

for refinement of mind and general benevolence. And that these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature of man, and especially with his education, you must easily perceive.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1841.

In the report of the speech, with which Mr. Solicitor General Day introduced his motion, relative to Common Schools, there is a startling statement relative to education in Upper Canada, which, we regret, has not before this been rectified.

On reference to the Report on Education by the Commissioners, appointed by Sir George Arthur, it appears that the Solicitor-General derived from it all the statements relative to Upper Canada, which are found in the report of his speech.

Your committee annex an analysis of some of the reports of the District and Common Schools for the year 1838, from which an estimate may be formed of the present state of education in the province.

Now it is obvious from this extract,—either that the Solicitor General gave 800 as the number, not of children receiving education in the Common Schools of Upper Canada, but of the Common Schools themselves, and that his statement on the subject has been, accidentally misrepresented and mutilated,—or that, in the hurry of a cursory reference, he has fallen into a mistake, which no one will be more happy than himself to see corrected.

As we have been led to advert to the subject of Education, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to notice a prevalent impression regarding it, which appears to us to be erroneous. We have heard loud and frequent complaints of the utter destitution of the Province in this respect, and loose representations are constantly made, which would induce a stranger to believe that the majority of our children are suffered to grow up almost in a state of barbarism.

We regret that we cannot give more than this brief notice of the interesting proceedings of the Visitation, of the subjects so appropriately selected and so ably handled in the Sermons preached upon the occasion, and of the various clergymen by whom they were delivered.

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esses in facilities for Education, and in the still greater which the University would confer, it may be selected as a suitable place of residence by respectable families emigrating to this country, or by persons who are desirous of retiring from business, and taking up their abode within the reach of Schools where their children can receive an excellent education.

The difficulty which we experience in keeping pace with the constant succession of important news flowing in upon us from England, and the large space which we are forced to devote to the proceedings of our Canadian Parliament, reluctantly compel us to be very scanty in our notices of the Colonial and American Churches.

The eloquent and indefatigable prelate, who administers the diocese of Nova Scotia, has shown within the last few weeks, that the fervent zeal, which has ever actuated him, and which shone forth conspicuously during his recent visit to England, has suffered no abatement from increasing years.

On Thursday the 15th ult, the Visitation was held at Halifax, on which occasion, 36 clergymen,—the largest number that ever met together in the Diocese—were assembled in St. Paul's Church to hear the Bishop's Third Charge.

On Sunday the 18th, the Bishop held an Ordination in St. Paul's Church, when Messrs. Thomas Maynard, B. A., of King's College, Windsor, and W. A. B. Weinbeer, of the Missionary Institution, Berlin, were ordained Deacons,—and the Rev. T. N. Dewolf, and the Rev. R. Jamison, were admitted to the order of Priesthood.

It will be seen, by a reference to our parliamentary intelligence, that Mr. Price has obtained a committee for inquiring into the alleged riot at the Yonge-street Durham meeting, held in October, 1839, when a young man of the name of Leppard lost his life.

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It is gratifying to him to hear that the spire is rising, the school being built, and the pastor's residence rearing its modest front in the neglected districts of England,—to read how the Irish Clergy are most truly described as Saints and Martyrs by the Presbyterian Dr. Cooke,—to behold the entire body of the Hierarchy preparing to plant a branch of the true vine in regions as yet unblest with a Church,—to trace the same onward career of Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order in the United States, and in every colony of the British Empire,—and to observe the mild effluence of the Church in Scotland shining brighter and brighter amid the storms that threaten the foundations of the Law-Established Communion.

Amidst so much which calls for congratulation, we are sorry to direct the attention of our fellow-citizens to any cause of regret, but we feel the want of our long expected University too much to omit expressing our disappointment, that our fond expectations have not yet been realized.

tion of dissenters in connection with the Methodists. The minister, the Rev. Thomas Berry, had long been thoroughly dissatisfied with the whole system of dissent; and at length he mentioned the subject to some of his people, and ascertained that they all shared his sentiments.

And while the Church in England is thus welcoming back her wandering children into the one true fold, it is encouraging to learn that Church principles do not depend upon human government, or any connexion with the State,—much as they are entitled to its aid,—for support or diffusion; but that, in republican Connecticut, as stated in a recent Church Chronicle, the Episcopal Church has almost doubled its numbers within the last twenty years, while the population of the State, during the same period, has only gained about one-eighth.

While cordially agreeing with the Kingston Correspondent of the Montreal Courier in his reprobation of that infatuated and republican Bill for the Naturalization of Aliens which has recently passed through the House of Assembly, but which we hope the Council will have patriotism and firmness enough to throw under the table,—we very much regret that he should have charged Mr. HAMILTON MERRITT with having "had his children educated in the States, and being more than three parts Yankee in heart and interests."

Neither do we apprehend that his children have been educated in the States. For some time they were placed at Upper Canada College, and no man could be more grateful to those who assisted in giving them a sound British education than was their father.

It would be much more satisfactory to us, if, instead of offering this partial defence of Mr. Merritt's political principles, we could claim him as a sound Conservative; but his unimpaired support of the Church at St. Catharine's,—notwithstanding that he voted for the alienation of the Clergy Reserves,—his private charity,—and the many domestic excellences which adorn his character,—have induced us to venture these few remarks in defence of a public man, who we think is not altogether rightly understood.

An American-born subject of the Queen is either very good or very bad, as far as regards loyalty. Of the former class we have the pleasure to know some, who are attached to the British Constitution from the highest motives.

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are well acquainted, and can strongly recommend them,—especially Bishop Jolly on the Constitution of the Christian Church,—as sound and learned guides in matters of the highest interest.

We are indebted for our Summary of Parliamentary Debates this week, to the Kingston Chronicle, Montreal Gazette, Colonist, and Examiner. Were it not for the labours of these journals, especially the two latter,—political opponents though they be,—we should know but little of the doings and intentions of our House of Assembly,—for we repeat, that we have not received a single Parliamentary document since the opening of the Session.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Primary Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Wednesday, the 8th September next. Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Clergy are expected to appear in full black robes.

Communications.

POPERY. To the Editor of "The Church."

"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lited up or worshipped."—28th Article of the Church of England.

SIR.—The hearts of well-wishers to the progress of religious truth, and to the extension and increased efficiency of our own beloved Church, have lately been gladdened by intelligence of various kinds; among which I might name the shortly expected erection of one of her houses of prayer, on or near Mount Zion, at Jerusalem—the increasing spirit of union among her children—the individual munificence and combined efforts displayed by so many of them in multiplying the spirit-stirring zeal so delightfully evinced in the movement to augment the number of Colonial Bishops; and lastly, the recent accession, to the ranks of her Ministers, of various continental priests, upon their publicly and solemnly renouncing their Romish errors.

"e medio de fonte leporum, Surgit amari liquidum quod in ipsis floribus angat."

Sorrowful and humiliating to the feelings of every true Protestant, and every right-hearted Churchman, must be the following description of Protestant subserviency to Romish superstition, as exhibited in the streets of Montreal, on the occasion of the Fete Dieu procession.

"Sunday last was the day fixed by the [Roman] Catholic Church for the annual procession in honour of the Fete Dieu. The weather was remarkably propitious, and the tens of thousands who attended to witness it were highly gratified with the procession was remarkable for that imposing solemnity with which the [Roman] Catholics so well understand how to invest their religious ceremonies, and the canopy covering the Host was of unusual splendor.

The long-continued prostitution of the Christian and Protestant power and majesty of Britain, in decorating the pageantry of Pagan, Greek or Romish ceremonies in India, Cordia, Malta, and other possessions of the Empire, is now understood to be greatly on the decline, if not altogether prohibited; and are we to witness its revival here? and yet, strange to say, the proceeding in question appears to have passed as free from censure or remark as if it had been in its nature really laudable, or at least indifferent.

1st. The procession of the Fete Dieu, and the worship of the Host, being solemnly pronounced to be superstitious and idolatrous by the two Established Protestant Commissions of Great Britain and Ireland, I would ask, when authorities, civil or military, professing Protestant, lend their countenance and sanction to these proceedings, when they guard them, honour them, decorate and glorify them, against what do these authorities, professing Protestant, against what do they PROTEST?

2nd. Does policy demand the sacrifice? Is there any true policy irrespective of conscience and religion? Does policy require and exact the subserviency in Ireland with its five-fold majority of Romanists? Did policy extort from Sir Peregrine Maitland, when,—acting on his own fearless and conscientious judgment,—in Montreal he refused to decorate Popery, in Madras he declined to glorify Paganism, with muskets, bayonets and military music?

3rd. Does then the principle of reciprocity warrant these philo-papistical proceedings? Is any public honour or homage paid a priori, or in return to our religion by Romanists in this country, or in any other part of the world?

4th. When heretics lend themselves to the Church of Rome, to swell the pomp and pride of her processions, and to give an imposing effect to her superstitions, does she really hold them in honour and grateful estimation, for their help and service? or does she merely make use of them as convenient tools, and then laugh at and despise them for their truckling and tergiversation?

5th. With priests and nuns, preceded by heretical Hussars, flanked by heretical Grenadiers, and followed by heretical bands of music—Grenadiers, "each with his musket and fixed bayonet"—and band playing most beautifully,—and Grenadiers and Hussars, all of them in her judgment heretics,—has not the Church of Rome come down from her assumed altitude, in condescending to avail herself of such auxiliaries, and has not the time been, when she would have rejected and abominated such attendance and accompaniment, with—

"Procul, O procul este profani!" "Non tati auxilio nec defensoribus istis."

6th. But how will she not, does she not, profit by these abandonments of Protestant principle to magnify herself in the view of her deluded people, to blind their eyes, and to rivet the bonds of their vassalage, by making to them this triumphant appeal, "See, how even these heretics are constrained to do honour and homage to our holy faith!"

Alas! for those who are answerable for results so painful as these—for those who, enlisted under the banner of truth, fight the battles of error, give to superstition the sanction of authority, lend to her showy meretricious attractions, and thus aid in fastening anew the manacles and fetters which Romanism has forged for the minds of their fellow beings.

Atque affigit humo divina parturientia sacra. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANGLICANUS.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE. To the Editor of "The Church."

SIR.—Wanton cruelty to the brute creation has ever been stigmatized as alike derogatory to human nature, and to the spirit of our holy religion; yet, even in these days, we are not infrequently reminded of the fact, that the salute of twenty-one guns, the presenting of arms and other military honours paid to the Mummy of St. Spiridon at Corfu has ceased, and the British cannon at Malta no longer roar in honour of Romish saints.

See despatch of March 3d, 1831, to the Governor-General of India, respecting the connection of the Government with religious ceremonies of the natives of the Presidency of Madras.

enlightened days, there are not wanting examples of a contrary kind, and these, too, existing and publicly manifesting themselves in civilized communities.

In the mother-country, Mr. Martin has rendered his name honourable, by an act to restrain the barbarities of which I speak; and it is deeply to be regretted that similar enactments do not exist here. I have desired to make these remarks from a desire to call the attention of the public to a nuisance in this city which daily meets the eye, and cannot but awaken the sympathy of every humane person.

It is in the hope that by calling the attention of the public to this nuisance, those means may be exerted for its removal, which I had no access to; and am convinced many besides myself, would rejoice to know that the sufferings of the miserable animal were relieved.

HUMANITAS.

August 5th, 1841.

Civil Intelligence.

THE GREAT WESTERN. TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, we are put in possession of dates from London to the 14th July, Bristol to the same, and Liverpool to the 13th, all inclusive.

The progress of the general election has been most fatal to the present administration. The west of Yorkshire has been lost to the Whigs, by the election of Messrs. Wortley and Denison, Tory members, against Lords Morpeth and Lord Milton—these noble lords being not only Whigs and in favour of free trade, but the representatives of the two most powerful families in that part of Yorkshire, and Lord Morpeth, a Cabinet Minister at the present time.

The numbers at the close of the poll in the West Riding of Yorkshire, were: Hon. J. S. Wortley (Cons.).....13,165 Mr. E. B. Denison (Con.).....12,780 Viscount Milton (Whig).....12,080 Viscount Morpeth (Whig).....12,031

Mr. West and Mr. Grogan have been returned for the City of Dublin. The numbers polled were: West.....3,860 Grogan.....3,839 O'Connell.....3,692 Hutton.....3,666

Mr. Emerson Tennant and Mr. Johnston, Conservatives, have been returned for Belfast, defeating Lord Morpeth and Mr. Ross. In Waterford Messrs. Christmas and Reade, Conservatives, have defeated Messrs. Wyse and Barron, Radicals.

Mr. O'Connell, defeated in Dublin, has been returned for Meath. Mr. John O'Connell is returned for Kilkenny, whose late member, Mr. Joseph Hume, is not returned by any constituency.

O'CONNELL'S LETTER RELATIVE TO HIS DEFEAT.—"Fellow-citizens and friends!—The enemies of Ireland—the base Orange faction—have triumphed; they have carried their ends by the basest bribery and corruption; but, blessed be God, their triumph has given a greater impulse to the darling object of my life—reform. Be not daunted, my friends; a petition will unsettle the exterminators of yourselves and your holy and sacred religion. Ireland cannot bear my absence from the House at this crisis, even for a moment; I have therefore, accepted the representation of the British nation of Meath; but Hutton, the honoured friend of my country, will prosecute a successful petition. Your faithful friend and servant, D. O'CONNELL.

"Merion Square, July 10." This letter is but the withering of wicked ambition crushed and trodden under foot.

ENGLAND AND WALES. Conservative members returned up to this morning (13th July).....283 Liberal ditto.....195 Double returns.....2 Returns not yet received.....20 Total members for England and Wales.....500

SCOTLAND. Conservative members returned up to this morning.....19 Liberal ditto.....21 Returns not yet received.....7 Total members for Scotland.....47

IRELAND. Conservative members returned up to this morning.....20 Liberal ditto.....32 Returns not yet received.....105 Total members for Ireland.....157

Total members of the House of Commons.....658 Total Conservatives returned.....332 Total Liberals returned.....283 Total Conservative gain up to this morning.....70 Liberal ditto.....36

Total Conservative gain 34 votes, equivalent to 68 on a division (as compared with the last Parliament.) The returns received up to 12 o'clock last night, were—

English Boroughs.....176 166 English Counties.....22 121 Ireland.....32 30 Scotland.....27 20

Total.....257 337 The Reformers have gained 36 seats, out of which is in a Welsh county, and two in Scotch counties; and the Tories have gained 69 seats, of which 19 are in the English counties, 3 in Scotch counties, and 1 in an Irish county.—Morning Chronicle, July 13.

All accounts agree in representing that Sir Robert Peel will have a majority upon a division of 60 or 70 votes; a number sufficient to enable him to carry on the business of the House.

We publish the revenue accounts for the year and quarters ended 5th July, 1840 and 1841. The quarter ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with the quarter ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of £3661. In the Customs there is a decrease of £289,348, in the Stamps a decrease of £48,899, while in the Excise there is an increase of £29,369. In the Taxes £382,888, and in the Post-office £19,000. The year ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with the year ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of £524,640; but taking the ordinary revenue, only a decrease of £287,407. The decrease on the year's revenue is, in the Customs £586,991, in the Post-office £545,000, while the increase in the Excise is £431,020, in the Stamps £31,664, and in the Taxes £649,471. The decrease in the Post-office for the year is easily accounted for, the reduction having commenced with the third quarter of the year ended 5th July, 1840.

The late Queen of Hanover.—The Leipzig Gazette mentions the following circumstances attending the death of the Queen of Hanover.—Her Majesty ceased to breathe at half-past 12 o'clock on the 29th. She expired with the greatest tranquillity, surrounded by all the Royal family, except the King, who had left her apartment a short time before the final catastrophe. Her Majesty had expressed a wish to see once more her two sons, Prince Frederick of Prussia, by Her Majesty's first consort, and Prince de Solms, but this desire was not gratified, as they could not arrive until to-day. Her Majesty was born at Hanover in the same Palace in which she drew her last breath. Although her family had two days previously been prepared for the final event, those who were present at the death-bed scene are at a loss for sufficiently expressive words to describe the painful effects of the separation on the King, the Hereditary Prince, and the Duchess of Dessau.

Orders have been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office for the Court to go into mourning on the 8th inst., for the Queen of Hanover, which is to continue till the 29th inst.

There had been a serious disturbance at Toulouse, in France, in consequence of which the soldiers had been ordered to act, and many lives were lost. It grew out of the proceedings taken by the government to obtain fuller returns of the door