ference, Churches are turned into barns, and Church-services can receive an excellent education. denuded of all solemn ceremonials. When the French revolutionists wished to extirpate from their country the very thought of their monarch, they obliterated the name first. And when ward ceremonies, which may be as necessary to the maintepreservation of the soul .- Rev. W. Sewell.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1841.

is important to point out and correct the mistake.

paragraph, in pp. 331, suggested the remarks which have been so much perverted:-

"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. They regret that this branch of statistics is in so imperfect a state, that they have not been able to obtain as exact information on the subject as the importance of it would require. From these reports, however, it appears that the number of pupils in 12 District Schools is little more than 300—that the number of Common Schools may be assumed to be more than 800, and that the number of children receiving instruction in them, may be estimated at about 24,000, i. e., taking the population of Upper Canada to be 450,000, the average of education by public funds is about 1 in 18.'

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. Now, al- Dewolf, and the Rev. R. Jamison, were admitted to though it must be admitted that further provision for the order of Priesthood. The ordination was conas is believed by many, who have not fully enquired into the subject. Even in 1838, after the troubles of the preceding winter, there were more than 24,000 | Church enjoyed also the spiritual comfort of the Edition of the Home Government. children receiving education in schools, supported by Clergy waited upon the Bishop with an Address exthe public funds. Since that time, there has been a steady increase in the number both of schools and pupils-and we shall probably not be far wrong in estimating the present number of the former at about 1000, and of the latter at more than 30,000. In proof of this, we would refer to the increase in our own District, exclusive of the city. In 1838 the number of schools was 92-of scholars 2557-in January 1841 the numbers were 123, and 3567—and in the last six months, there has been an addition of twelve schools, and more than 650 scholars. Now it must be borne in mind, that we have hitherto taken into account only those schools, which receive grants of public money. The number of private establishis generally supposed, and we are not without both public and private institutions, which afford the advantages of a more extensive and liberal education.

We have been favoured with the particulars of an before the public, the highly satisfactory result. endowment or grants, (Upper Canada College, the Home District Grammar School, and the Central are in the College, enjoying the advantages of an education, which, we would almost say, is unsurpassed tion at the District Grammar School, and 380 are inof a superior character, are some well-conducted seminaries for young ladies.

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. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the most favourable mode tages, which such an Institution would confer on the that the seat of Government is taken away from us and apprehensions are entertained that the Courts of Law may soon be removed, -that this city may be- | Herald :-

these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature of man, and especially with his education, you must easily as a suitable place of recidence by respectable family of man, and especially with his education, you must easily as a suitable place of residence by respectable famiperceive. When men wish to destroy the respect due to royal lies emigrating to this country, or by persons who are authority, they begin by stripping Kings of their external desirous of retiring from business, and taking up their splendour. When religion is to be made a matter of indif- abode within the reach of Schools where their children

The difficulty which we experience in keeping pace with the constant succession of important news flow-Almighty God introduced into his fallen universe a new ing in upon us from England, and the large space spirit, to recall it to himself, he enshrined it in a visible Church | which we are forced to devote to the proceedings of in the forms of human bodies, of an established society, of out- our Canadian Parliament, reluctantly compel us to be very scanty in our notices of the Colonial and Amerinance of his Spirit among men, as the body is necessary to the can Churches. We cannot however refrain from giving a glance at the recent proceedings of the Bishop от Nova Scotia, especially as our Journal has so many excellent friends in that loyal Colony, and as such a pleasing account of the late Visitation is presented to us in that consistently Conservative and admirably conducted paper, the Halifax Times.

The eloquent and indefatigable prelate, who ad-In the report of the speech, with which Mr. Solicitor ministers the diocese of Nova Scotia, has shown within General Day introduced his motion, relative to Com- the last few weeks, that the fervent zeal, which has mon Schools, there is a startling statement relative to ever actuated him, and which shone forth conspicueducation in Upper Canada, which, we regret, has not ously during his recent visit to England, has suffered before this been rectified. The learned gentleman no abatement from increasing years. At the latter is represented as having said, that "by reference to end of June, his Lordship paid a visit to Lunenburg, statistics, it would be seen that the total number of and confirmed 75 persons, and subsequently attended children educated at the District Schools was 300, a meeting of the Committee of the Church Society, and at Common Schools 800, giving out of the total upon which occasion his earnest and interesting apnumber an average of one only out of eighteen, who peal was responded to by an addition of names and received the benefit of education." It is not probable offerings from several who had not before contributed that any person, at all acquainted with the state of their aid. At the close of the business, an Address education in this part of the province, will for one was presented to the Bishop from the Rector, Warmoment give credence to the absurd assertion, that dens, Vestry and Parishioners of Lunenburg, which 800 is the grand total of the number of pupils in all elicited a warm and affectionate reply. In the evethe Common Schools in Upper Canada; but as it ning his Lordship preached a Sermon in behalf of the might be believed by those who are unacquainted with funds of the Parish Sunday School. Having exthe condition of the Colony in this respect, on the pressed his satisfaction at the internal and external authority of the gentleman to whom it is ascribed, it appearance of the Church, and the propriety and decency of the ornaments which had been provided at On reference to the Report on Education by the some considerable cost, the Bishop took his leave of Commissioners, appointed by Sir George Arthur, it Lunenburg, and on the following morning proceeded appears that the Solicitor-General derived from it all to Mahone Bay, seven miles distant, where the neat, the statements relative to Upper Canada, which are and beautifully situated Chapel of St. James, was found in the report of his speech. The following filled at an early hour by upwards of 500 personsto whom his Lordship delivered a suitable discourse, (extempore), on confirmation, from Acts, viii. 17 .-After which, 35 persons received that holy rite at the Bishop's hands, whom he afterwards addressed from the altar in his usual impressive manner.

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 sembled in St. Paul's Church to hear the Bishop's Third Charge. His Lordship's delivery, we are told, was marked by the same carnestness and affection of undermine. manner which gives such a charm to his eloquence and the substance embodied in this important ecclesiastical document was deemed by those to whom it was addressed so interesting, so seasonable, and so instructive, that they subsequently conveyed to his Lordship the expression of an unanimous wish, that he would permit it to be published,-a wish, which met a ready compliance. The following days were devoted to the services of the Church, to meetings connected with ecclesiastical affairs, and to the discussion, among the clergy, of the various religious topics that at present agifate the Christian mind .-Amongst the husiness transacted was the presentation of an address to His Excellency Lord Falkland, who returned a suitable reply.

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. Church enjoyed also the spiritual comfort of the Eupressive of their attachment and veneration for their touching and affectionate assurance of his value for their labours, his confidence in their piety, his love for their persons, and his prayers for their salvation.

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. The Visitation of the Diocese of Toronto is British North America. fast approaching, and we sincerely trust that the same spirit of unity and zeal, which seems to have pervaded the Nova Scotian Clergy, may descend with sanctifyments for elementary instruction is much greater than ing influence upon their brethren of the Canadian

wonderful and progressive increase of orthodox piety a most outrageous manner; but we should say, as a enquiry, which has been recently made into the num- is exhibiting itself in every possible shape of action, ber receiving education within the limits of the city of and extending to the remotest quarters of the globe. Toronto, and we feel no little gratification in laying It is gratifying to him to hear that the spire is rising, It the school being built, and the pastor's residence rearappears that in three establishments, supported by ing 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 School,) there are 584 pupils; of these about 150 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 by that afforded in any similar institution in Europe, same onward career of Evangelical Truth and Apos and is certainly unequalled on the Continent. There tolic Order in the United States, and in every colony are 54 receiving the benefit of a sound liberal educa- of the British Empire—and to observe the mild effulstructed in the Central School in the branches of brighter amid the storms that threaten the foundations practical elementary knowledge. In addition to these of the Law-Established Communion. All these conthere are more than 40 private establishments,—the siderations are sufficient to animate him, when inclinpupils of which, (boys and girls,) amount to about ed to yield to momentary despondence from witnessing 1300. The greater number of these are attended by the conflict of hostile sects, or the fatal delusions the children of the humbler classes. Amongst those of Mormonism, and the various other heresies fostered by Dissent, and yet weakening it while they spring from it. But no circumstance can more tend to assure him of the soundness of his principles, than the frequently-recurring fact of Romish priests and Dissenting teachers, fleeing from the two opposite extremes of error, and embracing the truth as it is professed and upheld by the English Branch of the Catholic Church of Christ. We have frequently furnished our readers with instances of this description, of commencement, all, who are sensible of the advan- from the very admissions of Dissenters themselves, and we have now the satisfaction of adding another Province, must cordially unite in the unanimous ex- to the long list of proofs which we have already adpression of fervent hopes, that it may speedily be put into active operation. Moreover as citizens of Toin England is greatly on the decline, and unity rein England is greatly on the decline, and unity rein England is greatly on the decline, and unity rein England is greatly on the decline, and unity rein England is greatly on the decline, and unity reronto it is but natural for us to add the wish,—now pairing many a breach, never again, we trust, to be of the work from a mere glance at it, but desire to

that from the great advantages which it already pos- the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, of a congregative of the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lanc

for refinement of mind and general benevolence. And that these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature which the University would confer, it may be selected to mind and general benevolence. And that these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature which the University would confer, it may be selected to mind and general benevolence. And that these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature which the University would confer, it may be selected to mind and general benevolence. And that these forms have a very close connexion with the moral nature which the University would confer, it may be selected to mind and general benevolence. and at length he mentioned the subct to some of his and at length he mentioned the sufect to some of his people, and ascertained that they als shared his sentiments. He then waited upon the viar of the parish, the Rev. James Slade, to whom he had ben previously known for several years. The vicar communicated the case to the bishop, who, being satisfied with Mr. Berry's acquirements and religious opinions, agree to ordain Mr. Berry, ments and religious opinions, agreed to ordain Mr. Berry, and appoint him as preacher to the chapel, under the established church. The members of Mr. Berry's congregation have accompanied the preaher, with the exception of a few persons holding extrem opinions, chiefly political. The chapel has been licesed, and is to be consecrated as soon as the pecuniary arrangements are com-pleted. It was opened by the vicar for divine service under the establishment, on thefirst Sunday in May. It is further remarkable that who Mr. Berry first named the subject to his coadjutor in he place, he received this answer, "Whether you are tird of dissent or not, I am; and I intend immediately to after at one of the universities." And further, out of seven local preachers attached to the chapel, six have come over to the Church. The whole transaction reflects credit on all the parties oncerned; and there is little doubt that such conversions would be frequent, if the opinions and wishes of parties could be ascertained, and adequate facilities were given."

And while the Church in England is thus welcomng 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 ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up or worshipped. Connecticut, as stated in a recent Church Chronicle, 28th Article of the Church of England. aid,—for support or diffusion; but that, in republican 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

While cordially agreeing with the Kingston Correpondent of the Montreal Courier in his reprobation of that infatuated and republican Bill for the Natudization 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 vey much regret that he should have charged Mr. Hamlton Merritt with having 'had his children eduated in the States, and being more than three parts Tankee in heart and interests. Doubtless the politica course which that gentleman has invariably pursued warrants the observation that he is more attached to republican than monarchical institutions, but notwithstanding these unfortunate obliquities of opinion, his practical loyalty we consider to be above impeachment:—it was clearly manifested during the lat war, when, if we mistake not, he either commanded or served in a troop of cavalry; -and, in case of an American invasion to-morrow, we confidently believe that he would be found in arms for the maintenance of that British connexion, which almost all his parliamentary votes have a tendency to

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. We have lived on terms of intimacy with the family, and never heard of the sons being placed at an American School,-a step, most certainly, not very well calculated to train up youth in a love for the British Constitution.

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 uniform 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.

Should the Naturalization Bill receive the concurrence of the Legislative Council, the only course for Education is very much needed, and that the present cluded by the administration of the Lord's Supper, of the British-minded part of our population to pursue, Common School system requires thorough revision, which holy ordinance the whole body of the Clergy is to call meetings, and adopt petitions to the three to these questions, I still feel myself in other respects in the clergy is to call meetings, and adopt petitions to the three to these questions, I still feel myself in other respects in the clergy is to call meetings, and adopt petitions to the three to these questions, I still feel myself in other respects in the clergy is to call meetings, and adopt petitions to the three to the clergy is to the clergy in the common school system requires thorough revision, which holy ordinance the whole body of the Clergy is to call meetings. podly number of the usual communicants of the measure, which is tantamount to "giving away" Canada to the United States, may not receive the sanc-An American-born subject of the Queen is either

very good or very bad, as far as regards loyalty. Of Diocesan, and were gratified, in reply, with a most the former class we have the pleasure to know some, who are attached to the British Constitution from the highest motives. Whenever such as these desired Naturalization they would find, under the existing We regret that we cannot give more than this brief laws, that there would be no difficulty in procuring a notice of the interesting proceedings of the Visitation, special act in their favour:—but to open the gates of the Province to the Sutherlands and Thellers of the frontier, is a procedure which, if consummated, we must regard as the death-warrant of Monarchy in

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. According It is gratifying to the Churchman to know that a to the statement of Mr. Price, the loyalists acted in general rule, that whatever political action receives the condemnation of that gentleman and his party, must be a good one; and without pretending to know whether the parties accused did or did not violate the law, we do not place the slightest reliance on the statements of Mr. Price, especially as he owns that he ran away, and his fright, we have been told, was so excessive as almost to deprive him of his powers of observation. If an outrage has been perpetrated by any persons, we hope they will be punished by the law; but we cannot dismiss the subject for the present without asking whether the individual, who clamours so loudly about an alleged riot, took up arms during gence of the Church in Scotland shining brighter and the rebellion,—whether he has ever denounced the insane attempt of Mackenzie at all,-or, if so, whether ported by persons of notorious disaffection to the Crown, at the Yonge-street Durham meeting?

Mr. Price, we perceive, has also moved for an address to the Governor-General, for copies of all as these—for those, who, enlisted under the banner of correspondence with the Home Government, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

We commend the able letter of Anglicanus to ge- fellow beings, neral attention, and trust that the subject of it will arrest the notice of the Bishop of London and Sir Robert Inglis, who have already exerted themselves with zeal and success in cases of a similar nature.

We cannot, just at present, devote that attention which we wish, and which it deserves, to A Discourse

With most of the small, but valuable, books an-

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

The Clergy are expected to appear in full black

Communications.

POPERY. To the Editor of "The Church."

"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's

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 munification. vidual 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. But good and gratifying as these various manifestations are, there are others of an opposite kind, that fill the mind with grief and shame.

"e medio de fonte leporum, Surgit amari aliquid 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 Fête Dieu procession:-

"Sunday last was the day fixed by the [Roman] Catholic Church for the annual procession in honour of the Fête Dieu.
The weather was remarkably propitious, and the tens of thousands who attended to witness it were highly gratified. 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 spleudor. A detachment of the 7th Hussars preceded the numerous priests, nuns, and scholars of the several religious establishments, in rear of whom, and immediately preceding the Host, were those who carried baskets of flowers nd strewed them in the air, and those who carried the censers Immediately after the Host followed the Members of the Bar, who were succeeded by the Band of the 23d Regiment, playing most beautifully, as if inspired by the solemnity of the occasion. Grenadiers of the 23rd, each with his musket and fixed bayonet, marched at intervals of about ten paces on each side, thus protecting the flanks of the procession from any pressure by assembled crowd. A great many of the police were also in attendance; but we are happy to say that nothing could exceed the decorum and respect universally displayed. In the afternoon of the yearners are investigated in the police were also in attendance; but we have a supplied to the police were also in attendance; but we have a supplied to the police were also in attendance; but we are happy to say that nothing could exceed the decoration of the police were also in attendance; but we are happy to say that nothing could exceed the decoration of the police were also in attendance; but we are happy to say that nothing could exceed the decoration of the police were also in the attendance in the police were also in the attendance in the police were also in the police were also in the attendance in the police were also in the noon, after vespers, an impressive discourse was delivered by the Bishop of Nancy."—Montreal Transcript, 15th June, 1841.

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, Corfu, Matta, 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. But will any among us deny that our Church, in her articles and homilies, pronounces the procession of the Host superstitious, and its worship idolatrous?—or will any Scottish Presbyterian, instructed by his Confes-sion of Faith, come to a different conclusion? Entertaining no manner of doubt as to the reply that can be made

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

policy require and exact this subserviency in Ireland, with its five-fold majority of Romanists? Did policy extort it 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

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

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 an heretical band of music-Grenadiers, "each with his musket and fixed bayonet"—"band playing most beautifully"—yet Band, Grenadiers and Hussars, all of them in her adgment 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 tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis."

6th. But now 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

Alas! for those who are answerable for results so painful sanction of authority, lend to her shows meretricious attractions, and thus aid in fastening anew the manacles and fetters which Romanism has forged for the minds of their

Atque affigit humo divinæ particulam auræ. 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 een stigmatized as alike derogatory to human nature, and to the spirit of our holy religion; yet, even in these

*See despatch of March 3rd, 1831, to the Governor-General pairing many a breach, never again, we trust, to be of the work from a mere glance at it, but desire to be bestow upon it more time than we have hitherto been bestow upon it more time than we have hitherto been able to command. It shall not be lost sight of.

The salute of twenty-one guns, the presenting of arms and the military honours paid to the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the military honours and the Munmay of St. Spridion at the Munmay of St. S Corfu has ceased, and the British cannon at Malta no longer

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 been led 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 that of a wretched horse, employed by a man, whose business appears to be to collect materials for soap, &c., from the several dwelling-houses, and which is in too horrible a state to be described. Reduced to a skeleton, with an enormously swollen leg, and with dreadful sores on its body, it is yet compelled to labour on; exciting the most painful sensations in the beholder, as well as astonishment that death does not speedily put an end to its suffer-ings. I am not aware whether the Mayor and Corporation have the power to put a stop to this deliberate piece of cruelty; but in a city of the size and respectability of Toronto, I should imagine there must be some means of preventing what cannot fail to disgust and wound every mind, not wholly devoid of humanity and good-feeling.

It is in the hope that by calling the attention of the

public to this nuisance, those means may be exerted for its removal, that I address you; and am convinced many sides myself, would rejoice to know that the sufferings of the miserable animal were relieved.

August 5th, 1841.

HUMANITAS.

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Civil Intelligence.

THE GREAT WESTERN. TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, we are put

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 Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 3rd, left again on the 14th; making her passage in less than fifteen days.

The progress of the general election has been most fatal to the present administration. The west riding of Yorkshire has been lost to the Whigs, by the election of Messrs. Wortley and Denison, Tory members, against Lords Morneth and Lord. 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. In this riding are the great ma-nufacturing districts and towns—including Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield and Wakefield. Lord Howick has lost his election for North Northumberland, —Mr. E. Stanley (Paymaster of the Forces) his seat North Cheshire, —Mr. Alston defeated in Hertfordshire, —Mr. Shelley in East Sussex, —and Hon. Mr. Elliot in Roxburghshire; —all Whig-Radicals.

The numbers at the close of the poll in the West Riding for

West,....

O'Connell,

tives, 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 con-

O'CONNELL'S LETTER RELATIVE TO HIS DEFEAT. "Fellow-citizens and Irishmen,—The enemies of Ireland-the base Orange faction—have triumphed; they have carried heir ends by the basest bribery and corruption; but, blessed be God, their triumph has given a greater impulse to the darng object of my life-repeal. Be not daunted, my friends; a etition will unseat the exterminators of yourselves and your bly 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 honest men of Meath; but Hutton, the honoured friend of his country, will prosecute a successful petition. Your faithful friend and servant, "D. O'CONNELL.

"Merrion Square, July 10."
This letter is but the writhing of wicked ambition crushed nd trodden under foot.

ENGLAND AND WALES. Conservative members returned up to this morning

 (13th July)
 283

 Liberal ditto
 195

 Double returns
 2

 200
 200

 SCOTLAND. Conservative members returned up to this morning ... IRELAND. Conservative members returned up to this morning ... 20

Total members for Ireland Total members of the House of Commons ... Total Conservative gain up to this morning Liberal ditto

division (as compared with the last Parliament.) The returns received up to 12 o'clock last night, were

Total Conservative gain 34 votes, equivalent to 68 on a

Scotland 27 Total ... The Reformers have gained 36 seats, one of which is in 3 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 £3661. crease of £289,348, in the Stamps a decrease of £48,830; while in the Excise there is an increase of £83,360, 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 decre 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 accoun for, the reduction having commenced with the third quarter of

the year ended 5th July, 1840.

The late Queen of Hanover.—The Leipsic Gazette men tions the following circumstances attending the death of the Queen of Hanover:—" Her Majesty ceased to breathe at halfpast 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 jesty's first consort, and Prince de Solms, but this desire was not gratified, as they could not arrive until to-day. 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 sent at the death-bed scene are at a loss for sufficiently expre sive words to describe the painful effects of the separat the King, the Hereditary Prince, and the Duchess of Dessau,

her Majesty's daughter. 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 soldiery 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