Apostles, because they do not inherit their miraculous Acts of the Apostles brings the history.

sion of the Christian faith. only affect the preservation of the Episcopate, but party, not the presbyters themselves." would deny the propriety of instituting any government | We believe that the reflexion in the first clause of regulations and appropriate liturgical forms.

dissentients from our polity when it is constantly on the part of the individuals themselves!

like exposition of the case :-

the words ἐπίσκοπος and πρεσβύτερος, bishop and presby-And this is as good a foundation to prove that the apostles were aldermen, in the city acceptation of the word, or that our aldermen are all bishops and apostles, as to prove that presbyters and bishops are all one, from the childish gingle of the words.

front all antiquity, and prove against all the histories, that the emperors of Rome were no more than generals of "Gieseler notices it armies, and that every Roman general was emperor of Rome, because he could find the word imperator some-

that our former kings were no more than our dukes are now, because the style of grace, which is now given to dukes, was then given to kings.

the literal translation of the word presbyter, κατά πρεσβυτέρου, against a presbyter receive not an accusation, but before two or three witnesses; and them that sin rebuke he had power to receive accusations, examine witnesses, and pass censures upon him; and that such a presbyter had the same authority over Timothy; which is so extravagant, and against common sense, that I will not stay longer to confute it, and think this enough to have said concerning the Presbyterian argument from the etymology of the words bishop and presbyter."

'We find in the Apostolical writings," continues Mr. Lillie, "no statement of the duties of any such officer [bishop], no description of the parties eligible to it, no distinct designation appropriated to it."

perusal of the Epistles to Timothy and Titus; in of a grant to the Sackville Seminary.

ing heads :-Instructions to TIMOTHY

1. As to ministerial deportment, 2. Jurisdiction:	1 Tim. iii 2, &c.
()ver the people	- 1 Tim. iv. 11.
Over widows	- 1 Tim. v. 11.
Over the presbyters	- 1 Tim. v. 19.
3. Infliction of ecclesiastical censur	es 1 Tim. v. 20.

Instructions to Tirus: 1. As to ordination - - - - Titus i. 5. 2. Cognizance and punishment of heresy - - - - - Titus iii. 10.
3. "All authority," - - - - Titus ii. 15.

3. "All authority," - - - Titus ii. 15.

But it is asserted that all these powers and privileges were shared by Timothy in common with those who were no more than presbyters. To interpret by a common with the seminary of the past winter several of the scholars were in the habit of congregating together during the evenings in some of their private rooms and joining in prayer and supposition like this the commission to exercise a judi-cial authority over the presbyters themselves, which is delivered in the injunction, "Against an elder acceive enough and do preach occasionally in the Methodist Chapel in the neighbourhood. Matters proceeded in this not an accusation, but before two or three witnesses," Chapet in the neighbourhood. Matters proceed in the neighbourhood. Watters proceed in the neighbourhood. would be equally rational and sensible with the obser- pray aloud in the public room, at the close of the day, vation, regarding any civil court of justice, that it was when all the scholars, as also the Rev. Mr. Desbrisas a mere accident, or at best only an arrangement for were present. temporary convenience, that the judge was placed upon the bench, whilst the criminal stood arraigned exhortation and prayer by Mr. Desbrisay, accompanied

receiving his final exhortation; and, assuming the presence of Timothy on this occasion, goes on to say, - | minds. "If ever appointed Bishop of Ephesus it must have been before this, because Paul's first epistle to him, whence the notion of his being bishop is drawn, is whence the notion of his being bishop is drawn, is

were at the first propagation of Christianity communi- tation represents the epistle to be five years posterior day, he called his mother aside and told her that he was sideration, as shewing the mind and wish of the multiplied, and in this way will be extended broadly the basis cated to ordinary Christians, without respect to qualification for ministerial services, (see Acts x. 44).—

Now, if instead of "Bishops" we read "Christians" in the preceding extract, the argument will run thus,—

in the preceding extract, the argument will run thus,—

and the was a Methodist; when inquired of as to what they said to him, his reply was, 'They talked to me as if I was on my dying bed?' Another lad, under twelve years of age, whose parent is not a Methodist, thus describes the bernead of the was on my dying bed?' Another lad, under twelve years of age, whose parent is not a Methodist, thus describes the scene—'I have turned to God; we have had strange "Have the Christians of which the Church is now which we cannot doubt he will fully concur, he would doings here; some of the boys who laughed at us yester day, came forward to the altar to-day and confessed their composed seen Christ in the flesh? Do they possess | hardly have hazarded an affirmation like this. In the composed seen Christ in the flesh? Do they possess hardly have hazarded an affirmation like this. In the sins, and were melted into tears.' Whether these reviewels, or excitements, or by whatever name they may be

And, inasmuch as "these questions must be of Timothy behind at Ephesus, when Paul went into answered in the negative," the inference results, if we Macedonia, suits not with any journey into Macedonia adopt as sound the argument which this contrast is recorded in the Acts, I concur with Bishop Pearson made to yield when applied to Episcopal authority, in placing the date of this epistle, and the journey that there are no Christians in the present day! And referred to in it, (see 1 Tim. i. 3), at a period subsethe comparison in question will just as fairly prove quent to St. Paul's first imprisonment at Rome, and this, as that Bishops are not the successors of the consequently subsequent to the era up to which the

endowments; for these miraculous endowments, be it The passage (1 Tim. iv. 14) which, compared with understood, were not limited to the Apostolic office 2 Tim. i. 6, is supposed by some to intimate the conand government, -which is all that Bishops claim, - junction of presbyters with St. Paul in the ordination as they were clearly unnecessary to a complete profes- of Timothy, is subjected to the following acute and searching criticism :-

"Why should the Apostleship be permanent," in- "Connexion or association with, and not consent or quires Mr. Lillie, "when a full revelation is made, in the New Testament, of all that the Church requires of this argument will overthrow the parties who use it, because it is not with the presbyters, but with the laying to know, or Christ has thought it proper that she on of their hands, the preposition is joined, which will should know?" A conclusion of this kind would not make the hands, or the laying them on, the concurring and spiritual training, and when the conviction cannot peculiarity in the sentiments or reasoning exhibited

at all in the Church. Those who have been appointed this paragraph will not be disputed by Episcopalians, siastic temperament, they are viewed by others as most son can be; and it is certain that if the little Manual to preside over Christ's mystical body on earth, may so far as it relates to the idea of "connexion or asso- objectionable and seriously detrimental to the cause of we took upon us to recommend be faithfully used, not indeed presume to originate doctrines; but they ciation" on the part of the presbytery. The force of true religion. may, and do exert a very important influence in pro- the Greek preposition certainly conveys the impression tecting and perpetuating, without injury, corruption, that the presbyters were concerned with the Apostle, indeed, by every thing analogical in the world around or affront. or innovation, "the faith once delivered to the saints;" as the presiding officer, in the performance of this us. Substances which are most combustible, are besides that they are invested with authority to arrange erremonial, and that there was a joint action of the soonest consumed; and those which are most suscepmatters of discipline and to prescribe all ritual exer- first and second orders of the Ministry, though the tible of effervescence, are generally the most vapid and lecting tour Westward, and will visit the several stations cises and ceremonies,—a commission by no means inherent power of ordination resided in the first alone. distasteful when that effervescence is over. We know, of the Home, Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, and unimportant, when we consider how deeply purity of As to the second clause of the extract we have quoted, too, that the earth is better watered and its growing doctrine is involved in the establishment of judicious we have nothing to object but that it demands from plants more completely fertilized by the softly descend-It is impossible to imagine how long our opponents It might assist us to a clear apprehension of the "sig- and torrents. Religion, in short, has other ingredients will be pleased to derive a fancied advantage from the | nificatio prægnans," which the writer of this sentence | besides fire and warmth: the head as well as the heart circumstance which Episcopalians do not deny, that evidently supposed to exist in it, were it possible to is concerned in its possession; reason as well as feelthe terms "Bishop" and "Presbyter" are employed illuminate our minds in regard to the nice distinction ing must guide us in its workings. An inspired the Editor, Mr. Gowan, the Member for Leeds, in his interchangeably in the New Testament. The fictiinterchangeably in the New Testament. tious argument must be marvellously popular with viduals, and the accompanying disposition of the will not merely in their common acceptation, but as re-

and exercise powers peculiar to themselves and attached evidence to support this declaration but Mr. Powell's our other duties. to the highest tank of the Christian Ministry; and dismembered and perverted extracts, the dishonesty of ever, from the pen of that distinguished divine, the spective bishops; that the laity should submit them- earthquake, nor in the fire, but in the still small voice." Rev. Charles Leslie, embody a luminous and scholar- selves to the presbyters and deacons, as to the apostoone parish, and that the presbyter of every other parish was as much a bishop as the Bishop of London, because his bishop did forfeit his inward communion with ter, are sometimes used in the same sense; they may as Christ; that no sacraments were valid or acceptable well prove that Christ was but a deacon, because he is so called Rom. xv. 8, διάκονος, which we rightly translate a minister: and bishop signifies an overseer, and presbyter and deacon, because he is so to God which were not celebrated in communion with the bishop;—with a multitude of other precepts and minister: and bishop signifies an overseer, and presbyter and admonstrates. ancient man or elder man; whence our term of alderman, admouitious which might be quoted from these valuable letters, declaring, in language the most unequivocal, the diocesan superiority of Episcopal regimen and control. But what does Mr Lillie mean by the expression, "even Ignatius himself;" does he really "It would be the same thing if one should take to con- concede the opinion that Ignatius was a bishop? But of the Eternal!!"

"Gieseler notices it as remarkable how long this notion of the original identity of bishops and presbyters was retained, and names a number of Roman Catholic writers times applied to the general of an army.

"Or as if a commonwealth-man should get up and say,
it, among them Pope Urban the Second." between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries, who beld

This only proves, what is capable of very satisfacdukes, was then given to kings.

"And suppose that any one were put under the penance of answering to such ridiculous arguments, what method would he take, but to shew that the emperors of Rome, and former kings of England, had generals of armies and dukes under them, and exercised authority over them?

tory demonstration, that Popery and Presbyterianism are equally unfriendly to legitimate Fpiscopacy.—

"Episcopacy," says Leslie, "has none so great an enemy as the Papacy, which would engross the whole episcopal power into the see of Rome, by making all episcopal power into the see of Rome, and the second power into the see of Rome, by making all episcopal power into the see of Rome, b Therefore when we find it given in charge to Timo- other bishops absolutely dependent upon that which thy, the first Bishop of Ephesus, how he was to proceed against his presbyters when they transgressed, to sit in judgment upon them, examine witnesses against them, judgment upon them, examine witnesses against them, and pass censures upon them, it is a most impertinent logomachy to argue, from the etymology of the words, that notwithstanding of all this, a bishop and a presbyter are the same thing: therefore that one text, 1 Tim. v. 19, it is a first the discontinuity of the properties of the "British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science," edited by Dr. Hall, lecturer on Chemistry in the University of McGill College, Montreal and Physical Science, and the Council of Trent the pope endeavoured, but a first the pope endeavoured, ber of the "British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science," edited by Dr. Hall, lecturer on Chemistry in the University of McGill College, Montreal and Physical Science, and the Council of Trent the pope endeavoured, but a supplied to the properties of the "British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science," edited by Dr. Hall, lecturer on Chemistry in the University of McGill College, Montreal and Physical Science, and the Council of Trent the pope endeavoured, but a supplied to the properties of the "British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science," edited by Dr. Hall, lecturer on Chemistry in the University of McGill College, Montreal and Physical Science, and the Council of Trent the pope endeavoured, but a supplied to the properties of the "British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science," edited by Dr. Hall, lecturer on Chemistry in the University of McGill College, Montreal and Physical Science, and the properties of the "British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science," edited by Dr. Hall, lecturer on Chemistry in the University of McGill College, Montreal and Physical Science, and the properties of the "British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science," edited by Dr. Hall, lecturer on the properties of the "British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science," edited by Dr. Hall, lecturer on the physical Science, and the physical Science, and the physical Science, and the physical Science of the "British American Journal o other power but what they had from him. But that acquisition to the literature of the country, and we terians; our English reads it, against an elder, which is Council was not quite so degenerated as to suffer this sincerely hope it may be sustained. The researches before two or three witnesses; and them that sin rebuke before two or three witnesses; and them that sin rebuke against the divine right of episcopacy, which from byterian hypothesis, we must say that Timothy had no them, and the popish canonists and schoolmen, have authority or jurisdiction over that presbyter, against whom been licked up by the Presbyterians and others of our useful in forwarding this great and philanthropic end, used by pope and presbyter against episcopacy. And are manifest in this its first number. indeed, whoever would write the true history of Presbyterianism, must begin at Rome, and not at Geneva."

We perceive, in a late number of the St. John's (New Brunswick) Courier, a spirited and well-written letter to the Editor of that paper from the Hon. A. E. Botsford, a Member of the Legislative Council in that How completely at variance this insinuation is with Province,-replying to an attack made upon him for the facts of the case may be easily ascertained from a the part he was alleged to have taken in the discussion

which letters their capacity as superior overseers of We are not prepared to enter into the merits of this their respective dioceses of Ephesus and Crete is question generally, nor to state with any accuracy the and superintendence of a zealous Bishop. In connecmanifestly implied and established by the injunctions claims of this Seminary, as a literary institution, to the delivered to them by St. Paul. These directions, the aid which it appears Mr. Botsford was not disposed to most of which are altogether unsuitable to the station refuse; but the letter of that gentleman makes it a of a mere Presbyter, may be classed under the follow- matter of much doubt, how far, upon moral and prudential grounds, it was entitled to that benefit. The following are his words:-

"In expressing my opinion on the grant, I premised by saying, that I should vote for it; that I did not wish to prejudice the minds of the committee against the institu-tion; that my object, in making the observations I did, was solely for the purpose of warning the managers and those most deeply interested in the Seminary, that the proceedings which had been permitted and encouraged 3. Infliction of ecclesiastical censures 1 Tim. v. 20.
4. Conferring of rewards on the elders 1 Tim. v. 17.
5. Impartial judgment - - - 1 Tim. v. 21.
6. Ordination - - - - 1 Tim. v. 22. of conduct had been encouraged among the boys of the Seminary of the objectionable nature referred to in my speech, and from all the particulars which I have since been enabled to gather at this distance from the scene, I am still of the same belief, notwithstanding the subter-fuges which have been resorted to, in order to conceal

When I mention this person's name I do temporary convenience, that the judge was placed so with respect, for I believe him to be a good man and a by invitation for all who had any desire to come forward Mr. Lillie refers to the assembly of the elders at to the altar, as it was called, urging them by the usual Miletus, convened by St. Paul for the purpose of pulpit, accompanied by warnings of a nature to work

universally acknowledged to have been written prior to this period." In the Bibles published with marginal references, the dates respectively of the Visitation at Miletus and the writing of the First Epistle to the Without to the state of the Wisitation at Miletus and the writing of the First Epistle to the Wisitation at Miletus and the writing of the First Epistle to the granting to return again and after heing the part of the University was a being universally acknowledged to have been written prior to the Spring heavy and a the Wisitation and the writing of the First Epistle to the granting for the Charter of King's College, may be entitled to constitute the date of the University was designed to be touched or alienated to any other purpose.

Local legislation and ecceived and commended by Mr. Desprisay. A little boy, about ten years of age, whose parents do not belong to the Methodist persuasion, went up, during the excitement, with others, to the altar, shed tears, and was, as he thought, converted; so that when he returned home a few days after, the child appeared much dejected, and was, as he thought, converted; so that when he returned home a few days after, the child appeared much dejected, and was, as he thought, converted; so that when he returned home a few days after, the child appeared much dejected, and was, as he thought, converted; so that when he returned home a few days after the work of the Wisitation and the writing of the Visitation and the Wisitation and the

can they by the laying on of hands confer miraculous statement of Paley is as follows:—"Since the leaving designated, are a rational and catholic way of impressing upon youth religious doctrines, I presume to offer no ; with lowliness of spirit and with no mock hu lity, I arrogate not to myself the right to judge; I leave such questions between man and his Maker! And while I have the most unbounded confidence in the form of orship in which my fathers have offered up their prayers to Heaven; yet would I shrink from the bigotry of placing on the 'broad way' all those with whom I may chance to

us the modest avowal, "Davus sum, non Œdipus." ing shower, than by that which comes down in floods spects our thoughts and feelings also, -are amongst reiterated, as if the advocates of Epi copal superi rity Of Mr. Lillie's patristic authority one case will the "fruits of the Spirit:" we are directed, indeed, statement which is made. What we have challenged ages of the Church presbyters exercised the same pri- example of our Lord, as much as the precepts of his our adversaries to do, -and what they have invariably vilege or performed; the same duty, as even Ignatius Apostles, goes to establish the impression that we are evaded, - is to show that the Apostles did not possess himself acknowledges or implies." We know of no also to act soberly in our religious, not less than in all

Powerfully, therefore, as the Spirit of God may that this distinctive power has not been perpetuated, which has been already fully exposed. But if any one, work within the human heart, we are taught by Scrip-We have already written so often and so copiously Epistles of Ignatius in order to discover the bearing of invisibly, silently, calmly: that its direct operations on this item of theological criticism, that we do not his testimony, he will perceive that he presses earnestly are unseen, though its fruits are apparent: that in the care to repeat the remarks which have been made on upon all the Churches to whom he wrote, the indis- exertion of His saving influence upon our souls, "the former occasions. The following observations, how- pensable obligation of a strict obedience to their re- Lord is not in the great and strong wind, nor in the University of what had been so graciously bestowed

In connection with the false feeling and the false lical college under Christ; and that the presbyters and taste which the encouragement of such excitements "If the Presbyteriaus will say (because they have nothing left to say) that all London (for example) was but as Christ himself, whose person he represented; that, the inaugural address of the Principal of this Sackville Seminary :---

"The history of this Institution may be brightly written upon the intellectual and moral character of those who may from time to time hold connexion with it. Each mind will be itself a living volume of incalculable value, to be here filled up with chapters of this history, and all being well bound with good moral habits and prin ciples, self circulated (!) through society, to be profitably read by many in this world, and afterwards elevated the Library of Heaven as an interesting text-book (!) the study and instruction of its spiritual inhabitants, who continually seek wisdom under the immediate direction

While we cannot wonder at such a specimen of tory demonstration, that Popery and Presbyterianism with an ecclesiastical system of soundness and sober-

other power but what they had from him. But that acquisition to the literature of the country, and we to pass. And the Jesuits and others who disputed into a most important department of science which it there on the pope's part used those same arguments will be the means of developing to the world, are such against the divine right of episcopacy, which from as all classes of society are interested in promoting; Dissenters: they are the same arguments which are may fairly be augured from the care and ability which

We repeat that it has our best wishes for its success; and should a work, got up at so much pains and cost, meet with an adequate patronage, it will be Paid away in the following manner:-

Our numerous readers in New Brunswick will be glad to perceive that the time appears to be hastening on when they are to be favoured with the presence tion with this appointment, we rejoice to see that steps are being taken to erect a Cathedral Church in that Province, and that a subscription is in progress amongst the friends of the Bishop elect, in aid of so desirable a structure. We copy the following in reference to this interesting subject, from one of our English exchanges :-

"Consequent upon the erection of New Brunswick into an independent bishoprick, under the episcopal superintendence of the Right Rev. Dr. Medley, the Bishop elect, a cathedral is to be forthwith commenced at St. John's, the architectural preparations for which have been in-trusted to Mr. Frank Wills, of Exeter. The cathedral will pretend to nothing more than a large parish church. The plan has been adopted from the Church of St. Mary, Snettesham, Norfolk, which is a specimen of the present decorated architecture. Its beauty depends not on the luxuriancy of its carving, but on the correctness of its proportions and its general form, together with purity of detail. In length the cathedral will be 160 feet, including the chancel, and 100 feet in width across the transept. The west frout will be 68 feet in height to the top of the cross, and the spire will be about 200 feet high. The western window is a "six-light." The model of St. Mary Snettesham Church is blocked up with bricks and mortar but the form can be traced, and is perhaps unequalled in beauty by that of any church in the kingdom. At the west end of the cathedral there will be a triple porch. Such a cathedral will be well worthy the reputation of the Right Rev. Dr. Medley, the bishop elect, who has, during his incumbency of St. Thomas's, Exeter, exerted himself in the restoration of the different churches in the neighbourhood. A chapel erected by him at Exminster, ome time since, is a complete gem, and he has also at different times, expended large sums of money on the restoration and adornment of his own church.'

The communication of "A CHURCHMAN" sufficiently demonstrates the fallacy of the attempt to build an argument upon local legislation in regard to the University. The address referred to appears simply a petition that whereas an endowment had been provided for King's College out of the Crown Reserves, the whole of the lands originally allotted for Educa-

and more than a useless interference. All local legis- from railroads foreseen by few, if by any .- Ibid. lation antecedent to the granting of the Charter is in favour of the establishment of an University: witness, among other things, an act passed in the year 1820, not only recognizing such an institution as desirable and needful, but actually providing that when estab- than five modes of investigation altogether various and distinct,

very comprehensive philanthropy, and has apparently as much interest and anxiety to spare for questions regarding the Offertory, Surplice, &c., in the Church The mockery of religion, in which persons some- of England, as for the concerns of the "Book Steward" times permit themselves to indulge under the sanction and the more weighty matters of a "Revival," within and shelter of its venerable name, when introduced his own connexion. We must not disturb him in this into a Seminary of learning, might well cause those to enlargement of kindness, further than to observe that pause who, in being solicited for public aid, should our recommendation of the recently published work feel themselves justified in considering it unexception- of the Rev. Dr. Beaven, referred simply to it as a for the prevention of "cruelty to animals," to prosecute through able as a public institution. The inquiry very natu- Manual of Devotions for Youth at school. Upon any rally presents itself, how far it can fairly be so regarded, prefatory remarks, as not necessarily connected with when the freaks and fancies which have been described, the main object of the work, we neither offered, nor are apparently rendered part of the religious system meant to give, any opinion. If there should be any be repressed that, however harmless and even edifying in those remarks, the Reverend compiler of the work these may be deemed by some, of heated and enthu- is as able to explain or defend them as any other perthere would be little need of laying down any special Such wildness and extravagance is condemned, rules as to the proper conduct of children under injury

> Our Travelling Agent has commenced his col-London Districts, as far as the Town of London.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church. has become the opponent of the Church of England, although I had hitherto considered him one of its supporters. He has, moreover, in my opinion, endeavour questioned, instead of admitting the correctness of the suffice for a specimen of the whole. "In the earlier upon the same authority, to "think soberly;" and the to mislead the public, by introducing into that paper an Address of the Upper Canada House of Assembly to the King, passed in December, 1831, soliciting His Majesty to place at the disposition of the Legislature the School Lands, amounting to 539,217 acres, to be applied exclusively for the purposes intended by his Royal Father,— as if that Address would prove that the Conservative House of Assembly, by which it was proposed and adoptand designed to be continued "to the end of the world." in a devout and honourable spirit, will study the ture, as well as by our reason, to believe that it works lege of the lands with which it had been previously endowed, and which were then under pa University, and could not be revoked by His Majesty any more than by any private individual. When that address was adopted, no attempt was made to deprive the

> Those who were opposed to King's College, urged that as so munificent an endowment had been given to it out of the Crown Reserves, for which 225,944 acres, part of still at his disposal, should appropriate the whole of the reservation of 539,217 acres, originally intended for Grammar Schools and a University, to Grammar Schools

It would appear, however, that the address did not go so far as this, but merely asked his Majesty to place the School Lands, meaning, I suppose, the 539,217 acres, at the disposition of the Legislature, exclusively for the purposes intended by his Majesty George the Third, which would of course include the University. But this last was not the intention, because all the members who supported the address knew the University was endowed out of the Crown Reserves, and claimed nothing more for it. The address would appear, therefore, rather inconsistent with the object it was intended to accomplish; but it was inaugural eloquence as the product of the system under which it has been fostered, we may adopt the occurrence as a serviceable hint in reference to the late memorable effort, within our own Province, to deceived upon the facts connected with the University combine this and every other religious extravagance question, I have hastily prepared this communication, which I desire to be inserted in your valuable and extensively circulated journal.

A CHURCHMAN.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Amount of Collections in Christ Church, from Easter, 1844, to Easter, 1845; and the manner in which the same has been appropriated: for Church at Phillips-

for Old Choir £140 0 6 Am't. collected for Poor Fund 431 4 0 £571 4 6

To Dorcas Society For Sundries..... Superintendent..... Orphan Asylum Ladies' Benevolent Institution

203 13 0 Paid to 110 indigent persons, principally Widows with chil-dren, and infirm persons..... 181 13 7 385

Balauce to the credit of Poor Fund on the 1st April, 1845 -Montreal Courier.

From our English Files.

LORD ASHLEY AND THE MANUFACTORIES .- Lord Ashley had a handsome testimony from the millowners in Mr. Brotherton's ingenous acknowledgement, uncontradicted by any one, that the noble lord's reforms hitherto had proved as ben ficial to the employers as to the employed, a fact, indeed, sufficiently attested by the present prosperity and contentment of the manufacturing districts. This and the most interesting letter from a working mechanic, "describing the factory la-bourers as elevated to a higher order of beings within 20 years," read by the noble member for Dorsetshire, must afford him great encouragement in his glorious cause, and present an irre-sistible argument to the legislature to follow a leader at once so zealous and so circumspect. It is plain that the great work of social improvement is in irresistible progress—not in this trade or in that—but, as it was reproachfully thrown up to Lord Ashley, in all pursuits (probably the highest compliment ever paid even to his lordship); and this has been the work of Michael Thomas Sadler and of Lord Ashley, in less than 15 years.—St. James's Chronicle.

TRANSPORTATION OF FISH BY RAILROAD.—The seas that surround Great Britain, "that principal gold mine of the Cost of houses, mills, &c., belonging to Dutch," as they were called nearly two centuries ago by Sir the company...... Josias Child—the British seas are, as fisheries, perfectly inex-haustible; yet hitherto the produce of those seas—produce that, if cultivated, would feed all Europe, has supplied little more than an article of luxury to the rich at home, and an article of than an article of flixing to the rich at home, and an article of commerce with a few nations of the south. Fish could not be carried inland with the celerity necessary for its wholesome use, except at an expense that placed it beyond the reach of the humbler and of even the middle classes; hence the number of fishermen and fishing-boats employed, except during the herring fishery, has been comparatively small; another cause of enhancing the price of this—certainly not the least wholesome article of food, and preventing the habit of its use obtaining among the people. By railroad, however, fish can be carried in a state of perfect freshness from any extremity of the island to its very central point; and we can at once see how rapidly will extend the consumption of this savoury and eminently wholesome kind of food, cooked more rapidly, more neatly, and more economically than any other, when we learn that in so popu-lous a place as Manchester fish of the best quality has been lous a place as Manchester fish of the best quality has been reduced to one-eighth of its former price—reduced to a price equivalent in household consumption to about three pence a count of the best hand of the best hand of the best hand of the best quality has been and complacently cipher down the probable profits of his whest-field, or his hog-pen, at the exhilirating maximum of "war prices." pound of the best butcher's meat. As the habit of c Timothy, are A.D. 60, and A.D. 65; which computather unwilling to return again, and after being home a Charter of King's College, may be entitled to confish grows, the numbers of fishermen and fishing-boats will be

country upon that subject: local legislation posterior crease to the comfort of her people. We can see no gap in the to the granting of this Charter, is but waste labour, chain of causes and effects; but we repeat it—this is a benefit

THE SLAVE TRADE. - Zealous advocates as we have always been of the abolition of the Slave Trade, the measure just brought in by government for its prevention by a more stringent blockade of the whole line of African coast has our full approbation The late regretted Sir Thomas F. Buxton, proved by no fewer lished, the said University shall be entitled to send a Member to the Provincial Parliament!

The Editor of the Christian Guardian evinces a very comprehensive philanthropy, and has apparently murders under every form of torture 255,000 more. To these must be added 100,000 victims of the Mahometan slave trade, constituting a total annual loss to Africa of 475,000. "The Slave Trade," says Sir T. F. Buxton, besides its living victims, requires a daily sacrifice of one thousand lives." We need not add a word to this fearful sentence of the great and good deceased philanthropist .- Cambridge Advertiser.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. - We noticed in our last week's Cambridge Police report the laudable step taken by the society the intervention of Mr Litchfield, of Cambridge, all flagrant cases of brutality to the dumb creation, which may be brought before the magistrates. We have before expressed our regret that some of the various societies for the protection of animals have not resorted to the very obvious step of employing an agent here before, and we regretted to be obliged to attribute the neglect to the mutual jealousies, rivalries, and dissentions, which are rife between the three existing societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. But, "better late than never." Besides its appeal to humanity and Christianity, the subject of animal protection is intimately connected with the most important estion of the day, the moral education of the people. Throughout the whole scriptures, the protection of animals, even to the mother bird sitting on her young is solemnly enjoined. It has been justly said that the "infant who begins by rturing an animal might terminate by murdering his friend, Domitian began by indulging in the tor ure of flies and ended by the cruel excitement of witnessing the protracted torture of agonized human beings. Most justly has that observer of hu man nature—Hogarth—represented the murderer commencing his career by torturing a dog. This view imparts its climax to this department of the question. Animal cruelty prepares for murder and disciplines for the scaffold. Abate it and the periodical crimes that disgrace the calendar will be also abated. Its abatement and abolition will go hand in hand with one of the great hopes of Philanthropy-the mitigation of capital

GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.—The inquiry which Protestant England now has to make is, not what the Irish Parliament did in 1793, under the peculiar circumstances of that period, when, in consequence of the French war, the Continental education of Irish Priests was no longer practicable, but whether she is at liberty now to become the nursing mother of Roman ism; whether it is a work upon which, as a nation, she can invoke the blessing of God, whether, while she teaches her own children to view with alarm the slightest approach towards Popery, she can conscientiously assist in facilitating the approach of others; and whether, if she does so, she will proach of others; and whether, if she does so, she will the guilty either of deliberate hypocrisy or deliberate treacher. There really does not appear to us to be any middle course this business. The more we reflect upon it, the more firmly the she was an experiment of David Taylor, R. N., the late this business. in this business. The more we reflect upon it, the more firmly we are fixed in that conviction. If Popery be a true religion, why are we Protestants? Why have we renounced it? Why do we keep aloof from that which is true? If it be not a true ligion - or what comes to the same end for our argument-if we sincerely believe that it is not, why do we seek to commit the sin of aiding in its propagation? Let those who believe in its truth perform the duty which that belief imposes upon them—use every means in their power to diffuse the knowledge of it. But if this be the duty of a sincere Roman Catholic, as it unloubtedly is, it cannot also be the duty of a sincere Protestant. There we take our stand. Indeed, we would say to the sincere Protestants, copy the example of sincere Roman Catholics, and as zealous for your religion as they are for theirs. for no persecution. We simply desire that Popery should be

They who think that this proposed augmentation of the grant, or the contemplated measures for promoting academical lustitutions in Ireland, will have the effect of conciliating the Roman Catholics of that country, meaning by the term conciliation, contentment and satisfaction, will find themselves miserably deceived. The only contentment, the only satisfaction, of which Romanism is susceptible, lies in one wordsupremacy. It can patiently wait its time—it can calmly watch its opportunities—it can silently carry on its own work -but it never loses sight of its one great object. Bind it with a chain of a thousand links-strike off the nine hundred and ninety nine-the solitary one which remains will represent all that have disappeared. In the vocabulary of Popery, equality means ascendancy .- Ibid.

MOTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The following notices of motion were given on Thursday evening, March 19. They seem to have a common object, and are indicative, we think, of the progress we are making towards the abolition of protection in everything as well as in merchandize. Free trade, half of the stock being taken up in the United States, and half of the completion of the line would speedily be the divergence religion, free Churches, free Universities, to be followed by is to be feared, make free with all that used to be considered

be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House copies of such extracts from charters granted to the University of Dublin as went to exclude Roman Catho-

From the London Morning Chronicle of March 26. A general court of proprietors of the Canada Company was held at the company's house, St. Helen's place, yesterday, for the election of a denuty-governor, three other directors, and an another description of a denuty-governor, three other directors, and an another description of a denuty-governor, three other directors, and an another description of a denuty-governor, three other directors, and an another description of a denuty-governor, three other directors, and an another description of a denuty-governor, three other directors, and a superior of the company of the c the election of a deputy-governor, three other directors, and auditor; as well as for the transaction of general business. Charles Franks, Esq., the governor of the company, took the chair at one o'clock, when the following gentlemen were reclected without opposition:—James Mackillop, Esq., depu tygovernor; John Fullarton, W. T. Hibbert, and F. H. Mitchell, Esqrs., directors; and W. Gaussen, Esq., auditor.

The Governor then read the following statement of the affairs of the company:-

LANDS SOLD AND LEASED IN 1844. SALES.

Crown Reserves 15.729½ acres, at an average price of 14s. 9d.

Huron Tract 12,941 acres, at an average price of 12s. 9d. 28,670½ acres, producing ... £19,863 0 0

22 town lots, producing £20,280 0 0 LEASES.
Crown Reserves 30,794 acres, at an annual rent of £990.

Huron Tract 43,721 acres, at an annual rent of £1,589. Huron Tract 10,292 acres, disposed of at an annual rent, for 12 years, the aggregate amount of which is £11,321.

Total sold and leased 113,477½ acres.

64 town lots leased, annual rental £75. The amount collected by payment of bills receivable in 1844, was for principal £15,910 0 0 For interest...... 7,490 0 0

COST OF MANAGEMENT, 1844. London, £2,266; Canada, £5,827; assessment and road tax, £1,658; premium of exchange on remittances, £1,937. A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, ON

DECEMBER 31, 1844.

Capital received from proprietors £289.737 Amount raised on debentures 111,500 2,163 Cash deposited with the company by sundry persons, 5.033 Income tax unpaid £410,300 Property in London-Sterling. Currency Cash in hands of Commissioners £6,860 Bills received, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and secured thereon by mortgages on the lands and improvements... 160.543

Balance represented by the value of 1,385,195 acres of land paid for and unsold, besides the town lots in Guelph, Goderich, &c.....

Land originally purchased, 2,484,413 acres. Land paid for and unsold to December 31, 1844, 1,385,195 acres; of which quantity 155,892 acres are leased for a term of 10 years at an annual rental of £5,100 currency.

Laud remaining unpaid for, 97,473 acres.

Amount paid her Majesty's government to the 31st £335,000

Leaving unpaid.....

Colonial.

Mr. PARKE has been provided for at last, and the salary of Surveyor General, some seven hundred pounds a year we think has been very properly saved to the country. We feel gratehas been very properly saved to the country. ful to the present administration-to whom we cannot be ac cused of extravagant attachment-for their practical economy in reducing the outrageously heavy expenses of our Colonial Government. The office of Surveyor General had become next to useless, and is now no more. May every thing equally useless and costly in or about the Government share its destiny.

- Patriot. (From the Canada Gazette.) Secretary's Office,

Secretary's Oyice, Montreal, April 26, 1845. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Thomas Parke, Esquire, to be Collector of Customs, and collector of Welland Canal Tolls at Port Colborne, in the place of James Black, Esquire, resigned

JOHN GILCHRIST, Esq., late M.P.P. for the county of Northumberland, has been dismissed from the offices of Crown Lands Agent and Treasurer of the Colborne District, for having returned Land Scrip instead of cash, which he had received in payment for Crown Lands. Dr. Gilchrist admits the fact of his having submitted Land Scrip for money, in an explanatory letter published in the Peterboro Chronicle, which he concludes

"Had I acted the hypocrite, and become the sycophant of Sir Charles Metcalfe and his administration, there is I should still have neld the situations from which I am disssed. I am compelled to consider it as arising wholly from

an unworthy political animosity.' Political animosity may or may not have had something to do with Dr. G.'s dismissal; but it was certainly a species fraud on his part to substitute a Land claim, which he no doubt it in cash. There has been too much imposition of this kind practised on the Revenue beretofore. Government officers should perform their duty with a single eye to its best interests —and those who act otherwise deserve to be summarily dismis-sed, be they friend or foe.—Kingston Chron. & Gazette.

RETHEMENT OF MR. MARKS. - After an active and efficient ervice of half a century in duration, the Lords of the Admiralty, at his own request, have permitted the retirement of John B. Marks, Esq., so long the Head of the Civil Department of the Royal Navy, on the Canada Lakes. We cannot allow this event to have the canada Lakes. allow this event to pass over without recording our feeble tri-bute of praise to the very valuable services Mr. Marks has rendered to Canada, since his first coming into the country, during the war of 1812. With the execution of the arduous duties of his department we have nothing to do, although we know that they have ever been considered at Home as being those of an ardent and careful officer; but in his several provincial capacities as Ward of the vincial capacities, as Warden of the District, Member of the Assembly, Colonel of the Militia, Associate Judge of Assize, Justice of the Peace, founder of the Agricultural Society, Patron of the Turf Club, no gentleman has so well deserved, and at the same time so universally received, the esteem and approbation of all classes of the Canadian community, as the object of our present notice. Although advanced in years Mr. Marks still is hale and hearty, and we trust that a long life of weef life. life of usefulness is still before him. We need not add, that the Lords of the Admiralty have not permitted this retirement

Master attendant of Kingston Dock Yard, the Lords of the Admiralty have not been unmindful of services, if not so long continued, certainly in their nature as efficient as those of his predecessor. predecessor. Mr. Taylor is very generally and very favourably known in Canada. He may be said to have commenced his public career in this Province, and we heartly hope here is may end Mr. Taylor's scientific acquirenents, and thorough knowledge of Canada, its extent and resources, must render him a desirable Head of his Department, should at any time the encroaching despotism of our republican neighbours make it necessary to increase the naval force on these Lakes. beg leave to tender him our sincere congratulations on his appointment, a sentiment we feel persuaded every press in the province will re-echoe.—British Whig.

RAILROAD TO LAKE HURON. - We are delighted to find this glorious improvement in a fair course of being carried into positive operation in a reasonable time. Men are becoming thoroughly alive to its importance, and the natural result of such a conviction is, that active measures are being taken to ensure its immediate commencement. We understand that an eminent engineer will be here this week to commence running the line from Toronto. the line from Toronto to Port Sarnia. The latter point is at present regarded as by far the most favorable western terminal for the proposed road. Opposite to it, on the western side of the St. Clair, is Fort Gratiot, from whence a Railroad is about being run across the great Michigan peninsula towards Chicago.
The proposed line will pass west from Toronto, far to the north of Hamilton, and will necessarily traverse the most beautilus-fertile and populous portion of Canada, through the Homes Gore, Wellington, Brock, London and Western Districts opening up vast tracts of noble country, and carrying in fact a market to the door of every settler within reasonable distance of its track

of its track. We are credibly informed that we can depend on at land sion of nearly the whole stream of travel from the east to any is to be feared, make the with an that doctors:

free from such interference. But to our notices:

Mr. Wyse gave notice that on the 3.1 of Ap il be would move an address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty may in amount to £5, thus placing it in the power of almost every in amount to £5, thus placing it in the power of almost every in amount to £5. man to contribute towards a work of such unspeakable to the City of Toronto, and the whole line of country through

lies from being graduates in it.

Mr. Christie gave notice that on Thursday, the 10th of April, he would move for a Commission to inquire into the Universities and Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.—Ibid.

The University of Dublin as went to exclude Roman Catholics from being graduates in it.

In a few weeks the line will be regularly run, and the estimates fully before the public. Then, we trust, will every nerve be strained to raise the necessary amount of stock. Every man in this city comming a few weeks the line of country through the country through the strained to raise the necessary amount of stock. man in this city owning a foot of land-every well doing me chanic—every inhabitant, in fact, who follows any trade, profession or occupation, will find it to be his interest to take as fit, and we are convinced no improvement has ever ye proposed to the people of Canada of such vast and para importance, or one more calculated to insure "a long is a pull altogether," among all classes of Her Majesty's possessed of a spark of enterprise or grain of comr their own best interests .- Patriot, April 29.

A project is on foot to terrace the banks along the front of Toronto, from Church-street to Peter street. A number of gentlemen have promised to contribute liberally in order to carry it into effect. When the list is made up, it will be presented to the Countribute liberally in order to carry it into effect. sented to the Corporation for their additional subscription after which the work will be proceeded with forthwith. Beckett has the credit of having originated the design.—British Canadian.

CANADIAN INDUSTRY. - One of our fellow citizens who feels an interest in the arts and industry of the country, and who is himself engaged in one of the former branches, tion Louis Perrault, has had the politeness to forward us a P of the first yard of cotton manufactured in Canada, at Chamis bly. This sample which we have shewn to good judges, sufficient in itself to demonstrate to what extent we can male sufficient in itself to demonstrate to what extent we can have tain competition with other countries by cultivating the products of our own, and applying to them our industrial powers and the expression we now use with regard to the purely mechanical and material arts, we consulty apply to the liberal arts. chanical and material arts, we equally apply to the liberal art of the most elevated order. For whiteness, delicacy, and firm ness of texture, the sample under inspection is much superior to most of the cotton which comes here from the United S. The warp is firm and strong, and after one washing the cotton becomes bleached and singularly compact. We sincerely wish that this fortunate "coup d'essai" of our Canadian weavers will finally outstrip native industry and attract sufficient ellicouragement to extend it over the face of the country. We understand the manufactory is the property of Mr. Hatt, of Chambly, and to his energetic industry is owing this fortunate beginning which is deather. beginning which is doubtless the precursor of a wider care Canadian industry .- Aurore.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. (From the Toronto Patriot.)

There's ane bit spot I maist forgot,
AMERICA, they ca' that—
A coward plot, their rats ha' got
Their father's flag to gnaw at. But see it fly top-gallant high ! . Atlantic winds shall blaw that—And Yanke loon, beware your croun,
There's kames* in hand to claw that.

We continue to copy extracts from the American papers of the highly critical position of the relations of their country with Great Britain. The Whig press, with few exceptions, come out emphatically against President Polk's discourteous gastonade about the Oregon, and insist that WAR cannot and must not spring from such a cause. The Logo Papers—the not spring from such a cause. The Loco Foco papers-organs, we fear, of that wild and unstable democracy wild drew the obscure Tennessee politician from the "minor thea of the West to the official splendour of the "White House, are generally rabid and insolent in their threats against England and in the land, and in the announcement of their ability and readiness to "whip" all the Monarchies of Europe, "one down and the other come on." The West—the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was been applied to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was been applied to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was been applied to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was been applied to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was been applied to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was been applied to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was a property to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was a property to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was a property to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was a property to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was a property to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was a property to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was a property to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was a property to the mighty inland valley of the Misconsin was a property to the misconsin was a property t £290,690 sissippi,—has begun to exercise a tremendous and annually increasing influence over the politics of the United States. The representatives of this great portion of the Union are generated rally conspicuous for ridiculous and unseemly vauntings of the power and resources of the United States, and impudently active in "blackguarding" England, and every thing English in terms as absurd as they are uncourteous. The West has a state of the control of echo from the bombardment of an Atlantic city—no wail of slaughtered thousands on the battle-fields of the seaboard—no red glare of the form barre. but little to risk by a war, and perhaps much to gain. Land sold to December 31, 1844, deducting cancelled sales of the fiery havoc of WAR, would reach the ear of eye of the Western Republican. He would sit securely by his Kentuckian or Tennessean fireside, reading the thrilling horror in the bloody catalogue of which a "Gazette" is manufactured.

prices." 13,680 * Anglice—Combs.