We would fain direct all thoughts and eyes to another building, the first stone of which was laid on Calvary, which has been built un and cemented with the blood of saints and martyrs, which will one day open its everlasting portals wide to all climates and countries, which will be their happy home, and continue in its brightness and its beauty for ever .- Hev. Hugh

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist within the Church on points of doctrine or ecclesiastical polity, there is a wonderful harmony of sentiment with regard to the Book of Common Prayer. In this unequalled manual of devotion there are many who love to trace the language attered by the Saints of the Primitive Church,-many to whom the prayers so Scriptural,-indeed in many instances mere adaptations of Scripture,-come home to the heart with greater warmth and power, because their fathers "in the old times" pronounced them with their lips, and, through them, held communion with God. Jonumerable others there are who regard the Liturgy with equal affection, because they know that the Reformers were the chief compilers of it, and that every part of it has Hely Scripture for its source or warrant. The most conscientious and least political among the Dissenters are scarcely less carnest in their commendation; a fact which they have proved by sometimes adapting it to their own worship, and by speaking of it in terms, which in truth imply the severest condemnation of their own unjustifiable schism. The Roman Catholic cannot but admire it; for our Cranmer and Ridley when they cleared away the novelties and superstitions of Romanism from the doctrines, services, and ceremonics of the Church, abolished nothing for the sake of change; but whatever was directly sanetioned by the Gospel, or whatever, though not expressly enjoined by Scripture, was yet in unison with its tenour, and hallowed by the impress of incorrupt antiquity, that they retained with the most scrupulous care: so that our Reformed Liturgy, in its essential and principal parts, is the same that was used by the Anglican Church, when it grouned under the Papal Joke :- the good that it contained has been preserved -the unholy additions and inventions of men have been swept away from it.

It might reasonably be supposed that, for a Liturgy so prized and universally commended, every outward demonstration of respect would be exhibited by those who worship according to its form. For the truths embodied and proclaimed in every page, a noble army of beroic sufferers, -including two Protestant Archbishops, Cranmer and Land, and one royal martyr. Charles In-have poured out their blood; and that a blessing so inestimable, so intimately connected with our eternal interests, so dearly bought, so faithfully handed down to us, is not more appreciated than it is, is only not strange, when we reflect that the Bible itself is daily consigned to dishonour and neglect. Much of this indifference, however, -after making due allowance for all the weaknesses of human nature, and the great discrepancy between conviction and practice,-is attributable, as we conceive, to several circtimitatices which we proceed to notice.

Our Book of Common Prayer, signifies in its title, that it is not exclusively confined to an officiating minister, who is to offer up supplications on behalf of the congregation, while they sit by mere passive auditors of a service, in which they are to bear no part. The prayers are common: that is, they belong to all, they concern all,-all must follow or join in them aloud with their lips, as the rubric prescribes, or attentively with their bearts. Instead of this however. being the case, the atmost listlessness prevails in too many of our congregations: scarcely a voice is heard besides that of the minister and the clerk: a leaden dulness and drowsiness broad around: the people seem collected for bodily repose rather than for spiritual exercise. This evil is a deeper one, and strikes more dangerously at the root of religion than is genetally supposed-in truth, where such a melancholy torpor prevails, it is almost impossible that much vital piety can exist. Spirit and body are so inseparably blended in our natures, that the same influences affect them both: and it was with a knowledge of this obvious truth, that the framers of our Liturgy introduced the responses, and the various changes of posture, as so many means of keeping alive the attention of the worshipper. From the same principle has arisen the custom of the congregation repeating the alternate verses of the Psalms. This beautiful theory, as we have already remarked, is too little reduced into practice, but where it is, how delightful are its fruits! -how attentive the congregation! how animated the devotion! how durable the impressions of the shortlived hour! The minister encouraged by the sound of numerous voices, breathing in low but fervent tones around him, lifts up his own with greater feeling and impressiveness. The idea of Christian brotherhood is literally realized. All kneel before the same throne of grace, all confess the same sins, all pray for the remission of them through the same Redeemer. This is the confession, "one to another," enjoined by Scripture, and which, if made in unfeigned contrition, restores us to the world unburdened and relieved. But where the tongue is unemployed, the mind, which gives it motion, wanders away to secular objects, or sinks into sleep: the service falls upon the ear, like some distant nurmur: the sermon alone has power to recal our senttered senses and remind us that we are in the more immediate presence of our Maker. If a worshipper be seriously and devoutly inclined, it is difficult for him to resist this pernicious and contagiour influence. He finds himself, we will suppose, in a congregation where the responses are never, or very faintly, made. At first he takes his part in the service, as he has been wont to do, but immediately he sees persons staring at him, as an introducer of unpleasant novelties, --- and from a sense of timidity, or a fear of being deemed Pharisaical, he yields to the prevalent apathy, and discontinues his good old custom. These impressions are especially bad in their effect upon the young: at a time of life when they are so much the creatures of imitation, and so much fushioned either for good or evil by the force of custom, they get into a slothful habit of devotion, or sather into a mere outward form, a bringing of their body to Church to sit through a service, in which the mind and heart are to bear no active part.

Whether it be the cause or effect of this supine and irreverent conduct of the people during the performance of divine service, -and perhaps it may have something to do with both,-certain it is that an undue preponderance is given to the Sermon over the Prayers. Sometimes indeed this is owing to the clergyman, who runs over the service in a rapid or perfunctory manner, and reserves all his bodily energies for the delivery of his own composition in the pulting. Some ministers there are who, scarcely nudible in the reading-desk, will enunciate the Sermon.

The putting of garbled extracts from the Sacred critical negotianous arising out of the service in the putting of garbled extracts from the Sacred critical negotianous arising out of the Sacred critical negotianous arising out of the service in a rapid or whole subject will, we fear, be found environed the honour of the British empire will be faithfully guarded in his hands. In Mr. Fox, too, we are given to the service in a rapid or whole subject will, we fear, be found environed. However, the Corner stone of a Protection that some thin from asking that the country was taid near the village of St. Martin's, let July, 1841.

[Egious Gazette.

St. Martin's, let July, 1841.

In Mr. Fox, too, we are left with these calumnies into the House of Commons. This would be there calumnies into the House of Commons. This would net the honour of the Eastern Question, leave us reason to hope that the honour of the British empire will be faithfully guarded in his hands. In Mr. Fox, too, we are left with the corner stone of a Protectan the Corner stone of a Protectan

of the pulpit. We cannot hope to please God, or to Scriptures in every school supported by the State. obtain his forgiveness without repentance and suppliention: but we may walk uprightly in the humble discharge of duty without ever listening to the ex-"preaching the Gospel": and we firmly believe that i human eloquence, or even the homely words of the plainest preacher, are frequently instrumental in reforming the sinner, and awakening the careless.-But prayer is a duty of a more personal and a more frequent obligation than the listening to sermons: unused to his peculiar, perhaps ornate, language, can Liturgy, speaking as it does with the utmost plainthis account alone therefore it is the practice of a good elergyman to study how to read the Common s sometimes astonished at the good of which he has portion of his hearers, of the habits of devotion and of planted, and of the zeal for religion in general which he has thus enkindled.

We have sometimes been present at the performance of divine service in places, where, through absence of means to support such a person, or from some other cause, there has been no clerk, and the responses have been made by the congregation at large. We have also heard of churches in London, and even in this Province, where such a plan has been pursued as a matter of choice, upon the principle that where there is no elerk, the congregation will more readily perform their part in the service. Without offering any opinion as to whether or not such an assistant is indispensable to the minister for other purposes, we can safely affirm that where he has been absent, the congregation have oined more loudly and generally in the responses, and evinced a greater degree of outward devotion than where he has been present.

Any one who has marked the difference,-and who has not?—between a zealous and attentive congregation, and one unfortunately infected with worse than Landicean lukewarmness, will not consider this subject, because it involves no doctrinal or pulpably vital point. as of trifling importance. The simplest accessories of religion are worthy of all consideration. In God's service nothing is insignificant; for though we be not bound to the strictness of the Mosaical dispensation, or to a minute observance of innumerable ceremonies, or to one uniform pattern in the decorations and vessels of the sanctuary, such as the Almighty himself prescribed to the Israelites, we may gather from thence that he expects all things to be done decently and in order, and in a spirit that shows we are filled with proper notions of His power and glory, and our own unworthiness. We can pour forth our songs to heighten the enjoyment of the festive hour, but refuse to swell the note of praise for our Creator. Preserver. and Redcemer. In pleading before an earthly judge, in defence of some criminal or in support of some civil right, we can resort to the most impassioned eloquence, and catch at last the very feeling which at first was feigned. But when we come to address that Judge who can kill both body and soul, and whose sentence, decisive of our eternal condition, is inevitable and irreversible, the tongue almost refuses its office, or worse, like Peter and the sons of Zebedee, we fall asleep, unable to watch one hour. Why should we not strive against this weakness of the flesh-this heaviness of the eyes? The hours devontly and attentively spent in the house of the Lord, never failed to throw a gleam of heavenly sunshine over the dreariest and loneliest path ever trod by sinful man. They leave a fragrance behind as sweet as that which good Bishop Horne extracted from meditating on the Psalms,—they not only deliver us from evil, but impart a peace which passeth all understanding. That voice which is heard most frequently and fervently in extolling the Lord in the great congregation of men upon earth, will be the most likely to join for ever in the triumphant hallelajahs of the blessed.

The Council of King's College, under an authority cested in them by an Act of Provincial Parliament, have issued a table of Regulations to be adopted in the District Grammar Schools. The effect of this mensure will be, to introduce uniformity of education throughout the Province, and to supersede many varying and conflicting systems by one general well-tried method of instruction. When we say that the Regulations are the same as those adopted in Upper Canada College, we give the highest testimony that we possibly can offer to their wisdom and utility, for the effects of that excellent Institution are now so generally visible in the conduct and attainments of those young men whom it has educated, that every intelligent and unprejudiced person must desire the extension of a system productive of so much good. The District School-masters, we should think, would be the first to hail these Regulations as an improvement, because compliance with them, omitting various other advantages, will enable their own boys, on being removed to College, to take a higher stand than they are at present able to do, owing to a difference in the books used and the course of study pursued; and because the District Masters themselves, in case of a vacancy at the College, will be more eligible candidates from being already acquainted with the system idopted there.

As one proof, out of many, of the excellent workings of Upper Canada College, we can state, from our own knowledge, that a son of Col. Philpotts obtained a military commission, of the highest grade, in the East India Company's service, owing to the sound foundation in mathematics which he had laid under the instruction of the Rev. Charles Dade.

The subject of Education will, we apprehend, very and an attempt will be made to introduce a new and independently for the honour of his country, we provision may be made for the use of the Holy ceives an impulse every moment from popular pas-In such a petition as this we consider it the duty of an honest and enlightened man. Lord Palmerston, the putting of garbled extracts from the Sacred critical negotiations arising out of the settlement of

the influence of a more genial atmosphere and a warmer sun. | tone,-thus giving countenance to the notion that the | discussion must necessarily bring to the surface every prayers are but an introductory, and comparatively element of political and religious discord. At all unimportant part, of the Church service. Whereas, events, however, there is one point of Protestant if a distinction must be drawn, the prayers are to be unanimity—and that is, to insist on the free and unpronounced as ranking higher than the ministrations mutilated use of the authorised version of the Holy

> The decision pronounced by Mr. Justice Cowen in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the hortations and reproofs of the preacher. Both, in matter of Alexander McLeod-and by which he is due subordination, are included under the term of remanded to take his trial-is so very prolix a document, occupying nearly seven closely printed columns of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,-that we forbear from copying it. Few, we believe, would; next. have patience to wade through its desultory and ill- A. M. connected arguments, and still fewer would understand the grounds upon which the conclusion has been many who cannot follow the preacher, from want of arrived at. Instead of being a calm exposition capacity to comprehend his orgument, or from being of law, it is nothing but a tissue of technicalities, and reads more like the pleading of a counsel than understand every word of our simple, yet eloquent the oracle of grave and unimpassioned justice. It very dexterously avoids all allusion to the great preness in words almost entirely of Saxon origin. On cedent in the Pensacola case, which General Jackson, and the American government who sanctioned it, have left for the guidance of nations; and when it Prayers with solemnity and effect, and in so doing he goes on to say in such partizan language as this, that the government of the accused may approve, been made the instrument, even among the educated diplomacy may gloze, but a jury can only inquire whether he was a party to the deed," we cannot egular attendance at worship which he has thus im- refrain from exclaiming, If such be the heated and undignified language of a high legal functionary, how little reason is there to expect that the great mass of the American people will be guided by a more eqitable and sober judgment.

Still, however, we are not among the alarmists, sho think that the matter must necessarily end in war. On this point we almost entirely concur in the clear and sensible remarks of the Montreal Courier,—a cotemporary in whom, though somewhat differing from him, we have of late been gratified to discern an uncompromising assertion of British rights, and a general tone of manly British feeling. His observations indeed are so very concise, yet complete, that we adopt them in preference to anything of our own:

" People seem to think that because an interlocutory judgment has been rendered by the Court apon a motion made by Court has jurisdiction to try the offence with which McLeod stands charged, it necessarily follows that he must be tried upon the indictment found against him; but this is far from

We have always maintained that the insult to England rould be made as complete by the trial, as by the conviction and execution of this man; and we have discovered no reason for altering the opinion already formed and expressed on that subject; -- but this being our opinion, we on reflection see no cause to apprehend that he will be tried, because a preliminary point as to jurisdiction has been decided by the Court. The local jurisdiction always asserted the right to try; but the question is, whether the General Government will allow them to exercise that right, and involve the two countries in a war; for, we repent, it must ensue, if Mr. McLeod be even tried.

"There are, however, two impediments to such an event the first is the reversal of the present judgment by the Supremo Court of the United States, who, judging more coully and abstractedly than the inferior tribunal in whose territory the outrage is alleged to have been committed, may possibly see grounds for a different decision.

"The record is the entry of a nolle prosequi by the United States Attorney under the orders of the Federal Government. "With regard to the first, we by no means intend any thing disrespectful to the State Court whose judgment we are considering the effect of, nor any insinuation against the perfect integrity of the decision as far as the consciences of the Judges are concerned; such personal remarks, if we may use the term, would be inconsistent with our convictions, and deservedly place us among those who have embarrassed, instead of solving the question.

"The second mode of avoiding a trial requires a few words to be said apon it. " In the United States we find that the power to enter a

nolle prosequi is not absolute as in England. By the revised Statutes of New York, it is made subject to the permission Now we have all read Mr. Webster's letter, and there can be little doubt, we should think, that, even if the decision of the Supreme Court of the Union should confirm that of the Court below, the power to refuse to prosecute will be exercised by the United States Attorney and assented to by the Court. This we believe to be the true state of the case.

Another favourable circumstance in the aspect of this matter, tending to dissipate alarm, is to be ound in the opinions pretty generally expressed by the most respectable and influential portion of the New York press. The Commercial Advertiser in reviewing the several points of Judge Cowen's decision, expresses dissent from its propriety in the following terms:--

"This brings us to the consideration of the third ground taken by the Court, on which we think its decision wrong .-This ground is that the defence of McLeod, no matter what its nature, must of necessity be passed upon by a jury. We hold that the defence, on the ground that the act of McLeod-supposing him to have been an actor in the destruction of the Caroline—has been legalized by the Government of Great Britain, and such legalization accepted by the Government of the United States, is purely a defence in law, determinable by the court and not by a jury. We hold that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, if presiding at the trial of McLeod, would be bound to instruct the jury, in his charge, that the defence was legal and good; and that, therefore, the prisoner must be acquitted. Such being our view of the matter, it follows, of course, in our opinion, that the Court, on a motion to discharge without trial, has the power to do, and ought to do, what the Judge would have the power to do and ought to do at the trial."

The Courier and Inquirer, speaks still more

"We cannot but regret this decision; as we deem it one of the clearest points of international law that a citizen of a state cannot be held responsible, in his own person, for an act recognized by his government as an act of war, for which it admitits responsibility. The act for which McLeod is about to be tried, was the act of the British nation. They admit their responsibility; and there would be no more justice in punish ing McLeod for it than there would be in the arrest and punishment of General Scott if he should visit Canada, for his participation in the battle of Chipperes."

The American also, as represented by the Ex press, "finds fault with the opinion as a judical or literary paper. It is not sufficiently grave or measured in its language—is full of illustrations having no analogy with the case under discussion, and scems more addressed to the popular car than to a thought-

ful and searching profession." In the Individuals who conduct the negotiations between the two governments, we think there is every ground to hope for a satisfactory and pacific settlement. Mr. Webster is an admirer of England and her institutious, and is exempt from that rancorous hatred to everything British, which too frequently shortly be brought before the Provincial Parliament, characterises American statesmen. If left to act comprehensive system. In anticipation of this, mem-should have every confidence in his sense of justice, bers of various Christian denominations have pre- and love of peace; but a huge mass of democracy sented petitions to the Legislature, praying that presses upon him, and in a government which re-Scriptures in all schools receiving any public grant, sion, it will be difficult for him to steer the course of every man to join, and thus record (to borrow the jour own minister, if judged by the generality of his foreible language of the Quebec Mercury) "their colleagues, would be entitled to no confidence: but abhorrence of the principle that would recommend the spirit and ability which he displayed in the

the regions of the north, they will melt and vanish away, under | with the utmost distinctness and in a sufficiently loud | and satisfactory settlement of this question, for its lively sense of what is due to his country—inspire us with the conviction that he will be a party to no concessions unworthy of the British Empire.

> We think it but fair to ourselves to apprize our subscribers that, though we have not enlarged our sheet, as we once contemplated, we have given them, since the commencement of the present volume, a rery great increase of matter, by using a different type.

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 Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock

> and the second s Canadian Seclesiustical Intelligence.

LIST OF THE CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE DIOLESE OF QUEBEC.

Lord Bishop of Montreal: The Right Reverend GLORGE J. MOUNTAIN, D.D. (Administering the Diocese.) Archdencon of Queler-The same Examining and Domestic Chaptain to the Lord Bishon. Reverend George Mackie, A. B.

> PAROCHIAL CLERGY. DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Right Reverend George J. Mountain, D. D., Rector, Rev. George Cowell, M. A., Chaplain to the Forces, E. W. Sewell, Minister of the Chapel of the Holy Trinty, and Assistant Minister in the Parish, G. Mackie, A. B., Carate of the Parish. Jos. Brown, Eccumy Lecturer. W. Chaderton, Minister of the Chapet of St. Peter. W. W. Wait, Jeting Minister of the Chapet of St. Paul, C. F. L. Haensel. R. R. Burrage, Secretary to the Clergy Reserve Carporation and Royal Institution, &c. North of the St. Lawrence | \* Rev. H. D. Sewell, M. A., Chaplain to adjacent to Quebec ... | \* Rev. H. Lord Bishop. South do. do. ... | \* " F. J. Lamdy, S. C. L. Portweig, &c. ... " C. Morris, M. A. " J. L. Alexander.
" R. Anderson, A. B. Travelling Missionary and Chaplain at the Quarant fine Station " W. B. Robinson. 

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS. Rev. S. S. Wood, A. M., Rector (Chap tain to the Lord Bishop). Three Rivers ...... G. M. Ross, Bector. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

Rev. J. Bethane, D. D., Rector, and Acting Chaplain . Robertson, Assistant Minister and Preacher at Luchine. Ramson 9 94 · 13. Ro Parish of Montreal.

Bontesis, of Montreal.

William Heary.

Chambly

Huntingdon

St. John's

St. John's

D. Robertson, Assistant Minister and Preacher at Lackine.

J. Ramsay, M. A., Acting Chaplain to the Forces at Nr. Mary's and Nr. Helen's Island.

M. Willoughty, Monister of Trinity Chapel.

"F. Broome, Assistant Minister (Acting Chaplain to the Forces at La Prairie.)

"W. Thompson, City Missionary,

"Rev. W. Anderson, Rector, and Missionary at Rectlifier.

"T. Johnson.

"T. Johnson.

"Acting Chaplain to the Forces.

"W. D. Baldwyn, M. A. Rector, and Acting Chaplain to the Forces at the Isls are Noir.

"W. Dawes, Assistant Minister, and Acting Chaplain to the Forces.

"W. Dawes, Assistant Minister, and Acting Chaplain to the Forces.

"M. Townsend, Rector.

Coldwell and Christic Mary M. Townsend, Rector. nors.
St. Armand, cost .....
St. Armand, cest ....
Stanbridge ....
Dunhom. J. Reid, Rector. R. Whitwell, Rector. Vacant. C. C. Cotton, A. B., *Rector*. Frantiam..... Skefford, W. and E. .... Rawdon, Sc A. Balfour. R. H. Bourne. Shefford, W. and E.
Randon, S.c.
Massuncke, S.c.
Missinacke, S.c.
Grewille, S.c.
Grewill, S.c.
Grewil . Torrance W. Abbott, Rector J. Abbott, M. A. W. Bretbour, A. B. W. B. Bond. W. McMaster. " J. Leeds.

G. R. Plees.

.... J. Pyke.
... E. Cusack, A.B. DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS. Lennozeille & Sherbrooke . Rev. L. Doolittle. Lennorette & Shertrooke Editon, N. & S. Charleston, Halley, Sc. Skipton, Melbourne, Sc. Kingsey, Sc. Compton. C. Jackson.
C. B. Fleming
W. King.
R. Lonsdell.
C. P. Reid.

DISTRICT OF GASPE. Gaspe Bay..... \* Rev. W. Arnole
Percre, Se. \* " R. Short.
Ruy of Chalcurs .... \* " G. Milne.

N. R.—Those Clergymen (forty-four in number, out of sixty in the whole Diocese,) to whose names an asterisk is prefixed, are supported in whole, and those whose names have two asterisks, are supported in part, by the Society for the Propagation of the Goopel in Foreign Parts. Some addition to the number of Clergy is shortly expected, the maintainance of which will be also chargeable to that body.

QUEBRC.—On the 12th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., was laid the corner atone of a Rectory House in the Parsonage lot adjoining the churchyard of the Cathedral of this city, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the presence of the Churchwardens, the Vestry, and some members of the Congregation. In a cavity of the stone prepared for the purpose, and fined and covered with glass, were deposited some gold, silver, and copper colus of Queen Victoria, William IV, and Googe IV., with two copies of the latest Queen ewspapers, and a parchment with the following inscription, which was read about by the Lord Bishop previous to its being deposited:—

"This stone was laid On the 12th day of July, 1841, The lot having been previously grained by the Crown, And the erection of a Parsonage House having been undertaken by the Select Vestry: G. J. Monutain, D. D. Lord Bishop of Montreal, being the Restor. 3. J. Monutain, D. D. Loret rusney of around the Bector.
The Reverend George Mackie, A. B. Curate,
T. Trigge and R. Symes, Esquires,
Church Wardens;

The Hon. Geo. Pemberton, 2nd. The Hon. W. Walker, N. Freer, R. Wainwright, J. Leaverat, J. Bonner, W. Phillips, W. McTavish, W. Philips, J. Racey,
W. McTavbh, J. B. Forsyth,
H. Jessopp, Esquires,
THE SELECT VESTRY.

F. Hacker, and E. Taylor Flotcher, Architects. Messrs, Fielders and Smith, Builders. ""Except the Lord build the House their labour is but lost that

build it.

"May He enable those who are to inhabit here, to build up their followers upon the Chief Corner Stone of Zion as a spiritual house, to diffuse the spiritual serifices, acceptable to God by Jean Christ."

It is in contemplation to odd a wing to the above-mentioned building, to be fitted up as a Chapel for occasional minor services and meetings of the congregation for religious purposes, as soon as the columnary contributions of the members of the Church shall warrant its commencement.—Anober Mercury.

Conv of Inscription inserted in the Corner Stane "This Church, dedicated to the worship of the Holy Trinity, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, the body of which was creefed in the year of our Lord 1831, was enlarged in 1841, by the addition of a Chancel and Transepts; the funds requisite for the work in both instances having principally been furnished by the voluntary contributions of the congregation. The Corner Stone in which this memorandum is deposited, was

aid by Nichelas Sparks, Esq., the donor of the ground on which the Church stands, on the 12th July, 1841. The Bishop of the Dierese at the time was the Right Revd. John Strachan, D.D., the Minister of the Church S. S. Strong, the

Churchwardens, {Geo. Parterson, } Esquires. Nicholas Sparks, M. H. Thompson, James Fitzgibbon, Lyunan Perkins, Zachariai Wilson.

Alexander Christie, Builder. S. S. STRONG."

| Butown Gazette.

found to flow from unity of design, of purpose and of energy. It is but a few weeks since, instituted. I believe, by a worthy and Ralms friend of the Church, the idea of building a bouse of Gad in this long method of the Church, the idea of building a bouse of Gad in this long method spot was first suggested to your mindles; you went to the neighbouring city, whose liberal hearts and follow Christians in the neighbouring city, whose liberal hearts and hands are indeed ever open to the call of Christian leve, appeared to catch a portion of your holy cultivisions, and the result has been a success unexampled. I believe, in the annals of Church-building in this country."

this country."

The Unorch is new almost completed, and there seems every pre-The United is new aimest completed, and there seems every prepect of its being attended by a mimerous congrugation.

Movimum.—The Protestant Episcopal (Christ) Church has just had
its interior recovered by whitewashings the ceiling, painting the peas
anew, and colouring the walls of a warm brown. The latter decided
improvement, in connection with the others, reflects credit on those
who first suggested the plan, and has so improved the appearance of
the building that it can scarcely be recognized as the same we formerly
saw.—Montreal Herald.

## Civil Intelligence.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the Mirror of Parliament. House or Assumer-Wednesday, July 14. TIMBER DUTIES.

A message was received from His Excellency the Government General, transmitting copies of a despatch from Lord John Russell, explaining the views of the home government on sere-ral most important affairs connected with the Province. The despatch, which was dated Downing-street, May 3rd, 1841, was ordered to be printed, and 1000 copies furnished for the use of

the house.

By the order of the Executive, the copy of correspondence between the Home and Provincial government respecting the proposed alteration in the timber duties, was laid on the table.

Mr. Aylicin said it would be fresh in the memory of hon. members that when a discussion took place on an alteration in these duties in the British House of Parliament, it was used as an argument in favour of the change by those who supported the measure that, if not suggested, it had received the sanction of the Governor General of these Provinces. He was glad to find that this was not the case, and that so far from desiring to plant a deadly blow at the dearest interest of the colony, Excellency had shown every desire to ward off the stroke. He trusted the Governor General would continue these efforts, which would entitle him not only to the thanks of that house but to those of the whole colony. At the same time it was evident that there was an error somewhere, as the statements

on the other side of the water did not agree with this despatch.

Mr. Moffett.—The hon, member should be more explicit.

I have seen no such reports as those to which he alludes. Mr. Aylwin .- I am glad to have an opportunity to give information which I had supposed would have been given in another quarter. If the hon, member had read the debates in the English House of Commons, as I have done, he would have en that it was stated by one of the ministers as a reason why the house should receive favorably the proposition, that it had been either suggested directly by the Governor General, or had

received his sanction.

Mr. Moffatt.—The hon. member is mistaken; what was referred to on that occasion was the wheat question, and not the timber duties at all.

The documents were received by the house, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

## PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. Durand moved that the order of the day for a Committee of the Whole, on the Sydenham Road Bill, lost by the adjournment of yesterday, be revived, and that the bill be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Mr. Hamilton would ask the hon, mover if the rule of the House relative to private bills, requiring a sum of twenty pounds to be paid into the hands of the Clerk before their second reading, had been complied with in the present instance. Mr. Durand said it had not, but he claimed the indulgence of the house in favour of the present motion. The petition opon which this bill was founded had been presented before the adoption of the rule, and therefore, in his opinion, the rule could not apply to it.

Mr. Thorburn thought that some indulgence ought to be extended to this application, as the petitioners had proceeded eccording to law, the rule alluded to not being at that time in

Mr. Ayluin was decidedly apposed to the practice of setting aside the rules of the House. He thought it unwise and in politic. With reference to the present application, he would politic. With reference to the present approximation, as wears say that in the British Parliament, petitioners for Bills conferring private advantages were obliged to pay four or five himself pounds, and he could not see how the paltry sum here required would interfere with the presentation of petitions for similar privileges. The rule had worked well in Lower Canada. It was only a few days since a gentleman petitioning the House had complied with the rule by paying the sum of twenty pounds into the hands of the Clerk, and it would be an act of injustice to apply the same law differently to different indi-

Mr. Hincks well recollected the opposition to that rule when it was discussed in the House, at which time the inconvenience was fully pointed out. There was a difference between an individual applying for private advantages and a company for a measure of public utility. But it required no violation of the rule in the case before the House, as the petition was presented and the hill drafted before the rule was adopted. He believed if it was enforced, it would prove a serious injury to the west section of the Province.

Mr. Henry Smith was of opinion that if the sum of twenty pounds had been paid in a recent instance, it was an injustice, and the money should be refunded. He was opposed to the rule.

Mr. Thompson opposed the application of the rule to the present Bill. The measure before the House was one for the public good, not for the advantage of individual speculators; it was more for the benefit of the public than of the petitioners as he was satisfied the road would not yield one per cent for fifty years. They certainly would enjoy the advantage of having a good road, but no pecuniary advantage would still to them from it. It was notorious that no public works whatever in that section of the country had made any returns to those who had embarked in them. Under these circumstances, it was unjust to saddle the petitioners with additional expense, and be trusted the House would see the propriety of not applying the

The Speaker decided that the Bill could not be proceeded with until the rule in such case provided had been complied

## LOWER CANADA ELECTIONS.

Sir A. Mc Nab moved for the introduction of a bill to prevent the failure of justice relative to the complaints of certain election petitions now before the house. The bill was read a first time, and its immediate discussion proposed by the mover. Attorney General Ogden objected. When he had conceded that the bill should be introduced without any previous notice being given, he had not expected that this advantage would be taken. He had not yet seen the petitions, and he thought that before any steps were taken to obtain a decision, it was due to the house to know whether the existing law was to be maintained or not. Till he had examined the petitions he coald not discharge his duty conscientiously; and he would ask what the delay of a day or two was in a matter of this kind.

Mr. Aylerin.—The hon, and learned Attorney General asks what the delay of one day is. Though my parliamentary experience has not been great, yet I have seen enough to know that if one day's delay had not intervened, a certain measure which has recently received the sanction of this house would My desire that an early discussion should take place is that hon, members might not forget their professions of last night. I am surprised to hear the hou. Attorney General say he has not yet read these petitions, involving they do such serious charges against the administration of which he is a member, charges which have not only been repeated in this country, but which have found their way across the Atlantic, and created in the minds of men there the most extraordinary sensation. I should have thought this alone would have induced him to dedicate five minutes of his time to see what they were made of. Several of those petitions were read in this house, one by myself, and others by hon. friends, so that the learned gentleman can hardly plead ignorance of them-The subject is not one which will admit of further delay, if the house is really sincere that the measure should pass. bill is bad in principle, I have no objection to its being rejected; but let the opposition be manly, and let it not be attempted to

get rid of it by a side blow.
Attorney General Opten thought there was nothing unreasonable in their asking for twenty-four hours delay before pre-ceeding to the second reading of a bill which mighs involve. them in the consequences of an ex post facte law. The course he declared was a most unusual one, though he knew that it was sometimes followed at the end of a session. As to the sensation which the hon, gentleman said had been created in the minds of men in England, he did not care a snap of his finger for those sensations. He knew that a foul use ha made of the public press in that country as well as in this prevince, and that men had been found base enough to introduce these calumnies into the House of Commons. This would pet

