order, from designs of Mr. Wyatt. The whole of the sittings are free, and will accommodate about 170 people. It has been handsomely endowed by our worthy bishop, who preached an excellent sermon from Eccles. ix. 10. Ladd on the organ. The Rev. Meredith Brown, the curate, read the prayers for the morning service. Every thing was most admirably arranged under the superintendence of the Ven. Archdeacon McDonald, the Vicar of Bishop's Cannings, of which Chittoe is a tithing. The weather being most propitious, and the beauty of the situation, (being in the vicinity of Spye Park) attracted a large assemblage of the clergy and gentry. Of the former there were at least eighty, alt in their canonicals, which gave the whole a very imposing effect. After the ceremony there was a handsome cold collation at Wans House, and the poor of the hamlet were substantially regaled at Spye Park. We understand that the Bishop was to have dined and slept at Wans House on address to the counsel of the contest, the result, if England adheres to the counsel of her greatest captain, to wage no little war,—will be the knell of the wantonness and presumption of democracy on this continent, and a lesson to its arrogancy all the world over.

But, apart from this calculation of its disastrous results, we trust there is enough of good sense and good feeling in the United States to avert a war for which there is neither provocation nor excuse. Let the intelligence, the virtue, the religion of the nation address to the counsel of her greatest captain, to wage no little war,—will be the knell of the wantonness and presumption of democracy on this continent, and a lesson to its arrogancy all the world over.

But, apart from this calculation of its disastrous results, we trust there is enough of good sense and good feeling in the United States to avert a war for which there is neither provocation nor excuse. Let Bishop was to have dined and slept at Wans House on the 15th instant, but in consequence of the serious indisposition of Mrs. Denison, he was prevented quitting Salisbury until the morning of the consecration.—Dorset

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Ecclesiastical Intelligence

United Church of England and Magnitude of the Pope's Usurpation Teaching Youth a preparation The Prayer-book.

Bishop Wilson's Charities.

appoint the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie to be Classical Tutor in the Diocesan Theological Institution, established at Cobourg; and his duties in that depart-Tuesday the 13th January next.

crop in Ireland had not proved so general a failure as trol.

"We have already seen how the disposal of this pro-

Deprivation and suffering, however, to a great extent, must be looked for; yet while so many thousands are on the verge of want, and many of them likely to be pressed with all the miseries of famine, the great Agitator abates not in his rapacity, but wrings from a half-starved peasantry their hard-earned pence, to promote his own plans of selfishness, and spread discontent, and disorganization, and wretchedness amongst the people. The misapplication of terms is, in these days, very notorious; but in no case is it more conspicuous than in that of the great disturber of Ireland. While by thousands of blinded tion and misery.

lowers of the blinding system of Popery in Ireland, of justice which is now being prayed for. is about to be carried into effect by the establishment of the Academical Institutions; in the hope that a A very stirring appeal has been put forth by the little more of secular learning will open their eyes to Orangemen of Ireland, on the present aspect of the the superstitions of their creed, and cause them to civil and religious condition of that country. The abjure the errors which craft and credulity have com-bined to thrust upon the genuine Catholic faith. It will be well if the exchange be not from bigotry to indifference,—from superstition to infidelity. And though the experiment may be so overruled in the end as to prove a successful one, a Christian nation is never justified in contravening by its public acts the plain dictates of religious duty, and seeking to build systems in which the faith of the Gospel or Christ's

It is sad to think how much the utilitarian principle has outstripped, in its operation, the impulse of ple has outstripped, in its operation, the impulse of Christian faith and duty. Men work as if schemes and plans of mere human device could effect the moral renovation of a people; as if the wisdom of this world could achieve a victory over human depravity, without regard to the high behest of Gospel moral renovation of a people; as if the wisdom of revelation. This, indeed, is flinging away the Charter of Divine truth, and substituting for it the inventor ter of Divine truth, and substituting for it the inventions of man. Yet will experience, to the last hour between you and the repeal of the British Empire; no of time, prove the truth of what is implied in these questions of the Apostle,—"Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world? Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of

war-breathing message of the President of the United of truth and order to stand between it and ruin by a States; and we lament that its tone is such as to force | voluntary Association. us to apply to it this epithet. For the fact is not to be disguised, that if Congress uphold the temper of this document, and carry out its propositions, war is mingham "Church of England Lay Association,"

and great, especially, when its provocations are so tend to elucidate and recommend the object which slight as in the case which is likely to produce it. this vigorous Association proposes, namely, "the The Oregon territory, it is generally agreed, would preservation of the rights and privileges of the Church, be dearly purchased by the sacrifice of a single regi- and its connection with the State." Our warmest ment of soldiers; but melancholy as it is to contem- sympathies are with them in this Christian and patriplate the variety of suffering and disaster which must otic effort; and we must pray, if we cannot hope, in all quarters, ensue from the apprehended war, if it that the day is not far distant when there will be a take place, it is impossible for a nation, circumstanced combined, and not an isolated, action of every bapas Great Britain is, to submit to a spirit of injustice tized member of the Church to maintain at home, and and encroachment which may just as readily be mani- diffuse through every Colony, the principles which the fested in respect to rich and fertile lands and opulent "Birmingham Lay Association," are so earnest in cities, as in regard to a sterile region in a distant and upholding. almost inaccessible portion of the globe. There is a principle involved in the question, which, whatever be the consequences, the government of our great country will never be justified in surrendering. Great Britain has, undeniably, much to lose by

war with the United States. Many valuable lives will have to be sacrificed, -much individual suffering borne,—and an expenditure incurred which must the Virus," &c.—a mistake which the typographical cormake a vast addition to the National dobt, and a vast augmentation of the standing burdens of the nation, Yet all her disadvantages and losses will be nothing in comparison to those which, in the event of a war,

amongst themselves that, great and powerful as the United States are, they are utterly unable to cope with the boundless resources of an Empire like Great Britain,-with her large and disciplined armies, and overwhelming fleets,-with treasures which dependencies on every continent and in every sea combine to swell. Against such odds, what can the spirit and valour of the United States, -in an unjust and unrighteous contest too, -hope to effect? In what sea will their few ships of war venture to make their appearance? To what port will their private vessels be rash enough to attempt to convey the produce of their country? And how long, under the utter ruin of their commerce, and the consequent prostration of their ness, and the grounds of its credibility, as far as he has national resources, will they be able to bear up against the means of becoming acquainted with them.

If it be objected here, that there are "eternal verities"

ing army, and without the means of equipping and maintaining it, will they be able to effect against these maintaining it, will they be able to effect against these Provinces, lined, as they will be, with masses of brave

destion, is wanton and wicked; and if the attempt very men who ministered them have stood in h place are most acceptable."

It must be evident from these, and many other passages of God. It has been handsomely endowed by our worthy bishop, who preached an excellent sermon from Eccles. ix. 10. Part of the service was beautifully chanted by the efficient choir of Calne church, ably accompanied by Mr. Ladd on the organ. The Rev. Meredith Brown, the cause of right; and fearful as must be the accompanied by mr. Ladd on the organ. The Rev. Meredith Brown, the cause of right; and fearful as must be the accompanied by rash and conceited an, who the cause of right; and fearful as must be the accompanied by rash and conceited an, who the cause of right; and fearful as must be the accompanied by rash and conceited an, who right has been abused by rash and conceited an, who right has been abused by rash and conceited an, who right has been abused by rash and conceited an, who right has been abused by rash and conceited an, who right has been abused by rash and conceited an, who right has been abused by rash and conceited an, who right has been abused by rash and conceited an, who right has probably arisen from these, and many other passages. Whatever prejudice may exist against "privt judgment," has probably arisen from the way in which the cause of right; and fearful as must be the accompanied by Mr. Ladd on the organ. The Rev. Meredith Brown, the cause of right; and fearful as must be the accompanied by rash and conceited an, who right has probably arisen from the way in which the cause of right; and fearful as must be the accompanied by rash and conceited an, who right has probably arisen from the way in which the cause of right; and fearful as must be the accompanied by arranged under the supering the cause of right; and fearful as must be the accompanied by the efficieve, will follow. The God of armies will be with the cause of right; and fearful as must be the accompanied by rash and conceited an, who right has probably arisen from the way in which the cause of right is a fearful retribution, we solemnly be with the cause of right is a fearful retribution, we solemnly be with the cause of right is a

Those who catch at grievances, whether civil or religious, must be driven to a forlorn hope, when they attempt an agitation upon the effort of the members of the Church of England to rescue from utter sacrifice the share of ecclesiastical property which, by the award of Parliament, she has been permitted to call her own. We quite concur in the remarks of the St. Thomas Standard upon this subject, and we trust nobody will be deterred, by this wanton opposition, from attempting at least to have this remnant of the Church's property placed under her own management, and made in some degree available to the present and future

"The Western Globe has taken fright at a Petition, which, where says, has been got up by the Church Society, and 'is being circulated in thousands through the Province,' We have not heard of any such Petition being The Lord Bishop of Toronto has been pleased to pooint the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie to be Classical cutor in the Diocesan Theological Institution, especially and the Diocesan Theological Institu ment will commence with the term which begins on hatred of the Western Globe to the Church of England Tuesday the 13th January next.

The last intelligence from England announces a more favourable condition of the prospects of the country, touching the deficient harvest, than had previously been anticipated; and the result of further inquiries has happily served to shew that the potatocrop in Ireland had not proved so general a failure as

perty has been going on, and how a great portion of it has been sacrificed to pay sets of valuators, generally we believe inimical to the Church of England, whose ser-

adherents he is hailed as a "Liberator," the sad his- As is here justly observed, all denominations are tory of that fair country proclaim him a Despot, whose at liberty to adopt the same course in reference to career of agitation has no other practical effect but to this property, which the Church of England thinks it enrich himself, and keep the people in insubordina- a duty to pursue; and we trust that our Legislative

not made to have a direct and paraniount influence.

It is sad to think how much the utilitation princi-

ralities of that Church to which you belong,

month did the Orangemen desert you." We aver that this is not overstated; and it is sad-

dening to think that the plan of fruitless conciliation,

Our thanks are due to the Secretary of the Birfor the transmission of their Sixth Annual Report, War is, under any circumstances, a great calamity, It contains a brief compilation of such documents as

## Communications.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Rev. Sir,-In your No. of the 5th inst., just received, an error occurs in the last paragraph of my communica-tion, where the expression intended was "inoculated with rectness for which the Church is remarkable induces me ed to offer some remarks upon the subject of

It appears an untenable position, to deny to individuals must overtake the infatuated republic that provokes it.

It must be apparent to every thinking person which it may be desirable for them to understand; and if they may examine and reason upon it, they may form of it-may come to a decision in the mind: the feasibility of every man doing so diminishing, only in proportion to the various degrees of education, inte lectual endowments, and the available means of informaarrive at a conclusion, as to the truth of any other matter propounded for our belief. On the contrary, the exalted paracter of Christianity, both from its origin and from its object; the appropriateness of its doctrine and precepts to all times and all people; the personal faith and obedience which it demands of every one without excepion, -are qualities which give to every individual a spetion, and make it a matter of the utmost moment to him to be convinced of its reasonable-

an exhausted treasury, and a murmuring people?

They are vulnerable along many thousand miles of coast: Canada, and it may be New Brunswick, are alone accessible to them. And what, without a stand-

any degree to the decisions of others who have juposely applied themselves to the study of such matters. In this situation there is every chance of private judgmen being mistaken, and the extravagancies of ignorate have brought some disrepute upon the principle itself; he in-discreet haste with which opinions in religion are often taken up, being only paralleled by the obstinac with which they are as often maintained.

Fallibility, or the chance of error, may vary reatly coording to the degrees of information, reflectio, disrimination, and judgment. Taking into account the visdom and piety of the men who established our hurch upon its present basis,—their care to make her onfessions of faith exactly conformable with the Scriptres, their abundant sources of information.—their acurate acquaintance with the original languages, the virous versions and manuscripts of the Scriptures,—their now-ledge of history, of the writings of the Fathers, nd of the decrees of Councils,—taking into account als this reasonable expectation, that their deliberations would be reasonable expectation, that their denogrations was one aided by the Holy Spirit, proportionally to their vat importance, and their bearing upon the religion of the world,—from these considerations there arises thehighest degree of probability, that they would be lessliable to err, than any individual not possessing the same accumulation of advantages; and on such grounds we may claim for the Church's statements of Divine truth, and for her discipline, a becoming deference from all her

affecting the truth of a Church's teaching can only relac-to a national or particular Church, a distinction which should be well observed in asserting its authority. To the holy Catholic Church her Divine Head has promised perpetuity, as the "Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth," and in that Church, by the mysand ground of the truth," and in that Church, by the mysterious working of His gracious Providence, the truth has been preserved; but the universal Church, militant on earth, comprises within its ample bounds many particular Churches, its component parts; each of these is required to fulfil within its province the duties and office which the Scriptures assign to the whole; and whether any particular Church does fulfil these conditions is legitimate matter of discussion. Could any individual Church prove itself to be that self-same head; of which the Scripture is the self-same head; of which the Scripture is the self-same head. prove itself to be that self-same body, of which the Scriptures speak in such high terms, in this case men would be bound to an unquestioning submission and obedience; for then the Word of God would be their warrant, that that Church could never be anything but a faithful witness of the truth. But no particular Church can approness of the truth. But no particular Church can appropriate to itself exclusively what is spoken of the Church of Christ in general, therefore can neither claim the authority which would be a necessary consequence, nor can hope to participate in the promised perpetuity and protection, on any other grounds, than as it exhibits those qualities which must characterize the holy Catholic Church. The degree of authority attaching to any Church must rest upon the truth of her doctrines; but their truth can only be ascertained by comparing them with the can only be ascertained by comparing them with the Scriptures, and this is the office of reason and judgment.

As it seems to have been asserted, as a general princi As it seems to have been asserted, as a general principle, that restriction is necessary, in the application of human reason to religious subjects; and as it has been attempted to show that Hooker has laid down an axion to that effect, I will not occupy valuable space by further remarks of my own, but will proceed to quote some passages from that "judicious" divine, (that is, one who used his judgment so well,) which appear to me to authorize

As is nere justly observed, all denominations are the property of that fair country proclaim him a Despot, whose career of agitation has no other practical effect but to enrich himself, and keep the people in insubordination and misery.

The experiment of enlightening the unhappy followers of the blinding system of Popery in Ireland, is about to be carried into effect by the establishment of the Academical Institutions; in the hope that a little more of secular learning will open their eyes to the superstitions of their creed, and cause them to cryil and religious conditions of that country.

As is nere justly observed, all denominations are at liberty to adopt the same course in reference to this property, which the Church of England thinks it at liberty to adopt the same course in reference to this property, which the Church of England thinks it at liberty to adopt the same course in reference to this property, which the Church of England thinks it at liberty to adopt the same course in reference to this property, we find the 3rd chapter beginning with these words.—

"The first mean whereby nature teacheth men to judge good from evil, as well in laws as in other things, is the force of their own discretion"; that this is meant to apply to sacred truths, as well as to moral good and evil, is evited.

A very stirring appeal has been put forth by the Orangemen of Ireland, on the present aspect of the its learning with these words.—

The first mean whereby nature teacheth men to judge good from evil, as well in laws as in other things, is the force of their own discretion"; that this is meant to apply to sacred truths, as well as to moral good and evil, is evited.

As a liberty to adopt the same course in reference to the proclemant of the preface to the first mean whereby nature teacheth men to judge good from evil, as well in laws as in other things, is the force of their own discretion"; that this is mean to apply to sacred truths, as well in laws as in other things, is the force of their own discretion"; that diness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so. Therefore many of them be-

> Returning to Hooker, we may notice in the same chapter the following passage: - "Some things are so familiar and plain, that truth from falsehood, and good from evil, is most easily discerned in them, even by men of no deep capacity. And of that nature, for the most part, are hings absolutely unto all men's salvation necessary, ither to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided." So that there are both doctrines and precepts, rules of faith and practice, so plainly set down in Scripture as to evident to every man's reason, and with respect to which the interposition of any human authority can be ery little needed, except for their preservation.
>
> But there are also "other things belonging (though in

a lower degree of importance) unto the offices of Chrisntricate, and hard to be judged of, therefore God hath appointed some to spend their whole time principally in the study of things divine, to the end that in these more doubtful cases their understanding might be a light to We had no space in our last to dilate upon the ar-breathing message of the President of the United tates: and we lament that its tone is such as to force stand between it and ruin by a voluntary Association.

so common in these times, snould leave any portion of the Church, as a ground for submission to their judgment, is forcibly urged by Hooker against the pretensions of those, who loudly decried the Church's polity, while utterly unacquainted with the proofs by which its antiquity, its reasonableness, and its Scriptural foundation are supported.

Sec. 3. "But ye will say, that if the guides of the people be blind, the common sort of men must not close up their own eyes, and be led by the conduct of such; if the priest be partial in the law, the flock must not therefore depart from the ways of sincere truth, and in simpliyield to be followers of him, for his place sake, and office over them. Which thing, though in itself most true, is in your defence notwithstanding weak," because they applied the precept to matters of ecclesiastical polity, of which they were generally incompetent to judge.

Book i. chap. vi. sec. 5.—"Education and instruction

re the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better, the sooner able to judge between truth and error, good and evil." Unless it can be shewn that there never has been any occasion to discriminate between truth and error in religious matters, and also, that whatever men are told by their religious teachers must necessarily be true, it follows that we may use our reason to judge wh is true, and what is not, in this the most important subject on which reason can be conversant.

Book iii. chap. viii. sec. 10 .- "Unto the Word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a supplement of any maim, or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the Scripture's perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. The Word of God is a two-edged sword but in the hands of reasonable men; and reason as the weapon that slew Goliath, if they be as David was

that use it."
Sec. 16.—" Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of Holy Scriptures, concerning the articles of our faith, and then that the Scriptures doth concern the articles of our faith, who can assure us? That which by right exposition buildeth up Christian faith, being misonstrued breedeth error: between true and false contian men perform that which Peter requireth at their hands,—is it possible they should both believe and be able, without the use of reason, to render a reason of their belief, a reason sound and sufficient to answer them their bener, a reason sound and summent to answer them that demand it, be they of the same faith with us, or ene-bidding us to apply to it the same methods, by which we bidding us to apply to it the same methods, by which we the following beautiful passage-one of the many that delight and reward the reader as he accompanies this philosophic divine through the arguments of his Ecclesiastical Polity:—

"The light, therefore, which the star of natural reason and wisdom casteth, is too bright to be obscured by the mist of a word or two, uttered to diminish that opinion principal duties of men and the glory of the Eternal God." The eloquence and the piety that distinguish the fol-

and the constraint falls that the constraint falls the constraint falls that the constraint fall Provinces, lined, as they will be, with masses of brave and disciplined soldiers, and with the impenetrable rampart besides of a loyal and devoted population? If England could not conquer America in the last century, it would be much harder for the United States to conquer Canada in this.

whom it emanates, nor questions further, Why are these things so? or, How can such things be? Undeniably, a veil shrouds some mysteries which have only been delared, not explained to us; but sometimes through supervition, sometimes through supervition, sometimes through sinister design, attempts have been made, occasionally with success, to extend this own will, that both we and others (all kinds of partial affection being clean laid aside) may have eyes the hands of John McLean Esq., have lately transmitted

chap. viii., sec. 14, stating the grounds on which we believe the Scriptures to be the Word of God, he says, 'And by experience we all know, that the first outward motive leading men so to esteem of the Scripture is the authority of God's Church." The second motive is the internal evidence that the Scriptures carry within themselves, which is discovered by a further acquaintance with them. But though these two motives might suffice for ourselves, if infidels or atheists demand a reason for our acceptance of the Scriptures, other grounds must be sought, because, in all discussion, there must be some nutually acknowledged data from which to argue up to the higher propositions to be proved: a third motive, therefore, must be found in the proof afforded by external evidence, deduced by the exercise of reason and judgment, Thus, of the three motives, authority seems the lowest, and only of use till we have learned to reason and think for ourselves: in both the other motives judgment is required; authority is not a sole motive, even with the believer, and is insufficient with the doubter and the infidel. It should also be noted here, that Hooker only speaks of the Church's authority as a corroborating and assisting testimony to the genuineness of the Scriptures; in which light it is by no means without its value, as proving their general reception in their present character from the earliest period; but he does not exalt it into an unerring guide, or an absolute power by which the con-sciences of men ought to be ruled. In Book iii., chap. ix., sec. 3, obedience is claimed for

according to the general laws of matthe made," that contradiction to any positive law in Scripture, (see the Preceding section)—"Unto laws thus made, and received by a whole Church, they, which live within the bosom of that Church, must not think it a matter indifferent either to yield, or not yield obedience. Is it a small thing to despise the Church of God? . . . . It doth not stand with the duty which we owe to our heavenly Father, that to the ordinance of our Mother the Church we should shew ourselves disobedient. . . . And what doth let but that we may observe both, when they are not, the one to the other, in any sort repugnant." The word "thus," at the beginning, and the concluding words of this paragraph, greatly qualify the claim of authority: for doubts may arise whether the laws of the Church do not contradict some positive law of Scripture, or general law of nature, and whether obedience to the ordinances of the Church may not be repugnant to the duty we owe to God; doubts falls within the province of individual reason

There must, however, be many, perhaps the majority, who, from the pressure of temporal occupations, want of capacity, or absence of information, are precluded from studying the arguments of the Church's polity; such perto acquiesce in the authority which they find the Church long possessed of, and which they see conceded by wise and pious men: and not perceiving anything inconsistent with God's word in her teaching, it is due from them to receive it, for the preservation of that order, peace, and unity which are necessary in the Church of Christ, and which ought not to be disturbed but upon the most

urgent and most imperative causes.

I had anticipated that the subject might have been condensed within the reasonable limits of one communication, but reluctance (I trust pardonable) to leave a not uninteresting question unfinished, must excuse me if I

expiration of the present year.

For the benefit of all concerned, may I request that you

will be so kind as to insert the communication in the next number of your journal.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your's obediently, A. MACNAB.

Montreal, 2d Nov., 1845. Sir,-I have to acknowledge the reference of the letter stant Superintendent of Cou nship Superintendents are bound "to recognize, as eachers, legally authorized to receive the public mo ens, who may present themselves as such after the 1st ry, 1846, on the strength of a general certificate ed by the District Superintendent."

Referring to the Statute of Upper Canada, 56 Geo. III. the 36, it appears that no Alien could be employed as a Common School Teacher. The Statute of Canada, 4 & Vic. ch. 18, sec. 7, affirms the same principle with only one exception. The Statute 7 Vic. ch. 29, so far departs from the principle as to recognize the granting of certificates at any time prior to the 1st January, 1846, to persons desirous of being employed as School Teachers, who are not natural born or naturalized subjects of her

Majesty.

The general certificate of the District Superintendent continues in force until revoked, and therefore, taking the letter of the law, an Alien, who obtains a certificate from the District Superintendent prior to the 1st January, 1846, might be employed as a School Teacher until the certifi-The question then is, whether the Legislature intended

that Aliens, who could obtain certificates before the 1st January, 1846, should continue to be qualified School ers until revocation of the certificates, or whether t was merely intended to authorize the employment of Aliens for a limited period? Considering the previous state of the law, I think the soundest construction is to treat the last Act as merely authorizing the employment of Aliens up to the 1st January, 1846.

I cannot say that I feel clear on the point. In confirmation of my view, I must however observe, hat another construction would enable the District Superatendent to give certificates to Aliens, irrevocable but y himself or his successor, while those granted by Township Superintendents to the same class of persons would be in force only for a year, and could not be renewed.

The limitation of authority contained in the 37th clause of the last Act extends to all Superintendents, and, as I think, meant to prevent the employment of Aliens after that date, though by no means clearly expressed. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant, (Signed) WM. H. DRAPI WM. H. DRAPER. The Hon. D. Daly, &c. &c.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Mission Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

Previously announced, 112 collections, in am't 363 14 101 -per Rev. Henry Patton ...... 118 Collections .... £367 17 41 T. W. BIRCHALL, 17th Dec., 1845.

THE REV. Hy. PATTON, on behalf of himself and his congregation, desires to make this public and grateful acknowledgment of the following sums received by him in England, in aid of the fund for enlarging St. James's Church, Kemptville, Canada West. The Society for Promoting Christian Know-

Mrs. Milward (of Hastings) £20 0 0
Mrs. Richard Patton 5 0 0 Rev. Hornbuckle (Staplehurst, Kent) ...... 2 Captain Nelson (Kent)
A Clerical Brother (Kent)
Friends of Rev. A. Williams (Kent) 

The attempt to provoke a war upon the Oregon plainest truths and to its most simple rites-na, lill the to see and hearts to embrace the things that in his sight to him a handsome present, modestly designated "a small uncertainty hangs about the correctness of the various and tribute of respect from a few Church-going friends in

> Arrival of the Cambria. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Boston, on Friday, the 5th instant. We are indebted to our English files and other

which succeeds :-The latter now stand for the week at 14s.; but the belief is gaining ground, that before the end of the year, with the advancing market, corn will be admitted at the lowest duty—a shilling per quarter. The inferior descriptions continue to keep down the averages, but only for a temporary period. The quantity of flour coming from the United States to this country has been most absurdly exaggerated in some of the journals, and to establish the exaggeration, the Prices Current and Shipping Gazettes of New York and the other Atlantic ports have been examined and analysed with critical minuteness.—Euro-

The quotations are-English new red wheat 8s. to 8s. 8d.; old, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 8d.; white do new, 8s. 2d to 8s. 10d.; do old, 9s. 8d. to 10s. 2d.; Canadian, red, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; white 9s. to 9s. 7d., do white peas, 44s. to 46s.; flour, sweet, 35s. 6d. to 37s.; sour, 32s. 34s. Ashes, pots, firm at 22s. 9d.; pearls, 23s. to 24s.

Manufactured iron, firm; Scotch pigs, in Glasgow, £3 15s. £4. In Liverpool, £4 10s.

We do not give the quotations of Colonial Timber, as they The weather had been fine, and a large portion of the potatoes had been saved in better condition than was expected. Still there was no doubt that there would be a great deficiency, par-

Britain the same day. The voyage of the latter had occupied starting, and had to come on under sail. She is reported to

exceedingly well.

The following are the arrivals from Montreal:-MONTREAL, Nov. 5-Monarch, the Clyde, 7-Wm. Skin-

Metcalfe's state of health was known, but his immediate return is not alluded to. It is worth remarking, that the Earl of Lousdale has quitted the Post Office, and is succeeded by

The Bank of England had again raised the rate of interest to

Mr. Walter has withdrawn from the contest for the repre-

there are troubles both in Italy and Switzerland.

Trinity College, Cambridge, has lately been enriched by two statues, that of Byron by Thorwalsden, and one of Bacon by

Weeks.

Several of the French journals express their belief, that Marshal Soult's successor, at the bed of the War-Department will be Light General Power bed bed of the War-Department at 5,000,000f. (£200,000). will be Lieut.-General Baron de Lascours, a member of the

Chamber of Peers. He is anything but approved of by the Opposition prints. The state of the Ministry is said to be un-

uninteresting question unfinished, must excuse me if I trouble you with a continuation.

Dec. 10.

H. C. C.

To the Editor of The Church.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Cobourg, 12th Dec., 1845.

Rev. Sir,—Herein I have the honour to enclose you a copy of a letter from the Hon. the Attorney General Draper, addressed to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, in reply to a question proposed by me, through the Chief Superintendent, in relation to the employment of Aliens as Common School Teachers in Canada West after the expiration of the present year.

Opposition prints. The state of the Ministry is said to be unsatisfactory, owing to the retirement of Marshal Soult.

An Italian journal states, that the health of the Empress of Russia is so deeply affected, that her domestics are often obliged to carry her. Two footmen always attend her with a couch prepared for the purpose, and it was in this way that she was seen to visit several of the monuments in Italy. She has was ted so completely away, that little hope is entertained of her recovery. Her life has been worn out in the whirl of fêtes over which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her which she was obliged ALLEGED DISAGREEMENT IN THE CABINET.- The usual

annual reports, when Parliament is not sitting, of Cabinet squabbles, and Ministerial changes, are now beginning to circulate. At one time it is Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley who cannot agree; at another, the Rt. Hon. Baronet and the Duke equally various—our colonial policy, our Irish policy, and our agricultural policy. To show how well informed our contemporaries are upon these subjects, one of them, last week, announced that a Cabinet Council was to be held the following day, to promulgate an order in council for the opening of the vere to be admitted. Cabinet Councils have certainly been held; but no order has yet appeared for suspending the operation The last rumour takes the following shape-different

The last rumour taxes the ionowing snape—universelved opinion as to the admission of the Earl of Elleuborough into the Cabinet. The Duke of Wellington, we are told, upon the authority of the "Clubs," is pressing this "on his reluctant colleagues," and insists that the noble Earl shall succeed "either the Earl of Lonsdale in the Post-Office, or Lord Stanley in the Foreign (Colonial) department." Sir Robert Peel, and the majority of the Cabinet, are represented as "resisting this at tempt on the part of the Duke, and as rather anxious, if the can, to induce his Grace to resign." State secrets like the can, to induce als trace to resign." State secrets like these, are easily got at. All that is necessary is, to believe what we hear, or to believe our own fancies. There is, however, some probability in another of the current rumours of the day, that the frequent Cabinet Councils which have been held, relate to the Oregon question. We mentioned, some time since that this question was a source of considerable uncasiness at the preent moment .- John Bull.

The writer of a letter in the Times, who signs himself, "Pro Corn-Law," places in the following striking point of view the probable consequences of opening the ports for the admission of foreign corn as a means of protecting us from the evils of scar-

There is yet no order in council. Thank God, every true hearted Englishman! What is it you would do? Open the ports to make corn cheap? Read what follows, and judge how on, if the ports were open, we should be in a similar predica-

Both Gibbon and Montesquieu agree that the measures which the Emperor Julian took to relieve the scarcity at Anti-och were the cause of the famine that followed. Let Gibbon tell his own story. Here it is with as little abridgment as may

"The inclemency of the season had affected the barvests of Syria, and the price of bread in the markets of Antioch had naturally risen in proportion to the scarcity of corn. The Emperor acknowledged that it was the duty of a sovereign to provide for the subsistence of the people, and with this salutary view he enacted that corn should be sold at a price which had seldom been known in the most plentiful years: and that his own example might strengthen his laws, he sent into the mar-ket 422,000 modii or measures, which were drawn by his orders rom the granaries of Hierapolis, of Chalcis, and even of Egypt."

Just so you might, with open ports, release what you have Just so you high, with open ports, release what you have in bond, and draw supplies from the Baltic, from other parts of Europe, and even from America. Well, surely there was corn enough to supply Antioch; and the Emperor had positively enacted that it should be sold at a low price, and he sold it at a low price. Consequently there was plenty of corn at Antioch at a low price. Mark what followed. "The consequences," says Gibbon, "might have been foreseen, and were soon felt. The imperial wheat was purchased by the rich merchants, the proprietors of land or of corn withheld from the city their accustomed supply, and the small quantities that appeared in the market were sold secretly and at an advanced and illegal price." And a "most terrible famine," to use the words of Montes-quieu, was the immediate result. Alas, for free trade in corn!

Now can any man doubt what would result from opening the ports? You have yourself said much to show that at the present time there is no great quantity of corn to spare in foreign Countries; and it has already been more than binted that we must expect none from France, at all events. You may open your ports, but what law have you to compel the rich merchant your ports, but what law have you to compet the rich merchant to abstain from purchasing at a low price, or from selling at a high one? Would not such a law interfere with "free trade?" And what law have you to compet the British farmer to sell his produce if he will not? I pretend not to say what quantity if British of corn might or might not be imported, but what if British produce should be kept out of the market by it? We talk of "our," harvest, and we call the British produce "ours," but to whom are we to look for it? Who holds it at the present And if, as at Antioch, the owners of corn should, in a body, withhold their supplies, your imports would be in the hands of a few rich merchants, who would have the markets to themselves, and their own price for their importations.

ment should be tried, or that those to whose industry we are indebted under Providence for "our" harvest, should be thus exasperated into withholding their produce. It was done at

In Ireland the collection of the O'Connell rent has commenced, and was said to be larger in Dublin than any former year. The Nation, in alluding to this subject, says, " From no man whom the famine could practically reach will anything be sought or accepted." The Dublin Evening Mail contends, and quotes respectable proofs for the correctness of the assertion, that the 6 ery about the injury done to the potatoe crop has been greatly

and wilfully exaggerated.

The hostility to the new colleges in Ireland has not ceased. It is now finally determined that Galway is to have one, Cork another, and Belfast the third. Some names are before the public as having been appointed to the directorship of the latter establishment, but it is useless to repeat them here, as some conflicting statements. Professor Kane, it is officially stated, has been presented with the Presidency of the Cork College, and Dr. Kirkwan with that of Galway. The first is a Roman Catholic layman, the other a dignitary of that church. Mr. O'Connell has publicly expressed his surprise and sorrow that Dr. Kirkwan should have accepted the appointment of the

The gentry of Kerry are, after all, taking the most practical instant. We are indebted to our English files and other ces for the summary of the more important intelligence nificent sum of 8,000l.," says the Cork Reporter, "has been The corn market continues to rise and the averages to fall.—

Subscribed in Killarny to purchase a stock of meal to save the people from the horrors of famine." Among the contributors are Lord Kenmare, who heads the list with the munificent donation of 3,000&; Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, 1,500&; Mr. John O'Connell, of Grena (brother to the "Liberator," who has not yet subscribed sixpence), 500l.; Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., 500l.; Mr. Galway, the High Sheriff of the county, 500l; and several geutlemen for sums varying from 300l.: to 100l. Other localities might profitably follow the example of the county of Kerry.

SCOTLAND. PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF EDIN BURGH TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—On Monday, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of this City, met to confer Provost, Magistrates, and Council of this City, met to confe the freedom of the City of Edinburgh on Lord John Russell. The ceremony took place in the Music Hall, which was crowded long before the hour announced for the ceremony. At one o'clock Lord John Russell entered the Hall, and was received with repeated rounds of applause. The Lord Provost then rose, and in the name of the Town Council and Citizens of Edinburgh, presented his Lordship with the freedom of the City. Lord J. Russell then returned his most grateful thanks to the Lord Provost and the Town Council, and concluded a speech The weather had been fine, and a large portion of the potatoes ad been saved in better condition than was expected. Still here was no doubt that there would be a great deficiency, parcularly in Ireland.

The Hibernia had arrived out on the 18th, and the Great to the Lord Provost, the meeting separated.

FRANCE.

War, in which he is succeeded, not by Marshal Bugeaud—we never thought he would—but by M. Moline de St. Yon, the Under Secretaryship of State of that department being assigned to M. Martineau des Chenez. The Moniteur of Tues ner, Vindicator, Liverpool. 8—Great Britain, Gravesend.—
14—Erromanga, James Campbell, the Clyde. 16—Fearmought, Safeguard, Columbus, William Fisher, John Britannia, Compton, Liverpool.

We find little or no allusion to Canadian affairs. Lord

We find little or no allusion to Canadian affairs. rous of still retaining the advantage of his great abilities and experience, his Majesty had continued him in the post of President of the Council of Ministers. There will consequently be the Earl of St Germains.

The railway re-action seems now pretty complete, and on the whole, had done much less damage than might have been expected.

The Real of E. The Park of E. The P ment, though nominally subordinate to Soult, who, unlike our Wellington, has but slender pretensions to the character of a The Bank of England had again raised the rate of interest to 3½ per cent, which had been followed by a corresponding rise in the general market and scarcity of money. Bankers allowed three per cent on deposits. This had depressed all kinds of stocks. Consols were at 96½.

It was generally anticipated that the Oregon question would be troublesome, and that President Polk would "take high troublesome, and the Polk would "take high troubles

Mr. Walter has withdrawn from the contest for the representation of Windsor.

The continent is remarkably tranquil upon the whole, though there are troubles both in Italy and Switzerland.

Trinity College, Cambridge, has lately been enriched by two the palace, destined to the use of the married couple. He has ordered from London and Paris complete and magnificent sets

## Colonial.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL LIFE OF SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, UP TO HIS RESIGNATION OF THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

(Abridged from the Correspondence of "Uncle Ben" in the British Whig.)

"He reckoned not the past, while aught remained, Great to be done, or mighty to be gained."

Charles Theophilus, the second son of Sir Theophilus Metcalle, was born on the 30th of January 1785. His father being at that time a director of the honorable the East India Company, Charles was destined for that service; and as a presention. paration, was early sent to Eton, where he remained, till at the age of 15, he received an appointment. At the period of his appointment, the affairs of India were under the direction of two of the cleverest men of the day. The Marquis of Wel-lesley being Governor-General, and Lord Lake commander-in-chief, it was not long before the talent and perseverance of young Metcalfe arrested the attention of Lord Wellesley; and the facility pointed him out for promotion. About a year afer his arrival he was sent on a mission to the Chief of the Mahratta tribes, and the zeal and talent which he displayed in that post, were favorably noticed in the dispatches of the Gov-

General, and in the history of the Mahratta war. ernor-General, and in the history of the Mahratta war.

On his return, to Calcutta, Mr. Metcalfe was appointed assistant to the Chief Secretary of the government; but in this fer in a few situation he was not long allowed to continue; for in a few months, he was promoted to the office of the Governor Gene ral, the duties of which demanded the greatest talent and the most persevering industry, and such was the confidence placed in him by his chief, that to a lad of 19 years of age, he safely intrusted the management of the difficult negociations then g ing on between the Government and the Mahratta Chiefs. The fuil account of these negociations is given in the magni-

cent account of the Mahratta war, published under the auspices of Lord Wellesley. I forget whether it was not actually written by that nobleman.

In 1803, the confederated Mahratta Chieftains declared war, and Lord take in confederated Mahratta Chieftains declared war, forces and Lord Lake in person assumed the command of the force sent against them; the previous residence of Mr. Metcalle among those tribes, his knowledge of their language and customs procuring for him the permission which he sought, to accompany the Commander-in-chief as a volunteer, he was present at all the engagements which took place, and at the soight of Derg, an incident occurred any commander and the soight of the so of Derg, an incident occured, an account of which was first given to the Canadian public through the columns of the "Cobourg Star," furnished, as I have been told, by a gentleman who had known his lordship in India. I allude to the anecotte of his having arms. dote of his having, armed with a walking stick, been am the first who entered the city on its capture. This war was I recollect right, brought to a conclusion in 1806, and Mr. General and the Commander-in-Chief, as the most proper per son to be employed in concluding the terms of the peace this purpose he went to Delhi to negociate with the famous Rao Holkar, the organ of the chiefs; here he resided for nearly two years, which he spent in acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the different languages and the various forms of government.

He was recalled from Delhi by Lord Minto, who had been appointed Governor General, for the purpose of proceeding to Lahore to negociate a peace with the Sovereign of that country and the Punjaub: and Lord Metcalfe in after life deslared that and the Panjanb: and Lord Metcalfe in after life deslared the compliments and kindness bestowed on him by the Gavernor General, on the successful issue of that treaty, were amongst the pleasantest recollections of his life; and well might they be so, for the long continuance of that peace, and the subsequent amicable relations, justified the wisdom of the selection made by Lord Minto. Having thus gained influence and having the selection made by Lord Minto. and having established his name, he was in 1811 appointed and having established his name, he was in 1811 appoint resident at Delhi, one of the most responsible offices in the Anglo Indian government; embracing as it did, our diplomatic arrangements with all the northern tribes. There are in Canada many gentlemen who met his Lordship there, and who hada many gentlemen who met his Lordship there, and whear ready testimony to the efficiency with which he conducted the affairs intrusted to his charge; which charge he held till 1818, when he was appointed private Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings; this office, however, he did not long fill, as his services could be rendered more efficient. He was accordingly sent to the Deccan, where he remained till fresh. cordingly sent to the Deccan, where he remained till troubles broke out in Delhi, and he was ordered to attend Lord Combermere, who, in his despatch announcing the capture of Burtphore, makes honorable mention of Sir Charles Mercalfe. for he had succeeded to the Baronetcy, on the death of his bro-

In 1827 Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed one of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, and in 1834 he was selected to act as Governor General, in the room of Sir Wm. Bentinck.
was during his tenure of this office, that he passed the law, granting liberty to the Press in India: this proceeding (wheth rejustified by sound policy or not, I will not inquire, , did not meet the approbation of the court of directors. It was not Leadenball Street policy; and Sir Charles, who in the mean time had been relieved from the arduous post of acting ernor, unable to convince the board of the soundness of view, retired from the service in 1837, having been prev St. James's

Down, then, with scarcity, and up with famine, and what

Sterling.

Sterling.

Sterling.

Sterling.

Created a Rungar Grand Gross of the Dath, by William Created a Rungar Grand G created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, by William IV. tired admired by all who knew him, and held in estimation the natives; in proof of which, I could produce many touching anecdotes, would not the recital occupy too much of your space. It was my chance to be once present in this country at a Antioch, and might be done here. Let us be wise in time, and let there be no open ports.

Antioch and might be done here. Let us be wise in time, and let there be no open ports.

It was my chance to be once present in this country at meeting between His Excellency and a Lascar, who had seen meeting between His Excellency and a Lascar, who had seen meeting between His Excellence and the him, I believe, at Agre; and the exuberant joy of the man a his country's friend, was really entertaining, and the effect was beightened by the affability and kindness with which Sir Char-

les entered into his feelings.

On retiring from the service of the E. I. C., Sir Charles determined to pass the remainder of his life at his paternal estate of Fernhill in Berks. He had, as he said himself, no taste for the political turmoil which then agitated England; besides his titution needed assistance; 37 years of active service. 1 India does not usually give health or strength, and he promised himself, for the remainder of his days, that richest of all enjoyments, the happy life of an English country gentleman.

But his country again called for his services, and to that call

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Charle Privy

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