

above mentioned Statutes, or to proceed, as heretofore, by commitment for default of payment instead of issuing such distress warrant.

V. And be it enacted, that in all cases where costs are payable by parties who may have failed in prosecuting with effect, it shall and may be lawful for the Justice or Justices before whom complaint may have been made in his or their discretion, to issue his or their warrants to levy by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person so failing to prosecute, such costs as shall be determined by him the Justice or Justices, to be payable by him or them.

VI. And be it enacted, that this act shall not be construed to authorize any claim being made by the Justices aforesaid, for fees of any description connected with cases above the degree of Misdemeanor; nor shall witnesses in such cases be allowed anything for their attendance or travel, except under the order of the court before which the trial of the case shall be had; anything in this act to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it enacted, that this act shall come into operation on and take effect from the first day of November next.

The *Globe* is informing his readers as to the probabilities of the forthcoming elections. Of Niagara he says that if Mr. Dickson offered again he could not be elected. This is a "safe" assertion, when it is known that Mr. Dickson will not offer again, and that he would have resigned two years ago had not the seat of government been removed to Toronto. Our contemporary adds that "an anti-state churchman can be returned." What kind of an animal that may be we are unable to say, for although churchmen are of many kinds, we know of none avowedly hostile to the state—certainly Niagara would countenance none such. Of Lincoln, he presumes, Mr. Merritt will walk the course. It was understood at the last election, that Mr. Rykert would be a candidate at the next opening for this county. Of Welland, talking of Mr. Street, "the millionaire"—he admits him to be in every way a respectable man, who will run well, but "his High-Church Toryism should however utterly forbid his receiving the vote of a single Reformer." When did the *Globe* find out anything of the "high church" cast in the principles of Mr. Street, and is not all the evidence of his life proof positive that he is substantially a far more useful "reformer" than those to whom the *Globe* confines that title. His interests are those of the country, bound up, in fact, with them, and especially with those of the agricultural and commercial classes; neither of these can be depressed without his feeling the calamity, and with their prosperity his fortunes smile. Possessing natural abilities of a high order, cultivated by a careful education, and matured by professional study and attentive observation—enjoying a practical knowledge of business in all departments—industrious by inclination and habit—and with gift of speech sufficient to win him distinction in any assembly, Mr. Street is the *beau ideal* of a member of Parliament, and will be an honour to the constituency that elects him.—*Niagara Chronicle*.

In our last number was a paragraph setting forth under the heading of "Perpetual Motion of a Wheel" the discovery by Professor Strong, of New Jersey, of a method of determining the revolution of the earth by means of a wheel. The paragraph stated that the experiment had been put into operation and added that by means of it the latitude can at all times be correctly ascertained. On Tuesday morning last we were called into the workshop of Mr. Thomas Eedson, of this Town and there saw an apparatus precisely similar to that described as the discovery of Professor Strong. Mr. Eedson has had it constructed for some months, and so far as proof of the rotation of the earth is concerned, has long been satisfied with it. But he is of opinion that it will render far greater and more practical benefits to mankind, and although retarded in perfecting his discovery by the attention his business necessarily demands, he advances it as leisure and means allow. Among the direct effects he anticipates as the result of this discovery he is sanguine as to these—that it will prove an accurate measurer of time, and at all times, seasons and places determine the longitude correctly. Whether the priority of discovery belongs to Professor Strong or Mr. Eedson we are of course unable to say. But it is clear enough that independently and without concert they have arrived at the same conclusions. We hope our ingenious and enterprising townsman will take an early opportunity to bring his discovery more fully before the public than in these brief remarks we are able to do. A meeting of the Mechanics' Institute would probably afford the most suitable opportunity.—*Niagara Chron.*

JOHN R. CLARK'S ADDRESS.—This gentleman has put forth a document in which he solicits the votes of the Electors of Northumberland. He states that he received a nomination at a Convention of Reformers. But many of the Reformers in this section deny that it was a fair representation of the feeling of the County, and are something less than lukewarm in Mr. Clark's support. How this may be we know not, but this we do know that a more unpopular Candidate could not have been nominated, at least so far as this section is concerned. Mr. Clark's address is filled from beginning to end with his opinions on the Clergy Reserves, which he thinks ought to be given to Education. It may be worth while to know what religious opinions Mr. Clark holds that he speaks thus dictatorially about stripping the different Churches of their rights. We believe Mr. Clark is a Hicksite Quaker. If he is, he does not believe in the Divinity of our blessed Saviour. He does not believe in sending forth the Gospel by Missionaries! He does not believe in Church Government. And he does not believe that any day of the week is more holy than any other day! Our columns are open for Mr. Clark's reply.—*Cobourg Star*.

The Hon. Wm. Cayley, passed through Galt, yesterday, on his way into the Haron District, to visit his constituents. His address to the Electors, a copy of which we have received, is a powerful document. He denounces Mr. Cameron, his opponent, as having voted for, and strenuously supported, the establishment of the court of Chancery, and the creation of three new Judgeships in Upper, and five in Lower Canada, at an expense of £9000 a-year. He denounces him also as having increased all the Farmer's taxes by enormous sums, including that on Salt by upwards of 200 per cent; whilst, under the mask of teetotalism he reduced the duty on American Whiskey thus destroying the Canadian farmers' market for coarse grains, without gaining any equivalent in the shape of revenue. He shows, that if other members had followed Cameron's example, and absented themselves for two years from their duty in Parliament, the expression of public opinion on the Court of Chancery, calling for its abrogation, would not have

been obtained; and that if Mr. Cameron had attended in his place on the Retrenchment Committee as he [Mr. Cayley] did, the Government would have been unable to come down day by day, and destroy every effort at economy made by the Committee. Finally, alluding to Dr. Rolph as the head of the new Government, he says:—"Referring to the Journals of the Upper Canada House of Assembly for 1837-8 we find the following reported by the committee appointed to enquire into Dr. Rolph's absence from the Call of the House in 1838:—"Your Committee are of opinion that John Rolph, Esquire, a member of the House for the County of Norfolk, combined conspired and confederated with the Rebels who took up arms in the Province against Her Majesty in the month of December, and the said John Rolph has fled from justice to the United States of America."

NEW POST OFFICES.—We feel gratified in stating that the inhabitants of this county have reason to be grateful to the new Postmaster for increased posting facilities. Three new Post-Offices have recently been established around this village. The first is at Doon Mills, to which a mail is despatched every day from Galt, by the Goderich Mail, and Robt. Ferrie, Esq., is appointed Post Master. The second is from Petersburg to Phillipsburg, in the Township of Waterloo, between which a mail has been established twice a week—Mr. C. Dering being Postmaster at Phillipsburg. The third is from Ayr to Wolverton, in the Township of Blenheim, which runs from Ayr every Friday, and of which Mr. Ennis of Wolverton is appointed Postmaster.—*Galt Reporter*.

Lord Elgin left Boston on Saturday morning. We understand that there was to be a meeting of Council at Montreal, yesterday, when Mr. Lafontaine was to tender his formal resignation. It is a curious coincidence, that the man whose rash and ill judged conduct had caused the burning of the Parliament Houses, and the consequent flight of Lord Elgin from Montreal, should have chosen the occasion of His Lordship's first visit to that city, to tender his resignation of office!—*Colonist*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 13th September, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

The Rev. Henry Revell, the Rev. Robert Wallace, John McDonald, Denis Horseman and Charles Chadwick, Esquires, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Oxford.

The Hon. George J. Goodhue, the Rev. Thaddeus J. Kirwan, R. D. and John Frazer, Esq., to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the County of Middlesex.

The Rev. M. Boomer, the Rev. James Strang, Andrew Elliott and Adam Ker, Esquires, to be Associate Members of the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar Schools in the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 24 1851.—M. Jellitt, Esq., Cobourg, rem. for A. A. Burnham, Esq., vols. 14 & 15, and Mr. Dixon, vol. 15; H. C. Barwick, Esq., Woodstock, rem.; Jas. Grover, Esq., Woodstock, N. B. rem.; J. H. Smith, Esq., Fort Covington, rem.; Rev. H. E. Plees.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY SEPT. 25, 1851.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

In conformity with the standing order of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which has been sanctioned and approved by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Sunday, the 28th inst. (being the last Sunday in September) is the day appointed for the Sermon to be preached in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, in aid of the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of this Diocese.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary.

"IMPERTINENCE."

The *Tablet* speaks with the utmost indignation of the proposal to build a British Church in Rome, characterising it as a piece of "PROTESTANT IMPERTINENCE."

It is difficult to realize the fact, that an organ of Popery in our father land could have the idiotic presumption to talk in such a strain, more especially at the present moment. Nothing but the most stolid and unreflecting assurance could have dictated the unguarded expression; and we are inclined to believe that the editor's confessor has ere now imposed upon his penitent a stringent penance for the ill-timed indiscretion of which the erring one has been guilty.

That the Anglican Church is a veritable and orthodox branch of Christ's visible fold, is a proposition unnecessary to discuss at present. Romanists deny it, but that is nothing to the purpose. It is sufficient for our argument that the doctrine is as fully recognized and acted upon by the laws and constitution of England as the usurped supremacy of the Pope is recognized in the Vatican.

Great Britain and Rome stand upon a common footing, so far as the matter of toleration is concerned. There are a host of vital questions at issue between the communions, as to which the cries are "War to the knife," and "No surrender." We honestly profess and hold, *inter alia*, that the Bishop of Rome is guilty of the most unpardonable schism when he dares to exercise episcopal functions be-

yond the legitimate limits of his diocese. The adherents of that Prelate believe, on the other hand, that all who do not admit his pretensions are *de facto* excommunicated, and exiled from the pale of salvation.

In these circumstances it must be obvious to the most obtuse, be he Anglican or be he Romanist, that toleration falls to be practised by the antagonistical bodies, unless a war of extermination is to be declared and carried on. "Live and let live," to use a common but expressive adage, must of necessity be the rule by which the contest is to be regulated. The lawfulness and equity of reprisal has never been questioned since the first hostile weapon was fashioned, or the first hostile blow dealt by man to his brother man.

Now what measure of toleration has Great Britain, the most powerful nation upon earth, conceded to Rome? We need not stop to enumerate them, for they embrace almost everything short of absolute domination. Protesting that the Mass-house is an ecclesiastical alien, she has permitted its erection on ground covered by the shadow of the parochial church. Solemnly declaring that "the Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this Realm of England," she allows his missionaries to swarm over the land, and proclaim to the subjects of Victoria that their Queen is a heretic; the Church of which she is the temporal head, a baseless figment; and the clergy thereof mere masquerading impostors, to call whom Christians would be almost an unwarrantable stretch of charity.

In speaking thus strongly, we do not use the language of exaggeration, as the following extract from a recent number of the *Tablet* will demonstrate:—"Mr. Sumner is not even a Doctor of Divinity, much less a Priest, a Bishop, or an Archbishop. It is not true therefore to call this man Archbishop of Canterbury, or even Dr. Sumner. IT IS EVEN DOUBTFUL WHETHER HE HAS BEEN MADE A CHRISTIAN BY BAPTISM!!"

The *Tablet* cannot lay claim to the merit of courage, for railing after such an insulting and contemptuous fashion. A sense of impunity makes him bold. Strong in the conviction of his Catholicism and unimpeachable orders, an English Prelate can well afford to smile (if he can smile for pity) at a vituperative virulence which the Apostles meted not even to heathen rulers.

Leaving Great Britain for Italy, let us see what is the *quid pro quo* there afforded for all this prodigality of toleration.

If a Protestant *Tablet* existed in the "Eternal City," and ventured to follow the example of its Anglo-Popish namesake, what would be the result? Just conceive for a moment, of a journal published within sight of St. Peter's denouncing the "Holy Father" as a usurper—a teacher of error, and the man of sin! Not only would bell, book and candle be put instantaneously in requisition, but grinding servitude in the galleys, or pining years in the dark dungeon would be the certain doom of the delinquent, if indeed the faggot or headsman did not more promptly dispose of the case.

But our nation is moderate in her demands. She does not insist upon a full measure of reprisal or reciprocity—a small per centage of concession will be accepted by her, at least for the present.

The members of the Anglican Church resident in Rome have no place of worship where they may perform their religious duties decently and in order. They possess no cemetery where without restriction they may bury their dead. The right of committing heretic ashes to the dust of "Catholic" Rome must be purchased with a fee to a scowling official, and long negotiations must ensue before a bereaved husband or parent can be permitted to carve upon the tomb-stone of the dear departed, a simple quotation from God's word, expressive of hope in a joyful resurrection.

Now the people of England, with the gorgeous structures of Roman schism meeting their eyes on every side, and beholding foreign Archbishops and Bishops (headed by a Cardinal) springing up mushroom-like around them, have become so far awakened as to inquire whether this insulting unequal state of things shall be suffered to continue. As we before remarked, however, their aspirations are frugal almost to humility. They demand not (as they well might do) that an Anglican Prelate be planted in the Pope's spiritual territory, for every Romish Bishop who erects his throne upon their native soil. All they contend for is, that their brethren sojourning in Popish lands be permitted to worship God according to their own ritual in a building less mean than the upper story of a stable or cow-house; and that no ungracious functionary keep the key of the enclosure where the bones of their departed may be deposited to await the blast of the Archangel's trumpet!

And how has this request been met? In Rome the very idea is scouted as preposterous. At Turin, according to our last exchanges, several Bishops have met and "protested against the erection of a chapel for the use of the followers of the Anglican Church." And the *Tablet*, in the same sheet which advocates and urges the erection of an *Italian Cathedral* in the very heart of London, denounces the proposition as an emanation of "Protestant Impertinence!!"

We will not insult our readers with anything in the shape of comment. If the request of the Anglican be *impertinence*, how are we to characterize the assumption of the Romanist? A stronger word must be coined than our lexicon at present contains, before the question can be adequately answered!

At the "aggregate" and seditious meeting of Romanists held last month in Dublin, Dr. Cullen (who schismatically calls himself Lord Primate) hazarded a bold remark. He asserted that "wherever the Catholic [Roman] Church prevailed, there true liberty followed." The Doctor did not condescend to prove his proposition, but we use the freedom to supply the omission. The *English Churchman* of the 28th ult. contains a dialogue which "took place," says our contemporary, "a day or two ago," relating to "a country where, if any where in the world besides Rome, the Catholic Church prevails:—

"A. Do the English meet together in —, on Sunday, for worship?
B. We used sometimes to meet at Mr. —'s house, and have some reading, and prayers.
A. But were you allowed to have an English Clergyman to officiate?
B. Oh! no; the Roman Catholic religion is the only one tolerated. They won't allow it within the City of Rome, and therefore of course they won't in —.
A. If an Englishman dies, is he allowed to be buried in consecrated ground?
B. You can manage it; but it requires some management, and some bribery.
A. If you meet the Host in the streets, or roads, do you kneel down?
B. You must, or it would be worse for you; every body does it.
A. But, suppose you did not do it?
B. You would be pelted, and perhaps a soldier would run you through with his bayonet; there is always a guard of soldiers with the Host, to enforce the kneeling.
A. Supposing you were neither pelted, nor run through, would the authorities of the country interfere with you?
B. O yes! and you would very likely be ordered to quit the country. There was a person some time ago that refused to kneel, and he was sent out of the country. It is often very inconvenient; for instance, if a person is on horseback, he must get off his horse and kneel down, and he must keep on his knees until the Host is out of sight. If — is in a carriage, the carriage must stop, and she must get out, and kneel down. You must do it."

This may be "true liberty," but if so, the British Romanist can have no just cause of complaint if he be subjected to its practical blessings. Could Dr. Wiseman call himself persecuted or oppressed if he were compelled by the application of a constable's baton, to doff his scarlet hat as often as the Lord Bishop of London passed him *en route* to the Cathedral or House of Peers? He might reclaim, but no national Jury would give effect to the plea, unless he repudiated the doctrine of that *past-board* Primate, (to use a favourite expression of the *Montreal True Witness*.)

We wish for no such state of things as this. We would not have our glorious father-land tainted and polluted by Dr. Cullen's *true liberty*, which is but a convertible term for the most abject and soul-crushing bondage. The indignant people of Great Britain, however, are entitled to demand—aye, and will demand, that if the Host be permitted to be elevated in the metropolis of their empire, the words of our Scriptural Service shall be suffered to be enunciated in Rome, and in a temple where full effect may be given to its dignified though sober ceremonials!

BOSTON FESTIVAL.

The Boston festivities have passed off with great eclat. Every one is satisfied that the hospitalities of that City have been conducted upon the most liberal scale, and in the most correct manner. Speeches, complimentary and congratulatory, have been made in abundance by all parties, hosts, guests, and visitors, and not a few predictions have been uttered as to the ultimate results of this great Railroad Jubilee. The President of the United States and the Representative of the Majesty of England have fraternised in real earnest. Canada and the Ocean have been declared to be united through the kind intervention of New York and Massachusetts. The union has been ratified and applauded by the Governor General of Canada, and the people of both countries have exultingly shouted over this joyful harbinger of a more complete and permanent amalgamation! *Tempus omnia renelat*. Our pre-occupied columns prevent us from giving any lengthened report of the proceedings this week for our distant readers, but we shall prepare an abstract for our next issue.

THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

With every feeling of love and regard towards our sister branch of the Reformed Catholic Church in the neighbouring Republic, we fear that there is too much truth in the subjoined remarks. They are from the pen of an accurate observer; and one, moreover, who, having deeply at heart the prosperity of the communion to which he refers, can have no conceivable temptation to

"Set down aught in malice."

"I ask reasonable men how they suppose the rural districts of Canada are to be supplied with Church ministrations, when the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel shall have withdrawn its grants, and the Clergy Reserves have been confiscated? Some, perhaps most