton, whatever may be his creed or party, will ontend that O'Connell, feeling himself in a position of social, rofessional, and political inferiority, was not fully justified in endeavouring, by every legitimate means, to place himself on a level with his more fortunate fellow-subjects. For these efforts we in no degree blame him, and without pronouncing any opin-ion on the justice, policy, or fruits of the so-called Catholic Emancipation Act, we freely sympathise with the struggles of a man proclaiming, and we suppose believing, himself oppressed till 1829 But the measure once carried, whether by apostacy, tergiversation, and the basest deception, or from the highest and oblest motives, it was the duty of O'Connell to have subsided into the rank of a quiet citizen, if he were not prepared to accept judicial honours from the government which emancipated

Instead of acting this honester and nobler part, the demagogue of 1809 and 1825, whose cause of grievance was removed, opened—despite of his asseverations, promises, and sworn oaths
—fresh ground of grievance and of quarrel, and the treasonable
and impossible question of Repeal was opened for no other purpose than to raise a personal rent, by which Mr. O'Counell, om first to last, must have pocketed £300,000, or six times the sum which Grattan received for giving a bloodless revolu-

tion and a nationality to his country.

Here that portion of the man's character is presented, on which we desire not to dwell. His staunchless exertions were, however, continued till the dugs of Ireland were drained dry, and until famine and fever overspread and wasted a laud for centuries torn by faction, if not wasted by war. In the last agony of his country he abandoned the land whose praises he had so often sung, and for whose independence he had so often sworn to live and to die. Such is the man whom Ireland has ost, and she can well afford to lose him—for, though it is not every day you can find so able a working man, you may, any morning of the 365, find an honester, a sincerer, and a more raightforward character. As an Irish Barrister, men of more renius, greater advocates, more accomplished, more eloquent, and more learned persons had preceded him—as, for instance, Burrowes, Ball, and others; there were even more educated and learned men, not merely as scholars but as lawyers in his own communion, as Bellew, Rice, Lynch, Sculley, Hussey, &c.; but in practical every-day talent-in the talent of mov and doing business—in gaining an ascendancy over the minds of others by any means, whether fair or foul—in winning verdicts and causes—in causing the popular heart to vibrate and the masses to move to his wildest bidding, whether as jurymen citizens, O'Connel! surpassed all his predecessors as well as all his successors. He surpassed them all, also, with the single exception of Plunket, in the power of clear statement, and Plunket he far surpassed in the legal structure of his understanding. As a counsel arguing common law questions in Banc, O'Connell was, to our humble comprehension, never equalled in modern times in England, and certainly never sursed. He was as grave, as learned, and as great a master of pression as well as a promptness and elasticity about him which the English lawyers wanted. As a jury speaker he was surassed, in genius and eloquence, by Curran and Erskine, but e probably managed causes better than either of them, stated acts equally well, and principles of law more clearly and more

As a mob and hustings orator, O'Connell was unequalled, hut as a parliamentary speaker he took no very high rank.— He was wanting in grace, taste, tact, and literature; and though his readiness, promptitude, and presence of mind, quick wittedness, and Nisi Prius art, were copiously drawn on, he never ranked, and never could rank, as a first or even as a second rate parliamentary speaker, though there were not wanting occasions in which he produced a greater impression than any man since the days of Canning and Brougham. writer, O'Connell exhibited still less pretensions than a parlia-mentary speaker. He had all the defects of the Gallo Hibernian school-the false taste, fustian clap-trap, and wordiness, a meeting of the congregation, on Monday, to decide on certain estimates sent in for Pewing the Church, and coarse and over-familiar wit, frequent pathos, unequal strength, relieved occasionally by great vigour, exquisite shrewdness, a and occasional eloquence.

As a legislator, Mr. O'Connell will not be remembered, for, inhabitants of the populous cities of Montreal and Quebec; and twithstanding his abundant promises, there is not a single statute or measure of useful legal, social, or political reform, word, he had no pretensions. He had no knowledge of science, possessed little Latin, and still less Greek. Even in French literature, strange to say, he was not profound, but he read all new works of merit with eagerness and avidity, and talked of jects than the authors treating of them.

As a man and as a member of society he was pleasant and

overflowing with animal spirits, and agreeable, if you allowed him to have unrestrained his wanton will. But as he was very vain, very shallow, very clever, and very ready, with a rich vein of humor, and an irrepressible tendency to drollery and ridicule, if you contradicted or checked him he became vulgar, boisterous, and overbearing, and you saw before you the smart, unscrupulous, subtle, legal-minded, unprincipled, under-bred upstart, who would have victory in spite of fact, of truth, and reason. Till he attained the age of fifty and upwards, the man had always been the despotic king of a society of half bred Helts. Had he been born and mixed socially among gentlemen in early life he had been of a social commerce more engag-ing and bearable, for he was not a vicious or ill-disposed man

at heart, but merely a vulgar person.

From littleness of mind and jealousy, however, he was no exempt, and too of en his Irish readiness and roughness degenerated into coarsness. The smallest contradiction, either from an adversary—from a neutral, or even from a friend, threw him off his centre, and in such season he forgot the respect due to others and to himself. As a barrister, writer, popular orator, and private member of society, he co stantly shocked one's sense of propriety, and offended every canon of criticism and every rule of conduct. For sex, for age, for rank, condition calling—nay, even for truth itself, he too often showed no respect. The great Irishmen who had preceded him—the Burkes, the Floods, the Yelvertons, the Burghs, the Grattans, the Sheridans, the Bushes, the Plunkets, the Burrowes, the Balls—were men of genius, scholars, gentlemen in birth and breeding; but O'Connell, without being a genius, a scholar, or a gentleman, in any sense of the word, has swayed the mass of nankind, for good or evil, more than the galaxy of Irish great-

mankind, for good or evil, more than the galaxy of Irish greatness that preceded him.

A juvenile contemporary (the Daily News) would from this
circumstance raise O'Connell above all his greater predecessors
But, apply this style of reasoning generally, and Robespierre,
Marat, St. Just, and Danton become greater men than Montesquieu and Mirabeau, or any of the eloquent Girondins, the statesmen and legislators of France. "Grattan charmed the parliament," says our young friend, "but O'Connell stirred the people." The same might be said of Chatham and Wilkes, or of Canning and Hunt, or Brougham and Burdett Jones.— Chatham charmed the senate, and Wilkes stirred the people— but Chatham and Pitt and Canning and Brougham will be re-membered, when Wilkes and Hunt and Burdett Jones are forgotten. So it is with the immortal names of Curran, Grattan, and Plunket, O'Connell's immediate predecessors. They, too, charmed the Parliament, but while they did so they elevated as well as stirred the people, and their names will be remembered to the last syllable of recorded time, when the name of O'Con-nell has been long forgotten, or remembered only for the mis-chief he has effected, or the good he has omitted to accomplish, by stirring a nation certainly, without elevating it either morally or socially, and, we fear, as little politically.

### BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the British Colonist.)

Buffalo, July 5, 1847. At the sailing of the last steamer, flour was quoted at Liver-pool at 42s. By the quotations below it will be seen that there s a decline of about 2s. per barrel on flour. Indian Corn about the same. In meal a slight advance. New York, July 4, 7 o'clock, P.M.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston this morning at six

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

After the last steamer, best Western Flour reached 46s. per barrel. Indian Corn 60s. per quarter; Yellow, 58s. Since the promising appearance of the coming crops, however, the decline in flour has been such as to bring rates down to 40s. @ Liverpool, June 19.

Alos. 6d., for best Western Canal flour.
American Wheat, 11s. @ 12s. 3d. per 70 lbs.
White Indian Corn, 48s. @ 52s. per quarter.

iddles free from bone in salt, to shoulders, 28s. @ 35s.

Hams sold freely. Cheese-None in market. Fine U. S. brought 52s. @ 60s., ddling 45s. to 47s., ordinary 42s. @ 44s.

Lard has advanced 3s. @ 4s. on fine sorts, and 2s. on ordiary qualities. The market bare. Fine descriptions of Butter from the States is not in demand. The monetary prospects of the country are of a more accouraging character. The Bank of England discounts more

The new American steamer Washington arrived at Southmpton on 16th June. The French steamer sailed from Cher-

# Colonial.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 30th June. George S. Boulton, Esq, after being sworn, took his seat as member of the House.

A number of petitions were presented, including one from

the inhabitants of the City of Quebec, praying for investigation into the subject of Emigration.

A message from his Excellency was received enclosing a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, accom-

panied by copies of certain Resolutions, passed by the House Assembly for that Province, relative to the Post-Office. A number of Bills were received from the Legislative As-A Bill to amend the Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap 7, and 9 Vic., cap. 107, and to extend the time allowed for taking oaths, by

rsons wishing to become naturalized, was read a second Hon. Mr. Ferrie, pursuant to notice, moved that an address e presented to her Majesty on the subject of emigration from Ireland to this country. In doing so, the hon, gentleman sta-ted that the vast amount of destitution, sickness, misery, and death, which had occurred within the last seven weeks among the emigrants coming from Great Britain, had induced him to Hon. Mr. Morris had no objection to the motion, although

ne was of opinion that it would not be of much use, as an address on the same subject had been sent home by last mail from the House of Assembly, which it was originally intended should have obtained the concurrence of this House; but this intention was frustrated by the petition not being got ready soon enough. He trusted that the scenes of misery which had been witnessed during the last two months were about to pass away. The accounts which had been received that morning were cheering, a large number of emigrants who had arrived within the last few days were all found to be healthy, at least there were few cases of sickness among them. This was to be atand were obliged to pay more attention to the comfort of pas-sengers, by providing them with better food, and by allowing them more room on board of ship. The consequences of these regulations having been strictly observed, were, that out of ,500 emigrants, there were only about six sick.

After some further remarks from some other members, Mr. Ferrie withdrew his motion and allowed Mr. Morris to give notice that he would move that the House do resolve itself into rittee of the whole on Friday, on the subject of emigration. The Bill to facilitate the commutation of tenure of land in Lower Canada in certain cases was read a second time, and re-The Bill to facilitate the commutation of tenure of land in

The House then adjourned.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, June 28, 1847. The house adjourned for a short time at 4 o'clock, in order present to his Excellency the address on the subject of Emi-

Most Gracious Sovereign : We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly venture to represent the apprehensions which we entertain from the un-precedented influx of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, in a state of destitution, starvation and disease, unparallelled in the history of the Province.

We venture humbly to state that the arrangements for the ception of the sick at Grosse Isle, the Quarantine Station, although made on an extensive scale, have proved wholly inadequate to the unexpected emergency, that the entire range of buildings intended for the use of emigrants generally, at that station have been converted into hospitals, and still are insufficient for the numerous sick; that the Island itself which is three miles in length, and a half a mile in breadth, has been reported as not sufficiently extensive to receive all those who, by the regulation of the health officers, are required to perform quarantine; that the apparently healthy have consequently been forwarded without being subjected to the usual precaution; and as a further consequence, that force is showing itself and the cwt., Hams the cwt., Meats salted or cured the cwt., Meats as a further consequence, that fever is shewing itself among the | fresh of all kinds, the cwt.

in addition, that the progress of the emigrants into the interior is marked by disease and death.

We feel bound to declare to Your Majesty, that while we

believe that this House and the people of the Province are med desirous to welcome to the Colony all those of their fellow subjects who may think proper to emigrate from the parent countries.

try to settle among them, we are convinced that a continued emigration of a similar character to that which is now taking place, is calculated to produce a most injurious effect upon and prosperity, unless conducted upon a more systematic principle

We beseech the interference of Your Majesty under the infliction with which this land has been visited, and is still further threatened, not to permit the helpless, the starving the sick and diseased, unequal and unfit as they are to face the hardship in too many instances only to find a grave.

We humbly pray Your Majesty that measures may be adopted to the standard of the s

ted by Your Majesty's Government, that the Emigrant Ship may be large and airy, that ample space may be allotted to the emigrants, and that a larger allowance of better food than is not furnished, with sufficient medical attendance, shall be always We humbly inform Your Majesty, that in the opinion of this House, an unusually large expenditure must be made in the

Province in the present season to meet such unexampled destitution and distress; and we assure Your Majesty of our confedent belief the season to meet such unexampled destination and distress; and we assure Your Majesty of our confedent belief the season to meet such as the season to meet s fident belief that the justice as well as the liberality of the Imperial Government will provide for this expenditure from the mperial funds. Mr. Gowan gave notice of his intention to move an address

to the Governor General, praying for an account of all public works in Canada, distinguishing the cost respectively, of these in Upper Canada and those in Lower Canada; in order that it might be seen whether repeated assertions made by the other side on this subject were, or were not, correct.

He then in pursuance to notice waters and constitutions. He then in pursuance to notice, put several questions to ninisters, to which the following answers were returned:

1st.—The subject of King's College was under consideration and the ministers would be reconsideration.

and the ministers would be prepared to state their intentions of that subject in the course of a week.

2nd.—Ministers had made certain representations to the home overnment, recommending that a certain extent of freedom a avigation should be afforded on the St. Lawrence, and recoman answer should be received on the St. Lawrence, and an answer should be received on these points of the strongs.

that it would be premature to ask a greater concession.

Upon this answer being given, Mr. Gowan suggested the importance of having the representation of the provincial government backed by an address from the House.

3rd.—No measure relative to the Registration in Upper Car nada would be submitted during the progent Session.

4th.—It was intended to re-model the Crown Lands Dertment; but it was not thought necessary to ask for any

additional authority from the Legislature.

5th.—It was not intended to introduce any bill which wall enable District Councils to pledge the public credit, by the issue of dehentures; but undoubtedly every facility would be 36 corded for the completion of works already undertaken.

Wednesday, June 30. Last night being the night specially set apart for the consideration of Government measures, the bill to exempt the property of the Crown in Lower Canada from taxation, read a second time on a division—Years 83, Nava 20—Mr. i.e. read a second time on a division — Yeas 83, Nays 20 — Mr. ger voting with the nays against the ministry, and Mr. Baldwin sloped. The bill to facilitate the issue of debentures read a second time, and the bill to incorporate the Lake Huron read a second time, and the bill to incorporate the Lake Huron discount of the second Silver and Copper Miving Company, was, after a lengthy cussion, read a second time: yeas 31, nays 13. Some tion was raised to the voting of certain members, who stock in other companies, on the question, if they were not indirectly interested by their having stock in the other companies. The Speaker decided that they were not disqualified from Mr. unless they were directly interested in this company of the Baldwin gave notice that he would move in the matter of the mining

Simcoe election to-morrow. The remainder of bills were read a second time, and referred to the Common Private Bills, and the House adjourned at a late hour. THE BUDGET.—In another column will be found the speech of the Inspector General on the estimates of the past year, and the proposed financial measures to be introduced this Session. The first important fact adverted to is the deficit in the revenue. below the estimated amount on some articles of import, to extent of £14,829, showing a great decrease in the important notwithstanding the reduced duties. This Mr. Cayley proceeds to explain, informing the house that government is about to submit a scheme for the complete remodelling of the customs duties law. It is fairly enough inferred that the decrease of these imports, chiefly learners are important to the customs these imports, chiefly learners are important to the customs. these imports, chiefly leather manufactures, is owing to the it crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province of the crease of the cre

be regretted, inasmuch as we import far too much of the commodities, which there is no reason why we should not as White Indian Corn, 48s. @ 52s. per quarter.

Corn Meal, 24s. @ 25s. per barrel.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour, 38s. @ 40s.; Ohio, 37s.

@ 38s.; Corn, 33s. @ 35s. 6d.

The arrival of wheat from Ircland very considerable. The rumour of the re-appearance of the potato disease, does not exert the slightest influence on the market. Cotton advanced dyd. per lb. In Beef, a large business was done. Best United States prime mess, 90s. @ 95s.; ordinary, 81s. @ 88s.; mess, 55s. @ 61s. Pork more inquiry. For best United States prime mess, old. 65s. @ 70s. per barrel; mess at 90s. @ 95s.; ordinary, 81s. @ 80s.; iordinary, 81s. @ 80 Bacon—Fair demand, fine sorts scarce; ranges from long is about to be denied us, the Imperial Government have considered in the scale of the scale o such regulations as shall enable us to choose our own marker wherein to buy as well as sell. To effect this, as well as to far cilitate the carrying trade, by extending the warehouse system cilitate the carrying trade, by extending the warehouse are carrying trade. and symplifying bonding operations, is the object of Miley's proposed measure, for which we look with anxiety pating some interesting discussion upon the numerous tant questions involved. Some of the effects of the new stant questions involved. for which we have a right to look, are an increased imperour own manufactures, in as much as if we buy from the Ameroicans we always have an article inferior to British goods of to icans we always have an article inferior to British goods on increase in what we might manufacture ourselves; and a great increase in our business, both of which things should open fresh markets to the farmer. The chief objection to the plan will be, that by facilitating the bonding business, we admit to some extent a facilitating the bonding business, we admit to some extent of our own American produce into our markets to the detriment of our off farmers. In answer to this, it may be remembered that the produce of the Western States will by some route or other find it way to Britain, the market by which all ours are regulated. will prices here fall because the same amount which would have gone into the chief market through the State of New-York goes through our cauals? We shink through our canals? We think not. Some surplus we alw have, and our markets are affected by the price that surplus we bring in the market to which we send it. Will those prices ecause, instead of one hundred, six hundred thousa barrels pass through our canals on their way to Liverpol and London? On the other hand, we secure business for canals and shipping, the result of which ought to give us in proved facilities and accommodation, which should render every bushel of wheat raised in the Province of so much greater value. The cheaper we can carry, the more valuable will be the commodity to the producer. Mr. Cayley is blamed for advancing proposals for free trade, but we are disposed to think the courter adopted is only such as the Imperial policy renders absolutely adopted is only such as the Imperial policy renders absolutely necessary. We shall feel able to judge better when the pronecessary.

> ion to the farmer is not to be removed, it not being interest "touch the duties on grain, flour, or cattle, introd the country for consumption, but to return them as they no Mr. Aylwin, who appears to have "made arrangements smash everything," attacked the ministerial proposals, sayli among other strange things that "he considered the timb trade the only trade of the country." He was replied to be the Attorney-General. The opposition to the proposed me sures—that is to say, the men who will oppose them they are not their own—stick out stoutly that the effects of the ministering of the commercial connection" by the angle The "severing of the commercial connection" by the Act, naturally excited some fears on this head, but the Act, naturally excited some tears on this head, but a com-is greater by far while we remain inactive and allow a mercial connection" to grow up with a foreign state, instead of setting to work to devise means for retaining the commerce within the shores and harbours of British North America.

ecessary. We shall feel able to judge better when the bosed elterations come up for discsssion in detail. It will be beeved that as far as our own markets are concerned, protectively.

Mr. Merritt, in committee of the whole, moved the following

Resolved,-That whereas the mutual interests of the agr Resolved,—That whereas the mutual interests of the colcultural population of Canada and the adjoining States of America, would be materially benefitted, by establishing possible feet reciprocity in the exchange of the natural productions the respective countries, it is expedient that so much of Acts 6th Vic. cap. 31, 8th Vic. cap. 3, and 9th Vic. cap. 3, strelates to the duties on the articles named in Schedule As and on Provisions, Grain, Animals, Vegetables, and Minerals, the natural productions of the United States respectively. mentioned in said Schedule; also raw materials mentioned in said Schedule; also raw materials hereing mentioned, that is to say:—Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpendid and Dye Woods, Tallow, Hides, Skins, Furs, Cotton, Hops Flax, Hemp, Fish Oil; provided always, that the Act of be passed for this purpose take effect after a Proclamation of the Governor of this Province, announcing that the Legislature of the United States of America have repealed all duties upon such articles, as aforesaid, imported, into the United States such articles, as aforesaid, imported into the United State from this Province, and not before.

SCHEDULE A.

Table of Duties of Customs inward.

ARTICLES. Animals, viz:—Cows and Heifers, Calves, Goats, Horses, Marcs, Geldings, Colts, Fillies, Foals, Kids, Lambs, Oxen and Marcs, Geldings, Cotts, Fillies, Foals, Kids, Lambs, Orn Bulls and Steers, Pigs (sucking), Swine and Hogs, Sheep Grain, viz: — Wheat and Wheat Flour, Barley the quarter Buckwheat, Berc, Big the quarter, Maize or Indian Corn quarter to be four hundred and eighty pounds) the quarter, Beans, Peas the quarter, Meal of all the above Grains, and

Vheat not bolted, the one hundred and sixty-nine pounds Bran and Shorts, the cwt. Hay the ton, Straw the ton, hops the pound.