manners.

all other singing superfluous and improper.

larity and innovation, whereby there have been in- befit the members of a Church, which, whilst she pumped to the works from the adjoining rivulet, by a troduced into our churches unauthorized forms of acknowledges the Crown as having supremacy in all box-drain 600 feet long, constructed under ground. singing, whether of strange psalms or of hymns. The causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, and without the The wing, we believe, will not be roofed in this fallold version of the Psalms, noticed at the Savoy Con- authority of the Crown cannot assemble in her collec- but we trust, that in the temporary buildings approference by the Presbyterian Commissioners, had been tive capacity, acknowledges also a superior order of priated to the use of the University, a commencement previously allowed by the Crown; subsequently, the ministers in her bishops, gives to her inferior orders no of studies will be made before the winter. There has new version was allowed by the same authority in the authority to act ecclesiastically in assemblies inde- been ample time to procure the selection of fitting reign of King William the Third. By the same pendent of her bishops, allows no public celebration of Professors and Tutors. authority also, in the reign of Queen Anne, certain religious rites, but such as she herself approves and hymns were allowed to be appended as a supplement sanctions, and gives no authority, encouragement, or to the New Version of Psalms, "and were permitted by the Queen to be used in all Churches." Beyond And surely a parochial clergyman were these, so far as I can learn, no allowance or permis- ployed at home, serving God and waiting upon his sion has been given for the use of strange versions of people, in the quiet and unobtrusive walk of his legitithe Psalms, or of metrical hymns. If those, which mate and prescribed ministrations, and, like the venehave of late years been lavishly introduced amongst us, rable Richard Hooker, "as he expressed the desire of were free from all internal objection, whereas the con- his heart, being free from noise, and eating his bread trary were easily demonstrable, still they are in them- in privacy and quietness," than in seeking abroad the selves objectionable, as violations of ecclesiastical discipline, and at variance with the Church's principles and provisions for public worship. Even in the reign of the holy Apostle's Jewish opponents, fervent and of Queen Anne, an era little commendable for strictness of Church discipline, such additions were not of indulging, under the stimulation of a popular rhetointroduced among our Church formularies, without "the royal allowance and permission." What on such a question would have been the judgment of the thing;" and of offering supercrogatory sacrifices to the episcopal members of the Savoy Commission, comprising as it did such names as those of the Bishops like the image of the Ephesian Diana, to have fallen Sheldon and Cosin, of Morley, Sanderson, and Brian Walton, and of others afterwards raised to the episcopate, of Gunning, Pearson, and Sparrow, there were At the commencement of this address, I stated the no difficulty in conjecturing.

which prompts to the celebration of public worship in position, this address has been principally employed. places not properly employed for such a purpose.-Our parish churches, consecrated as they are to God law, it is my wish and entreaty that they may receive and for holy uses, are the fittest places for the worship your assent and co-operation. Your assent and coof His assembled people. But the law recognizes "private chapels or oratories" for "open prayer, commonly called the service of the Church." Where good reason exists, on account of the great infirmities or great distance of the parishioners, the bishop has authority to grant a license for public worship in such places. Both before and since the Reformation, abundance of such licenses, as Bishop Gibson states, remain in our ecclesiastical records. But without such license, no place unconsecrated can be lawfully used for public worship. Let us be on our guard then against violating the law in this particular again, and so turning a private dwelling-house into a conventicle: also let us be on our guard against the kindred irregularity of gathering a congregation together within the walls of a church, and celebrating divine worship, not in the church itself, but in the vestry room; an irregularity so gratuitously preposterous, as to be scarcely credible, unless, indeed, the worship be a substitution of unauthorized prayers for the service of the Church, and then one of the examples of irregu-

It consists of a disregard to the principles and rules of the Church, which relate to the office of her

10. There is a well-known maxim of St. Ignatius, the disciple of the Apostle St. John, illustrative of the polity of the Church as contained in Holy Scripture. "without the bishop nothing should be done in the charges."

"Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as the "Resolved— Church." Such is the rule of our National Church. From the bishop the deacon receives his "authority to exercise his office in the church of God, and to read the Gospel, and to preach the same, provided he be licensed by the bishop himself." From the bishop nation, that he will "reverently obey his ordinary," liveliest satisfaction. his bishop, namely, who is invested with the ordinary exercised, and the promise pledged by the one and the value. himself to officiate within the cure of another.

dwell; nor indeed should I notice them, but that plain the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Missionary, at Louth,-a as they seem to me, they are not always rightly appre- Clergyman on whom the paternal example has not hended by the parochial clergy. But there is one been lost. Mr. Armstrong, senior, before leaving topic connected with ecclesiastical discipline, on which Buenos Ayres, received from his congregation every a few more words are required of me.

escence, or indifference, at least; and this interpreta- paper published in that city. tion has been put upon it in such a quarter, that a opposed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary novelties, and lead men astray from "their vocation and ministry;" and in all these, as well as in the spirit of arrogance and disobedience, and in the disspirit of arrogance and disobedience, and in the disspectation of the unitarians has not been secured.

It is a wonder that the composed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary operation of the Unitarians has not been secured.

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It is a wonder that the composed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary operations were it was stated, being actively others has been brought against the introduction of the introduction of the unitarians has not been secured.

It is a wonder that the composed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary operations from the Government to have trains the introduction of the unitarians has not been secured.

It is a wonder that the composed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary operation of the Unitarians has not been secured.

It is a wonder that the composed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary operations from the Government to have trains the introduction of the unitarians has not been secured.

It is a wonder that the composed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary operations from the Government to have trains and of the introduction of the unitarians has not been secured.

It is a wonder that the composed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary operations from the Government to have trains and of the introduction of the unitarians has not been secured.

It is a wonder that the composed to the state, that as a public journal to have trains and of the introduction of the unitarians has not been secured.

It is a wonder that the form of the unitarians has not been

gations, "for example of life and instruction of sensions, discords, and uncharitableness which they is cheering to observe the spirit and promptitude with

of time and place, so as to lead to its depreciation and disavow the apostolical polity, and reject the order and degradation; and a ministration of the holy Commu- authority of bishops, a synod of presbyters, with a nion, such as to strip it of its "propriety of making presbyterian moderator, should seem to be an affair of that the erection of the south-east wing of King's particular obsignation to each believer," and of assuring course; and might, I presume, consistently with their College, in the neighbourhood of this city, proceed every communicant severally, that the body of our avowed principles, include in un-liturgical aspirations, with much vigour and despatch. The frontage of Lord Jesus Christ was given and the blood of our and in the public discussion of theological or eccle- this part of the building-which will be occupied as Lord Jesus Christ was shed for him or for her. An siastical questions. But an assemblage of episcopal Professors' and Students' apartments,—is 65 feet, addition to the order of the holy Communion, by the clergymen, self-constituted by an assumption of author and the depth 116. The basement story is already introduction of a psalm after the delivery of the bread rity, which sets at naught the legitimate ecclesiastical finished, and the superstructure begins to make a very and wine, is another irregularity, against which it may institutions of the country; of clergymen of the inferior handsome appearance, and to afford some idea of the be well for you to be cautioned. "When all have orders, forming a sort of Convocation, of which there | solidity and excellence of the stone work." The macommunicated," the minister is directed to "return is no Upper House, placing themselves under the terial used for the exterior is quarried at Waterdown, to the Lord's Table, and reverently to place upon it presidency of a sort of Prolocutor, in the person of a near Hamilton, and seems admirably adapted for what remaineth of the consecrated elements, covering strange presbyter, but procuring for him no official building purposes. Many of the blocks brought down the same with a fair linen cloth;" and "then he shall approval or recognition, temporal or spiritual, and laysay the Lord's Prayer, the people repeating after him | ing him under no ecclesiastical responsibility, such as | in the building that it is difficult to discover, in seven every petition." There is no interval allowed for law and usage would enjoin; and all this for the sake ral places, where they have been united. About 70 singing before the Lord's Prayer: and the special of deliberations, arbitrary and uncanonical, and of stone-cutters, from 15 to 20 brick-layers, about the of Returning Officers, the Examiner writes as follows, Harrison now? provision of an appropriate hymn afterwards, renders devotional exercises, in contravention of the Church's same number of carpenters, and several labourers are principles of common prayer; such an assemblage, I employed on the works. By an ingenious contrivance 7. Again, let us beware of that spirit of irregu- say, my reverend brethren, does in my judgment ill suggested by the Hon. Captain Macaulay, water is

And surely a parochial clergyman were better emneans of feeding the morbid appetite of an inordinate, indiscreet, and indiscriminating zeal,—a zeal, like that sincere perhaps, but "not according to knowledge;" rician, and an ecclesiastico-theatrical auditory, an Athenian pruriency for "telling and hearing some new idol of some earth-born imagination, fondly supposed, down from heaven.

12. But, my brethren, I will detain you no longer. guide of a clergyman's conduct to be, under God's 8. Again, let us beware of that ill-regulated spirit, Word, the law of the Church. In application of that So far as my sentiments are in accordance with the operation I seek not, unless in accordance with the her, as the mother of their peace and joy.'

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1842.

9. There is one other form of irregularity, with a amounting, we are told, to 45, partock of the rite. This notice of which I shall conclude this enumeration.—

The consists of a disregard to the principles and rules bourhood.

The following Resolutions were adopted by THE CHURCH SOCIETY, at the Monthly Meeting of the Central Board, held on the 7th September:

"Resolved-That the District and Parochial Associations be furnished with the publications of this Society at cost and

purchases made of The Society for Promoting Christian Know-ledge, no credit be given to any individual or Association, for any publications sold at the Depository of this Society."

The CHARGE delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop the priest receives his authority to "preach the Word | Mant, to the Clergy of Dromore, is a worthy sequel of God, and to minister the sacraments, in the con- to that which his Lordship had previously addressed gregation, where he shall be lawfully appointed to the Clergy of Down and Connor. We were thereto;" "lawfully," that is by the bishop of the thanked, on almost every side, for the insertion of his diocese, "who alone," as Bishop Beveridge remarks, Lordship's first Charge, and we have little doubt that "can lawfully do it." And both by deacon and by the second will be read with the deepest interest, and priest, a promise is given, as a preliminary to his ordi- received, in all its remarks and admonitions, with the

Our fourth page contains a varied selection of jurisdiction of his diocese; "that he will follow with English Ecclesiastical Intelligence, and some very character. a glad mind his godly admonitions, and submit himself valuable hints relative to the building of Churches, to his godly judgments." But the authority thus which, though not altogether applicable to this given to the deacon or the priest will not be duly country, contain many suggestions of great practical

other will not be faithfully observed, if a clergyman, The account of The Anglican Church in South having been nominated by an incumbent to the cure | America, which appears in the second page, will be of a parish, shall enter upon the cure without the read, we are sure, with gratitude and surprise: we bishop's sanction; or if a curate, having been licensed say surprise, because few, we think, are aware that to a cure, or an incumbent having been instituted to our Church has any existence in those immense repuba benefice, shall withdraw from his charge until the lics. The REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG, at our pressing bishop shall have accepted his resignation; or if a request, has supplied the information; and writing, as curate or an incumbent shall slight the bishop's he does, from personal and local knowledge, his admonition, and set at nought his judgment, and with- account may be received with the most implicit conout his permission admit another to officiate within his fidence. The reverend gentleman, after having faitheure; or shall, without such permission, take upon fully served the Church for many years in Honduras and Buenos Ayres, has reached this country, on his 11. These are, however, cases on which I need not return to England, and is now on a visit to his son, token of regard and affection that a grateful flock could You are aware, my brethren, that for some time present: they remitted one hundred guineas to past, annual meetings have been holden in the metroEngland for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be
Durham's Report.

Mr. Draper has declared 'War to the

Corge Arthur thro' the eventful period of his government, and
Durham's Report.

Mr. Draper has declared 'War to the poils, of elergymen assembled from the different dioceses of Ireland, without any episcopal sanction, superintendence, or control; clergymen of the two inferior orders of the ministry, under the presented to him; and also a further sum, for the Knife; against the supporters of this principle, and yet the consistent Mr. Egerton Ryerson supports Mr. Draper sistent and unflinching advocate of Mrs. Armstrong, in the name of the ladies of the congrelation of the two distinct parties in the House; the one oppointerior orders of the ministry, under the presented to him; and also a further sum, for the Knife; against the supporters of this principles, and yet the consistent Mr. Egerton Ryerson supports Mr. Draper sistent and unflinching advocate of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. Armstrong, in the name of the ladies of the consistent Mr. Egerton Ryerson supports Mr. Draper the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. Armstrong, in the name of the ladies of the consistent Mr. Egerton Ryerson supports Mr. Draper the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. polis, of clergymen assembled from the different presented to him; and also a further sum, for the of a presbyter, for offering prayers of private concep- readers generally, and will especially promote a tion, and for holding disputations or conversations on Catholic feeling, showing that the Church, however stated theological subjects. With these meetings scattered, or divided by distance, is but "one," we stated theological subjects. With these meetings scattered, or divided by distance, is but "one," we 'War to the Knife' against Reformers. ***** Adherence to there has been, as I understand, no direct episcopal shall endeavour next week to transcribe the entire the principles of this [Lord Durham's] Report has always been interference. But forbearance on the part of the proceedings arising out of Mr. Armstrong's departure bishop has been interpreted into approval, or acquifrom Buenos Ayres, from the British Packet, a news-

The Appeal from the Dissenting Ministers of continued silence on my part in particular is likely to Montreal, in our third page, is a document of a very be taken for an admission of the interpretation. I different nature. It will, however, equally conduce wish it, therefore, to be understood by you, my reverend brethren, and through you by the clergy of Down of sound Church principles;—for we are altogether a sacrifice on the part of the latter gentleman of his peculiar and Connor, that my judgment condemns these meet- ignorant of the feelings of our brethren of the laity, if political opinions. ings, as manifestly opposed to the constitution, the the inflammatory Appeal does not kindle within them of the Governor General's administration, who will afterwards discipline, the good order, and the welfare of the a righteous indignation,-bind them still more firmly Church: as opposed to her constitution, for they to the cause of their own beloved communion, - and their constituents. degrade and supersede her bishops, and elevate her wean many of them from practices of false liberality class."-Examiner, 8th April, 1840. priests and deacons to an undue state of independence; and suicidal concession. They will see that all Disand suicidal concession. They will see that all Disands as opposed to her discipline, for neither by canon nor senters are alike, and that out of the eleven who have

generate, they are opposed to her welfare; nor through which these religious agitators are met, and to know 6. Again, let us beware of that disorderly spirit them, can a blessing be expected on her from God, that the day is gone by when a revolutionary press

The true friends of Education will be glad to learn,

"The crisis is now over, and the result is, as I have for some time feared, that the country has got a Tory Government as firmly seated in power, for the present, as any Family Compact that has ever wielded the destrnies of Upper Canada." - Examiner, 23d June, 1841.

"Can the Reformers depend on the present Executive Council giving honest advice to the head of the Givernment? We say emphatically NO! and we deny therefore that our opposition is to men, it is to their medsures. We must judge men by their acts." - Examine, 9th June, 1841.

Thus did Mr. Hincks write scarcely less than a year ago, and since that time the Government has become more "Tory." In the place of Lord Sydenham a Liberal,-Sir Charles Bagot, a Tory, presides over t; the old occupants of office remain undisturbed; aid the Torvism of the Government is still more confirmed by the accession to it of Mr. Sherwood, whose politcal character, as it is viewed by the Reformers, our readers will presently see described in the emphat- 4th March, 1840. cally abusive language of Mr. Hincks. Yet Mr. Hincks has joined "a Tory Government," which is "as firmly seated in power, as any Family Compact that ever wielded the destinies of Upper Canada.

In our paper of the 29th July, we showed, upon grounds that have not and cannot be shaken, the folly and the infatuation of elevating such a man as Mr. and the infatuation of elevating such a man as Mr. and others. We implore him to continue it, and we implore Hincks to the responsible office of Inspector General. the electors of Toronto to read the sedition patronized by Mr. We proved that his conduct during the Rebellion was Sherwood and then, if they can, vote for that gentleman, as a not such as became a loyal subject—and that his reparable author of the Ecclesiastical Polity, with which I hasten to a conclusion, "Of law there can be no less actions and that his re
"Mr. Sherwood and his party are publicly committed to principles in direct opposition to those which Her Majesty's Goalliance with men whom he has branded with every less actions and that his re
"Mr. Sherwood and his party are publicly committed to principles in direct opposition to those which Her Majesty's Goalliance with men whom he has branded with every less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of term of scorn which the political vocabulary can sup-God; her voice the harmony of the world. All things ply. The whole Press, with two or three venal and in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as inconsiderable exceptions, has condemned his appointwhat condition soever, though each in different sort and his dismissal must ensue. Out of his own mouth and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring we have already condemned him, to the satisfaction of every honest and intelligent man; but that proof may April, 1840. superabound of the utter violation of principle of which he has been guilty in accepting office under the pre- of course we quote not in approbation, but by way of sent "Tory Government," we have again repaired to illustrating the almost unparalleled inconsistency of the files of his own paper, the Examiner, and we here Mr. Hincks-such, we say, is the language used by transcribe the characters which he has drawn of some Mr. Hincks, in the Examiner, respecting three prin-

political character of the

HON. R. B. SULLIVAN, PRESIDENT OF THE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"So-b-e". S-v-n is despised by all parties, and I must take care not to trust my political interests in the same boat with him. He and the rest of Sir G. Arthur's 'dumbies' are detested by the Reformers of Simcoe, for their conduct towards the political prisoners. I must have nothing to do with him at any rate. Hark, he is coming! [Enter the Hon. R. B. S—v—n.]

"S-v-n ****. Believe me, Mr. S., and I have latterly had a good deal of experience in these matters. To succeed in political life, you must throw aside all principle, and act entirely rom motives of expediency. I joined Sir Francis Head from expediency, in order to get place and power. I had then, of course, to oppose the Union, on which subject Sir Francis was nearly mad. He would not even listen to any argument in favour of it. Leguinged with Sir C. A. then form a years. favour of it. I continued with Sir G. Arthur from expediency Mr. Thomson assumed the government, I, of course, played my cards to please him, and I am quite ready now to be the 'morally responsible' Councillor of any Governor of any shade of politics, from John A. Roebuck to Sir Robert Inglis."

The whole dialogue abounds in imputations of the most insulting kind against Mr. Sullivan's political

"There are a number of pliable politicians, such as MR. SULLIVAN, MR. DRAPER, and SIR ALLAN MACNAB, who will support any government for the sake of office, and who feel that they are not likely to obtain the political confidence of the Reform party."—Examiner, 17th June, 1840.

The next portrait drawn by Mr. Hincks, is that of the HON. W. H. DRAPER, M.P.P., ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CANADA WEST.

"The Government plan for settling the Clergy Reserve question has at length been submitted to the House bly by His Excellency's accommodating tool, Mr. Draper."_

aminer, 8th January, 1840.
The appointment of Mr. Draper as Attorney General has probably given a smaller amount of satisfaction than either of the others. The learned gentleman has forfeited the confidence the others. The learned gentleman has forfeited the confidence the others. of his former political friends without having gained that of their opponents. His claims on the Governor General for prohave been expected that they would have been overlooked great measures of the session, and he has received his reward at a sight of this precious document, but I know that there has the sacrifice of his principles, and of his political friends,"

"Instances are within our knowledge of mechanics having

Draper."-Examiner, 18th March, 1840. Responsible Government he [the Guardian] recommends the people to elect a High Tory, [Mr. Draper], who has declared away to the Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the Country of the Other English residences on the coasts of South or Spanish America enjoy the law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the Countre law in the Countre law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the Countre law in the Co understood to be a sine qua non with every Reform candidate moral courage of persons elected as Reformers.

ship?"-Examiner, 25th March, 1840. advocate Tory principles and sacrifice the political rights of their constituents. Mr. Draper is but a sample of a large

Framiner 21st October 1840.

tose of Sir F. Head, who made him an Executive Councillor. Parke's course. I felt that it was most injurious to the inin consequence, we presume, of his public declaration that he would wage war to the knife with the supporters of Responsible Government. Mr. Draper continued a member of Sir G. Anthur's Council, and in that capacity opposed the generou olley of Lord Durham and Her Majesty's ministers towards he political offenders of 1837. We shall not dwell on the listory of Sir G. Arthur's unfortunate Government further than to state, that no individual in the Province is more iden than to state, that no individual in the Province is more iden-tified with it than Mr. Draper, Since the arrival of Lord Sy-denham, Mr. Draper has supported his Lordship's Union Bill, voting however for the Cartwright address, and has been re-warded with the Attorney Generalship. Many Tories, particir views on other subjects, and Mr. Draper as a public man s avoyed no alteration in his principles. Yet the Reformers Upper Canada are called on to support this gentleman, and are denounced as factions oppositionists if they refuse."—Examiner, 28th October, 1840.

In remarking on the selection of Polling places and on the 24th February, 1841:

"A very strong feeling of dissatisfaction will prevail through out the country when it becomes known that the wishes of the people with regard to the Elections have been entirely disregarded by the Executive. The responsibility must of course est on all the members of the Executive Council, although we are warranted in believing that it is impossible that his advice on the subject could have been followed, if indeed it was MR. DRAPER was sent for by the Governor Ge-

We now turn to what Mr. Hincks has written of THE HON. H. SHERWOOD, SOLICITOR GENERAL, FOR CANADA WEST.

have been agitated in Parliament. In all the proceedings on the Rectories in the first session of the present Parliament, Mr. Sherwood's name is to be found recorded along with Mr. Hagerman's, and others of the Ultra Tory party. Is it for these votes that the name of John Ewart Esq. is to be found among his supporters? On the Clergy Reserve proceedings, Mr. Sherwood invariably voted for measures by which the Ro man Catholics would have been excluded, until the late Government proposition was brought forward, and he voted for the reent in the Crown, the favourite plan of Bishop Strachar He voted against a loan to the Upper Canada Academy, when that institution was struggling for its existence. His Report on the state of the Province, in the session of 1837, is remarkable for its Ultra Tory doctrines, and its opposition to admitted popular rights. Mr. Sherwood in short is a true Family Comact Tory, disposed to turn just so much as will enable him to retain place and power, which he is notoriously seeking. holds Mr. Gamble's extreme views without that gentleman's political integrity, and he has been selected as the most pliable of the Tory Candidates, not as the most liberal."—Examiner.

"We sincerely believe that the Family Compact of Sherwoods, Jarvises, Robinsons &c., are the deadliest enemies to British Connection in the Province: Self interest has made them loyal so long as they were kept in place and power, but were they dismissed from office they would be separationists. The language of the Sherwood organ is a pretty fair attempt for a commencement, at an imitation of the treasonable an sgusting speeches of Messrs. Roby, Bradshaw, McNeile, Greg

condly, to prove that Mr. Henry Sherwood and his party are committed to principles at utter variance with those of the Governor General and Lord John Russell. To those desirous obtaining an accurate knowledge of Mr. Sherwood's politi feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her power; both angels, and men, and creatures of her power; both angels, and men, and creatures of vince feel outraged by it. Parliament is assembled, which we will match against any document published in the British Dominions, during the last century, for its Ultra-Tory, anti-British, and unconstitutional doctrines."—Examiner, 8th

Such is the bitter and calumnious language-which We take the following paragraph from the Sandwich Herald of Thursday, the 1st September:—

"The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto held a Confirmation, in St. John's Church, Sandwich, yesterday forenoon. A large number of the members of the Church, amounting, we are told, to 45, partook of the rite. This Hincks be correct, they are for ever unworthy of political confidence—their conduct, as public men, according to his showing, is synonymous with all that is base, mercenary, "Ultra-Tory, anti-British, and unconstitutional"-nay one of them, Mr. Sherwood, he has ventured to charge with "patronizing sedition," and with being a person of doubtful loyalty. After such deliberate, frequent, and fundamental

objections to Messrs. Sullivan, Draper, and Sherwood. how can Mr. Hincks justify, or the country tolerate, his co-operation with them? He cannot escape from the pit into which with open eyes he has precipitated necessity, by his retirement or dismissal from office, we have yet materials, -even after his treatment of Mr. have yet materials,—even after his treatment of Mr.

Parke and Mr. Harrison, which we proceed to exhibit,—for a third and fourth accusation against him, erected a neat and commodious Church of the Doric furnished by the columns of his own writing in the order, at a cost of 4,000l. sterling, the site on which it furnished by the columns of his own writing in the

MR, PARKE, M.P.P., SURVEYOR GENERAL, Mr. Parke, it will be recollected, had always acted with the ultra-reform party: but about a year ago he small but chaste Gothic chapel, in which our most excelaccepted the office of Surveyor General from Lord accepted the office of Surveyor General from Lord is performed. There are also, in connexion with this Sydenham. This acceptance of office rendered it Church, Daily Schools established, one for boys and the necessary for him to go back to his constituents for other for girls: neat rooms have been erected on ground re-election. Mr. Hincks disapproved of Mr. Parke's joining the Government, and addressed a letter to the electors of Middlesex, intended to prevent his being returned by them. In opposition to this manifestation on the part of Mr. Hincks, certain Reform Members of the House concurred in a letter recommending had its British Chaplain, a temporary Church and a per-Mr. Parke to the continued favour of the electors of Middlesex. These few remarks will serve as a key to under the head of "Editor's Correspondence:

Parke's political character. I have not yet been able to obtain a sight of this precious document, but I know that there has been a good deal of difficulty in procuring signatures, and that unless it is pretty generally signed it will be withheld altogether.

The British residents at this place, though but few in number, manifested a noble spirit of generosity, and an unless it is pretty generally signed it will be withheld altogether. It is to be recollected that as an officer of government Mr. commencement of their institution; and it may not be It is to be recollected that as an omeer of government Mr. parks must support the present administration in his place in per."—Examiner, 18th March, 1840.

The Rev. editor of the Guardian has professed himself an chart of the grant of the in perpetuity to the English Church, and to be held in **** Under the garb of a Reformer and supporter of port it. In the ranks of the latter party Mr. Parke must be ustained in power solely by the treachery or want of for Parliament, and against these principles and their supporters, Mr. Draper has declared 'War to the Knipe.' ****
Should His Excellency [Lord Sydenham] retire from the government, can our contemporary say that the rights and liberties of the people would be safe in Mr. Draper's guardianship?" —Examiner. 25th March, 1840.

Importance in this respect, and where it is findent to be policy of the present administration is to maintain inviolate the regretted that this deficiency has not long since been present Union Bill, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Killaly, Daly and Several Mexico, Lima in Peru, and several seaports of Columbia, on the Atlantic, might be adduced as of this mumber. It is hoped, however, that the British the members of the presentation. Can it be possible that the Reformers of their days and it is produced that the subject under discussion of the present union Bill, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Killaly, Daly and several assent the of Columbia, on the Atlantic, might be adduced as of this number. It is hoped, however, that the British chief magistrate of Bow street, waited upon, and remained for representation. Can it be possible that the Reformers of their days and their support.

Middless will be dured that this deficiency has not long since been regretted that this deficiency has not long since been regretted that this deficiency has not long since been regretted that this deficiency has not long since been regretted that this deficiency has not long since been regretted that this deficiency has not long since been regretted that this deficiency has not long since been and several seaports of Columbia, on the Atlantic, might be adduced as of the ministry, and also Mr. Hall, the regretted that this deficiency has not long since been the support of the present distribution in the regretted that this deficiency has not long since been deficiency has not long sinc members being returned to the next Parliament as supporters of the Governor General's administration, who will atterwards advocate Tory principles and sacrifice the political rights of their constituents. Mr. Draper is but a sample of a large class."—Examiner, 8th April, 1840.

"Mr. Draper has the character of being a man of most inor-

adoubtedly have to bear the penalty. I had, therefore, to terests of the great cause of which he had hitherto been a firm, supporter, and I determined to give him an open and deterwould expect myself."- Examiner, 30th June, 1841. THE HON. S. B. HARRISON, M.P.P., SECRETARY

FOR CANADA WEST.

"Kingston Election.—There is great electioneering going on in Kingston at present. Mr. Manahan has been projected Collection of The Collec ppointed Collector of Toronto, in order to make way for the wice rejected Mr. Harrison, Mr. Manahan desired to transfer his constituency to Mr. Harrison as if the town was a rotten forough, but I am happy to state that the Secretary will not be allowed to walk the course. Mr. Forsyth will probably be the idependent candidate. Such barefaced corruption must convince even the most incredulous that the policy of the Governthose who really possess public confidence."—Examiner, 23rd

June, 1841 What does Mr. Hincks think of Messrs. Parke and

In making these remarks, and in marshalling these proofs against the political character of Mr. Hincks, we act under the conviction that we discharge a pubduty, which, from accidental access to a file of the Examiner, we saw that it was necessary some one should perform, and which, had we not done it, we think would never have been done at all.

We now dismiss Mr. Hincks for the present, merely al to Montreal, and was with him when the writs were laying before him, for application to his own case, the severe language which a short time ago he addressed to the Rev. (now Dr.) Egerton Ryerson:

"Far better to be altogether unknown than to have the character of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, whose "It may not however be improper to allude to Mr. Sher-wood's conduct on some of the most prominent questions which ble in politics, who is despised and distrusted by all parties, even by his beloved Methodists, and who will, ere long, sink into obscurity, to make way for a Tory editor of the Guardian. "-Examiner, 15th May, 1839.

"Had we been a courtier we might have shared that Government patronage which the 'Guardian' enjoys as the price of his apostacy,—the 'mess of pottage' for which he sold the birthright of the people of Upper Canada."- Examiner, 8th April, 1840.

Communication.

APPOINTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS. Sir,-It was with surprise and mortification that I read in your paper of yesterday an official notification copied from The

"His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of this Province the following

I have hitherto been led to believe that these appointments came from the Sovereign, and that, Legislative Councillors held their seats by virtue of a Mandamus under the Royal sign manual. If I am right in this conjecture, nothing is more im proper and unbecoming than the above official intimation-it obs the Sovereign, the fountain of honour, of her just prerogative, and leads in principle to much that ought to be withstood

Last year Lord Sydenham did the same, and it was allowed to pass without remark. I am very sure Sir Charles Bagot does not wish to arrogate to himself more than his Sovereign really can concede, and the anomaly need but be pointed out prevent its repetition.

These errors, whether wilful or undesigned, savour of republican poison, and, after the lican poison, and, after the Vour constant reader,

Your constant reader,

A U. E. LOYALIST. ican poison, and, after the experience of my fathers, I confess

The Anglican Church in South America.

Sir,-You have been pleased to request of me some in the Republics of South America, in which country, as British Chaplain in one of those Republics, I have lived for many years. In proceeding to do so, I may premise that, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed during to be allowed to the Chaplains thereof, and which in no case is to exceed the sum of 500l. per annum in Europe, case is to exceed the sum of 5000, per aindm in Europe, or of 800l. per ainum in more distant parts, is granted out of the Public Treasury. Thus encouraged, I am happy to say, that our Apostolic Church has been planted and supported in almost all of the Romish States of South RIO DE JANEIRO, the capital of the Brazilian Empire.

took the lead in this good work of introducing our Church into South America. In that city there is a substantial British Church, and upon one of the beautiful bays of its most magnificent harbour, is situated a large Burialground with its chapel and sexton's apartments.

Pernambuco, a province of the same Empire, I believe.

was the first to follow this example of the capital, and where also there is an English Church and Cemetery .-These two establishments have been in existence for twenty years, or perhaps upwards, and are both impor-

tant stations.

The next in priority of date, and of equal important stands having been given by the Governor and Captain-General of the Province; a Cemetery has been secured in perpetuity to the Residents, well walled in, very taste-fully laid out and planted, and having in its laid out and planted, and having in its centre lent and consolatory service for the burial of the dead belonging to the Church, together with apartments for the master and mistress. These buildings were erected by donations, and the current expenditure of the institu-tion is defrayed by annual subscriptions from the conregation, except a small portion of it paid for tuition by BAHIA, another province of the Brazilian Empire, next

manent Cemetery.

VALPARAISO, in Chile, on the west coast of the Continent, and an independent State, followed in the list, and now enjoys the regular performance of Divine Service. ence on some, to know that one individual, whom it has pleased God greatly to prosper in his worldly affairs, has come to the very commendable resolution of building, at his own cost, a Temple for the service of God, to be given in the company of the magnitude of the magnitude

trust by the English residents for that purpose; and towards which he has already purchased a site of ground at an expense of 1,000l., or 1,100l. I am not aware that any of the other English residences and which is your want of The avowed a inviolate the regretted that this deficiency has not long since hear a long and which is the formularies of the United Church of England and There does not appear to have been any actual outbreak in London, but threatening symptoms were apparent, and much alarm existed. The following is from a London paper of

notoriously unworthy of confidence and every act of which is calculated to delude the people."—Examiner, 23rd June, 1840.

"My letter to the electors of Middlesex has, as I fully eximine the formation in the Romish Church established in that country. It is scarcely possible to contemplate in the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway in that country. It is scarcely possible to contemplate in the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway.

pating his certain triumph. We have only room for one paragraph from Mr. Draper's address, but it speaks volumes,—
the public awars of his political delinquency. I am of course responsible Government.

The public awars of his political delinquency. I am of course responsible to public opinion for my conduct, and if I err will reformation in general, as well as of those of the Church which prompts a ministration of the Sacraments, other than such as the Church prescribes; especially a ministration of holy baptism, without due solemnity, indeed, as of time and place, so as to lead to its and place and place, so as to lead to its and place and place and place are the penalty. I had, therefore, to can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the flower than a more extensive than the day is gone by when a teredual place, the day is gone by when a teredual place, the day is gone by when a monormous attack and one bearing my own can an anonymous attack and one bearing my own can be controlled by the can poison the minds of the flower than the n reference to the indirect and incidental influence and sefulness of the Anglican Church, now planted in South nd, I trust, to a degree not generally considered, will be the means of conveying great and abiding blessings to the inhabitants at large, and of restoring their Church to that pure and scriptural state which it enjoyed in primiive times, but from which, unhappily, it has long since

> But, alas! who can contemplate that country without eing excited to compassion by its misery and wretchedess. It is, without doubt, one of the finest, most proluctive and beautiful regions of the whole earth, embraing every clime and every variety of soil, and capable though nominally under what is considered one of the purest forms of government, is, for the most part, under the most despotie sway; and, though professedly of the only pure form of religion in the world, yet is it involved in the world. the grossest ignorance and darkness, in the most palpable idolatry and superstition. An extent of country, including in its length 50 degrees of latitude, and almost, in its extreme breadth, as many degrees of longitude, so circumstanced and peopled too by a kind and tractable race, affords a fine field for Christian benevolence and Christian exertion; and it is most devoutly to be hoped-that the time will not be long before, by some holy missionary enterprise from without, or some purifying movement from within, this immense region, now a wilderness, will be turned into a garden of the Lord, in which the plants of wholesome doctrine will grow in luxuriant thickness, and the fruits of holy living will abound to the glory of God. I am, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG. Louth, August 25, 1842.

Sixteen days Later from Durope.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 3rd September.) The royal mail steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 19th ult. at 5 P. M., arrived at Halifax the 31st, left same day at 12½ P. M.—thus making the passage m Liverpool to Boston in 13 days and 11 hours.

The Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 13th, in 91 days rom Halifax, having left Boston on the 1st, at 5 P. M. On Friday the 12th August the Queen proceeded in State to prorogue Parliament, and delivered the following gracious

SPEECH. Mu Lords and Gentlemen !

The state of public business enables me to release you from rither attendance in Parliament.

I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

You have had under your consideration measures of the reatest importance connected with the financial and commetial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects. Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domesti

I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment, by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an Act for the increased security and protection of my person.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurance of

their friendly disposition towards this country.

Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have efallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, vet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The liberality with which you have granted the supplies, to neet the exigencies of the public service, demands my warm

My Lords and Gentlemen:

You will concur with me in the expression of humble grati-tude to Almighty God, for the favourable season which His bounty has vouch afed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that

lepression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to priva-tions and sufferings which have caused me the deepest concern You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the P" interests which you have manifested during the discharge of duties, and will do vo and submission to the law, which is essential to the public happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advancement in the career of social improvement.

Sir R. Peel's government is very strong. At Southampton, Messrs. Mildmay and Hope, at Ipswich, Messrs. Gladstone and Lane Fox, and at Nottingham, Mr. Walter, all Conservatives have been elected Members. The Conservative Mr. Colqubout. has, upon petition, unseated the radical Mr. Harris for New-

The prospects for the harvest were still most favourable.

The crop would be an abundant one, and from the favourable state of the weather most probably be secured in excellent conlition. The cutting and securing were proceeding at the latest dates with all expedition, and in the midland and northern counties a large portion had been already reaped, and much of it effectually saved in the best possible condition.

The most prominent intelligence by this arrival is of serious

and extensive riots in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Scotland—caused immediately by a combined Manchester for a farther reduction of wages. The riots began with turn-outs, or strikes, among the miners

in Staffordshire; their example was quickly followed by the weavers and spinners, and the strike soon became general. At Manchester, they were frequently dispersed by the mili-tary, but re-assembled and succeeded in stopping all the works of Manchester and Salford. Thence they extended their in-cursions to Stockport, Macclesfield, Glossop, Tintwistle, Heywood, Middleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Clitheroe, Burnley, Preston, Wigan, and all the surrounding towns where the population was great or manufac-tories existed, causing one universal and wide-spread insurrec-

tion, while a similar course was pursued by the colliers in tho Staffordshire potteries, and at Glasgow.

Large bodies of military were concentrated in Manchester and other large towns—at the former upwards of 2,000 men. The Chartist delegates were assembled in Manchester. ter, whence they issued a circular to the trades, recommending them to cease labour until the Charter should become the law of the land. Placards were also stuck about the town, written in violent and stimulating

The printer of one of these placards had been arrested, under the head of "Editor's Correspondence:"

"Certain gentlemen elected as Reformers, but who are now avowed supporters of the present coalition administration, have prepared a "round robin" testifying to the soundness of Mr.

And, lastly, Monte Video, a most thriving and prospensed a "round robin" testifying to the soundness of Mr.

At Bolton several skirmishes took place between the persons independent State, on the eastern bank of the Rio soldiers and the rioters. At Blackburn two men were shot; also at Preston. At Dudley, the turn-out colliers must tered from eight to ten thousand.

At Stoke, Lanc-end, Hanley, Burslem, and other places in the Potteries, the violence of the mob was extreme.

were ransacked and demolished—works were destroyed-workshops were burned, &c. Three men were killed at

men being turned out by a mob of 5,000 from Oldham.
The riot act was read, but the efforts of the magistrates and others to resist the mob were fruitless. At Leeds also the mob carried all before them. At Halifax there were frequent and fatal collisions between Several of the former were des-

the troops and the rioters. Several of the perately hurt, and many of the latter killed. Similar accounts are given from Glasgow, Dunfermline,

Dalkeith, and other places in Scotland.

berties of the people would be safe in Mr. Draper's guardianhip?"—Examiner, 25th March, 1840.

"We repeat then our former assertion, that Mr. Baldwin and its oppose ment whose sole aim, object and policy is to trample under foot every vestige of liberty that they have hitherto asscrifice on the part of the latter gentleman of his peculiar sacrifice on the part of the latter gentleman of his peculiar opinions.

There is the greatest danger of the people would be safe in Mr. Draper's guardian did leading their countenance to a government whose sole aim, object and policy is to trample under foot every vestige of liberty that they have hitherto asscrifice on the part of the latter gentleman of his peculiar opinions.

There is the greatest danger of the people would be safe in Mr. Draper's guardian did leading their countenance to a government whose sole aim, object and policy is to trample under foot every vestige of liberty that they have hitherto asscrifice on the part of the latter gentleman of his peculiar opinions.

The consideration of their duty and interest, of their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their duty and interest, of their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and without further delay, wipe off their duty and interest, of their duty and interest, of their duty and interest, of their

pected, drawn down on my head the abuse of all grades of Anti-Reformers, from the High Tory down to the avowed Coalition-the introduction of the rites and services, and of the have received instructions from the Government to have trains

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