

to undergo the same trials when heart and flesh are both failing? Then this, surely no fact can be conceived offering a more powerful argument in favour of performing this duty whilst in a state of health and vigour, when the task will have a better chance of being judiciously executed, and without any risk of ill consequences either to the mind or body.

There are those who can clearly see the necessity and importance of making their wills, and can even themselves advise others to attend to this duty, and also portray the whole train of unhappy effects consequent on its being left to be completed in a dying hour, and yet themselves be found, like Felix when persuaded of the necessity of repentance, to neglect it from day to day as a matter to be attended to at some future opportunity, which was by him designated "a more convenient season." So that they actually die, or are brought to their dying hour, without acting upon the very testamentary counsels which they have been so urgently pressing upon others. Alas, does not this indeed show the exceeding frailty and perversity of human character? Does not this strange, procrastinating tendency of our nature loudly proclaim and re-echo the warning monition of the poet?

"Be wise to day, 'tis madness to defer."

"An eminent statesman once heard some remarks from the pulpit on the subject of testamentary arrangements. He was so deeply impressed with their importance, that he called on his ministerial friends, and urged them to impress the subject occasionally on their hearers: and yet he neglected this duty himself; for, though he lived a considerable period after this, he died without a will. This omission caused much subsequent loss and anxiety to his friends."

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.
First Page. *First Progress of the Church.*
King Charles the Martyr.
Antiquity of the British and Irish Churches.
Public Worship.
On the Importance of executing Wills in the season of health.

We have been reminded by a zealous and valued correspondent, that our recent remarks on the subject of the postage upon letters transmitted to this office, might require some explanation as respects the case of such of the Clergy and Laity as kindly undertake on our behalf the office of Agents. Of course it was never meant by us that they who, by their services in this respect, lay us under so many obligations, should be expected to defray the charge of postage upon monies transmitted to us, whether for arrears or otherwise. We merely stated a general rule, applicable to subscribers at large, as one which we thought equitable in itself, and which the parties concerned might themselves conceive it no more than an act of justice to be guided by; and while we simply offered the suggestion, without the expectation that, in the case of remittances, it would or could be universally adhered to, we never contemplated such an act of injustice or impropriety as to intimate that our Agents were, in any instance, expected to be burdened with that expense. We shall be glad to receive either arrears or advance payments, through their kind instrumentality, and that, too, as early as possible, whether the letters conveying them shall be prepaid, or not. If prepaid by those in arrears, we shall consider it no more than just; if not, we shall ascribe it to the hardness of the times, and be content.

We are requested to state that the Lord Bishop of Montreal, on the 3rd of February, instant, proceeded upon a tour for the inspection of the Missions and the holding of Confirmations, in the tract of country directly south of Quebec, and that his Lordship expects to return to that city on the day before the commencement of Lent.

It is gratifying to observe the general, though quiet, flow of popular feeling in favour of His Excellency the Governor General. From every part of this Province, and a similar movement is being made in Canada East, addresses continue to pour in, all approving, in warm terms, of the constitutional stand which has been taken by His Excellency, and evincing a determination, as sincere as it is resolute, to stand by the monarchy and British connexion to the last. The certain perpetuation of this connexion, is the only guarantee of our prosperity, civil or religious.

Amongst the addresses presented to His Excellency, we have been particularly struck with the one published in our columns last week, from the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinté. These brave and loyal warriors have shewn themselves to be very acute reasoners; and many of the sentiments which they have expressed in this address, whether we regard their spirit or their phrasing, evince in a most satisfactory degree the benefits of the moral and religious culture which, under the fostering care of the Queen's Government, they have been permitted to enjoy. It is a great encouragement, all must admit, to proceed with vigour in that good work; and most sincerely do we hope that the appeal now circulating in England for the means of more widely diffusing amongst them the benefits of a Christian education, will be—as generally spoken of will tend much to increase the interest and attention which must be felt for them there. We can hardly conceive any thing more beautiful and touching, as well as more shrewd, than the following paragraph in reference to the contemplated removal of the Seat of Government:—"One of the subjects which has lately disturbed the Province, has been the removal of the Great Council Fire from Cataroque to some hundred miles nearer the sun's rising. We would not wish to interfere in any arrangement that is thought good for the country, but, Father, it makes us sad to see you removing from the heart of the country to the sea-shore, lest it should happen as it did in former times,—wearing with the troubles of the country, you should haul down the Queen's flag, and sail away from us altogether."

If we have been gratified by the Addresses presented to the Governor General in the present crisis of our Colonial affairs, we must confess ourselves, if possible, still more delighted with his Excellency's Replies. As mere pieces of composition, they possess merit of a very high order; for it is easy to understand how difficult it is, in replying to two or three hundred addresses, to present something new in every instance. But this has been done in a remarkable degree; and the arguments employed in some instances, and the spirit and language of all,—limited as such a sphere for their exercise might appear,—evince, much more than might at first be thought of, the powers of the mind which conceived them. There is developed throughout these replies, short as they are, an acquaintance with human nature which argues, in their writer, a large experience and acute perceptions; and while we perceive these indications of a shrewd observer of the component parts of society, in all its varieties, we discover under all a current of human kindness which marks indeed all the practical conduct of our excellent Governor General.

The affairs of these Provinces have exhibited during the last ten years a remarkable fluctuation; and if it has proved a painful period of our history, it has also been an instructive one. If the mode of policy which, in that interval, has been pursued by many in authority,—whether as respects the neglect of the loyal or the fostering of the disaffected,—cannot be approved of by any who look at such matters merely in a moral point of view, none can fail to have observed, during that period, a very striking interposition of the Divine Providence in relation to our public

affairs. Without an exception, every Governor or Lieutenant Governor who, in that interval, stood on the side of constitutional principle,—resisting the encroachments of democracy and maintaining the rights of the Crown,—fostering too the spirit of loyalty, and denying to the disaffected that prominence in the conduct of our affairs for which their avowed principles obviously rendered them unfit,—all these have lived to be honoured and rewarded by a grateful Sovereign, and an admiring people. How different, alas, has been the reverse of the picture! The first who unfortunately pandered to the popular caprice, and who laid, by an injudicious and unjust Report, the great foundation of our political woes, "Responsible Government," was Lord DURHAM. His career here was a brief and unsatisfactory one: he returned unhonoured to his native shores; and after a few short months of chagrin, he died, it is to be feared, a martyr to his wounded and disappointed feelings.

The next was Lord SYDENHAM, who carried out his plans of a woe-fraught policy with a siren's artfulness and a despot's vigour; weaving for himself, had he lived, torts inextricable; and for his successor a very labyrinth of political difficulties. He, when the charm of his measures had begun to lose their gloss, and the full-wound mechanism was ready for recoil, experienced a melancholy accident, and his life was the forfeit.

Following him was Sir Charles BAGOT, whose one name but with pity and condolence. Wholly unequal to the task of such a government,—one, whose administration required a master-mind,—he withstood not the storm when it came, but yielded himself helplessly and hopelessly to its violence. A sensitive mind and an honourable heart like his, necessarily felt the wound of being forced to surrender the Queen's prerogative into the hands of those who, many of them at least, in the hour of trial, had proved themselves her foes: it was a wound which reached, and rankled amidst the life-springs, and a short and turbulent administration of fifteen months,—during which loyalty was well nigh blighted, and disaffection was paramount,—is all that will be remembered here of the unfortunate Sir Charles Bagot.

This contrasted history is an instructive one,—three Governors in succession meeting with an unequal and unhappy end, who had shewn themselves the friends of a principle which goes to subvert the throne, and lay the altars in the dust, and the opponents (with sorrow be it spoken) of those who, with loyal devotion, clung always to their allegiance and their faith; while the three who immediately preceded them, are living still in peace and honour,—revered by their country and rewarded by their Queen, and enjoying, as they must do, the comfort and satisfaction of having done what from every Briton, yes and from every Christian is expected,—their duty.

Amongst these last, who are permitted to close their earthly career in peace and honour, may Sir Charles METCALÉ be permitted, by God's good Providence, to be numbered! May his adherence to the great foundation of order, law, and religion, secure for him the approbation and the rewards of his earthly Sovereign, and above all the favour and blessing of the King of kings,—that, dying in a good and calm old age, he may, through the merits of the only Saviour, be worthy of an imperishable crown in an imperishable world!

It was asserted by one of the ancient Fathers, that for the Gospel to have been propagated without the intervention of miracles, were in itself a greater miracle than any which its history records: we may take upon the same sentiment, and say, that for the system of Episcopacy to have appeared at a confessedly early age throughout all Christendom, and that without any opposition that we can hear of, and to have continued for several centuries in distant and distinct communities of Christians, who had not the means of intercourse with each other, far less the opportunity of joining in any collusion to impose a fraud upon the world,—we repeat, that for the system of Episcopacy to have thus become established and propagated universally, if not planted and settled by Apostolic hands, would be a deeper mystery to understand, a greater difficulty to solve, than any which theologian or schoolman has ever yet proposed for the entanglement and confusion of mankind.

It is needless to reiterate to our readers the arguments in favour of the principle of Church Government, as maintained by the Church of England, which flow from the considerations just placed before them.—What, too,—it should be remembered,—was an universally recognized and established thing about the middle of the second century, is a system only in keeping and continuity with what is found in the Scriptures of the New Testament, and this obviously based upon what was antecedently established under the Mosaic dispensation. The foundation is clearly discoverable there, upon which in after ages the superstructure is so visibly and palpably built up. So far from any contrariety existing between them, they are in perfect keeping and correspondence: the organization of the Church in the days of Ireneus, Tertullian, and Cyprian, is but a carrying out of the model revealed with sufficient distinctness in the narrative of the Acts, and the Epistles of St. Paul and St. John. If writers intervening between the Apostles' days and the time of Ireneus, have said little, with distinctness or directness, of the form or manner of Church Government, it was because the tenor of the Church, or the circumstances which gave rise to their epistles or apologies, did not specially call for such explicit statements. They gave prominence to themes which the exigencies of the times compelled them to dilate upon, and enlarged upon points which pagan adversaries had controverted, or factious converts appeared to set at naught. This we discover in the writings of Clement of Rome, and of Justin Martyr; though in each of these, as has been shewn, indications are revealed of the existing polity,—sufficiently intelligible when we assume as the basis of that Church polity the form and manner of it which previously and, without a question, subsequently prevailed.

Why Ignatius,—whose testimony to the existence of the three orders, as they have ever since been maintained in the Church, is so marked, decisive and clear,—should have expressed himself with an explicitness upon this point which we do not discover in contemporary, or nearly contemporary, Fathers, there are many reasons for understanding. Presiding over the Church at Antioch, the rich and magnificent capital of the East,—and holding a sort of metropolitan authority over all the Churches of that region, for in one of his letters he is designated "Bishop of Syria,"—we can easily understand him to have imbibed those ideas of oriental pomp and grandeur, which would tincture his writings and even give a bias to his conduct.—They were, in those regions, not only devoted to all the rules which marked the relative positions of superiors and dependents, but accustomed to the pre-eminence and sway of despotic power. The legitimate station and rule of a Christian prelate may, in the minds of men, have taken some of its colouring from the customs of the country, and the language which it was common to employ; and therefore, when the duties of subordination and obedience to those in authority were to be pressed upon individual churches, it is not unreasonable to expect that the appeal should be clothed in the Antiochian style of oriental imagery.

And the more so, when we reflect that Ignatius, in his progress towards martyrdom, was accompanied by bishops and presbyters of several churches, who pressed around him to hear his counsels and strengthen him for his trials. How natural that, in the gratitude he felt for these manifestations of their Christian affection, he should, in commending their prelates and other ministers to the continued care and love of particular Churches, speak of them in the highest terms of regard and reverence which his oriental education would supply; and dignify them with all those epithets, and honour them with all those comparisons, which the

customs of his country and of the times would permit him lawfully to use?

The very composition of the epistles of Ignatius, as the reader of the Fathers will at once observe, is unlike any thing which appeared at the time, or in succeeding ages. The style is that of an oriental writer expressing himself in Greek,—exhibiting sentences and barbarisms, which no forger would have hit upon, or attempted; and the allegation that these epistles are the work of a later day is sufficiently disproved by the fact, that they are, in spirit, style, and phrasingology, wholly different from any writing of the period in which they are alleged to have been composed.

Very different were the circumstances under which the only surviving epistle of POLYCARP was written.—He addresses a short letter to the Philippians,—under what particular circumstances, or for what particular causes, we are not informed,—but he dwells almost exclusively upon matters of faith and practical duties. It would be by no means unreasonable to suppose that, at that particular moment, the Philipian Church might have been without its proper head,—a victim, perhaps, to the persecutor's cruelty, or gone, it may be, to some distant region; a supposition much more reasonable than that Philippi should have been without that organization of ecclesiastical polity which Synnry so obviously possessed. Many considerations, in short, in an epistle confessedly brief, may have caused a comparative silence, on the part of Polycarp, upon the question of Church Government; certainly, we are bound to admit the validity of any plea for this silence rather than conclude with Mr. Richey, in his pamphlet which we have been noticing, that "Polycarp evinces an utter unconsciousness of more than two orders of Ministers in the Church, [even two orders would be fatal to the scheme which Mr. Richey advocates]; and by exhorting the Philippians, chap. v. to be subject to their Presbyters and Deacons, as to God and Christ, he indisputably precludes the idea of any higher functionary to whom they owed ecclesiastical submission." Not, certainly, if that higher functionary happened to be removed from them by death or exile; and if his removal may actually have caused the present pastoral exhortation of Polycarp, himself a Bishop!

But let us see whether this epistle, with its unacknowledged brevity, may not contain something favourable to the system which we are maintaining.—These are its opening words: "Polycarp, and the Presbyters which are with him, unto the Church of God which is at Philippi." Here then is a striking testimony in favour of our argument in the very outset of this short letter of the venerable Polycarp. He is addressing a Christian Church precisely in the manner in which St. Paul the Apostle was in the habit of doing in his day; and evincing by the very similarity of the language employed, that his position in the Church was precisely similar to that which was held by that distinguished Apostle. Moreover, if his manner of address is a clear intimation from the writer, of his own superiority in rank over the persons whom he mentions as being "with him." For, suppose him but of equal rank with the presbyters here mentioned, such a form of expression as is here employed would, to say the least, savour of presumption. Not evidently he places himself at the head of the Church in the place in which he resided; and in correspondence with this, we find that in the succeeding historical records which refer to that period, all mention of the Presbyters is omitted, and the succession of Church-officers is deduced from Polycarp alone. Moreover, this distinguished Bishop and martyr, in the epistle to which we are now alluding, refers to the writings of his illustrious contemporary, Ignatius, in the following terms of high commendation:—"We transmit to you, according to your desire, the epistle of Ignatius, which he addressed to us, and such others also of his writing, as have come into our possession. They are subjected to this epistle, and by them ye may be greatly profited; for they are expressive of faith, of patience, and of all things that pertain to edification in the Lord Jesus." Now, in this epistle, he exhorts the Church at Smyrna to submit to their Bishop, with their Presbyters, and Deacons.

The fact thus incidentally adduced, is asserted in a detailed and circumstantial form, by Ireneus—"Polycarp," he says, "was not only the pupil of the Apostles, and lived with many who had seen our Lord, but also was by the Apostles constituted Bishop of the Church of Smyrna, which is in Asia, whom we ourselves saw when we were young;" and again he adds, "all the Churches which are in Asia bear witness to these things, and those who succeeded Polycarp until this time." What the character of this succession was, according to a single prelate or of a body of presbyters, need not be explained,—because the very manner of expression renders it self-evident, and the catalogue of successive Bishops introduced in other places by Ireneus make it sufficiently manifest.

¶ We are directed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto to request that those Clergymen who have not already sent forward the signatures to the Clergy Reserve Petition, would be kind enough to do so with as little delay as possible.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.
PRINCETON, BROCK DISTRICT.
It has afforded us much gratification to be informed that the Church people of Princeton and its neighbourhood, in Blehensham, have recorded their appreciation of our brethren in this Province, by their having purchased a handsome house and an improved lot of ground for the Rev. John Hickie, Stewart Travelling Missionary, who has occasionally laboured amongst them for the last year. The spiritually desirable condition of our brethren in this Province, reached by their having purchased a handsome house and an improved lot of ground for the Rev. John Hickie, Stewart Travelling Missionary, who has occasionally laboured amongst them for the last year. The spiritually desirable condition of our brethren in this Province, reached by their having purchased a handsome house and an improved lot of ground for the Rev. John Hickie, Stewart Travelling Missionary, who has occasionally laboured amongst them for the last year. The spiritually desirable condition of our brethren in this Province, reached by their having purchased a handsome house and an improved lot of ground for the Rev. John Hickie, Stewart Travelling Missionary, who has occasionally laboured amongst them for the last year.

QAKVILLE.—The Rev. G. W. Warr acknowledges the receipt of Five Pounds from the Rev. W. Macaulay Herchmer, M.A., being the amount of his liberal subscription in aid of a fund for the purchasing of the Church at Oakville.

MONTREAL.—The Bazaar in aid of the funds of St. George's Chapel, closed on Thursday evening with a Concert, which was numerous and fashionably attended. We are truly happy to be able to state that the Bazaar has been quite as successful as was anticipated by its warm supporters; the sum cleared, after all expenses, being, as we understand, about £400.—*Courier.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.
(From the St. John Courier.)
We have been favoured with the following list of subscriptions made in this city, and its vicinity towards the fund for endowing a Bishopric in this Province. We believe that subscribers have also been made towards the same object in Fredericton, Kingston, Norton, and perhaps in other parts of the Province, which we shall be glad to publish if furnished with them.

William Wright, the interest of Fifty Pounds per annum, to be secured on real estate.....	50
Alfred L. Street, the interest of Twenty-five Pounds per annum, to be satisfactorily secured.....	25
George Sears, the interest of Twenty-five Pounds per annum, to be secured on real estate.....	25
Robert Barr, the interest of Twenty-five Pounds per annum, to be secured on real estate.....	25
Charles Johnston, the annual interest of Twenty-five Pounds, currency.....	25
J. H. Gray, the annual interest of Twenty-five Pounds, currency.....	25
Robert F. Hazen, the interest of Fifty Pounds per annum, secured on real estate, or that sum in good securities or money.....	50
Henry Chubb.....	10
John V. Thurgar.....	10
William Henry Scovill.....	20
Mrs. Sarah Hatheway, the interest of Fifty Pounds, secured by mortgage on land.....	50
T. C. Boston, Nova-Scotia, Two Hundred Pounds, (payable in four instalments).....	200
David Gabel.....	50
James Peters, Junior, the interest of Fifty Pounds per annum, secured on real estate, or amount paid, B. Robb, the interest of Fifty Pounds, secured on real estate, or amount paid, St. John, One Hundred Pounds.....	150
R. L. Hazen.....	25
Edwin Fairweather, Twenty five Pounds, with interest, payable in four years.....	5
Theophilus M. Hazen, (Successor), Twenty five Acres of Land, worth Twenty Shillings per Acre, Samuel Scovill, (Queen's County), Five Hundred Pounds, in money, or in good real or personal securities.....	500

From our English Files.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

"Most Rev. Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor, we greet you well.—Whereas the Incorporated National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church through the Kingdom, was lawfully incorporated, by their petition, humbly presented unto us, that a period of 32 years zealously and perseveringly laboured to carry into effect the great work for which they were incorporated, and have expended the whole of the resources intrusted to their disposal, either by the munificence of the Sovereign or the liberality of the public:—That the produce of the collections made under authority of the Royal Letters which have for some time past been renewed, and which have been applied to the promotion of the erection of school-rooms, and to the maintenance of the education of the children of the poor, while the other resources of the Society have been chiefly appropriated to maintain its model schools and training institutions:—That the general principle upon which the Society has conducted its operations has now received the sanction of the Legislature, as well as the approbation of our subjects at large:—That the plan upon which the Society has always acted of promoting local contributions, by granting moderate sums of money to aid in the erection of school-rooms, has been adopted by the Government, and the sum granted voted by Parliament in furtherance of national education; and that, with respect to the approval and co-operation of the people in general, it will be sufficient to observe, that the number of children attending schools in immediate connection and correspondence with the Society amounting in 1837, was estimated at 700,000; the whole number of children in attendance at church schools being considerably above a million:—That the Parliamentary grants before adverted to, so far from superseding, or even lessening the necessity for a renewed appeal on the part of the Society to the liberality of the nation, have, on the contrary, augmented to a great extent the demands for assistance from its funds; that applications for grants of money, towards enabling parties to fulfil the conditions required by the Committee of Council on Education have gradually increased; and that the Parliamentary bounty could not continue to produce the same benefits which it has hitherto done, unless an institution such as the National Society existed with the power of securing the most desirable places, and thereby qualifying them to claim the encouragement offered by the Legislature for their exertions;—That the progress which has been made in extending education among the poor, renders more desirable than ever the adoption of effective measures for its improvement; that for this purpose the Society will continue to maintain its central schools for boys, for girls, and for infants, will contribute to the support of young men bound apprentices to their masters; will support its establishments for instructing and training young persons of either sex, as well as adults to be teachers; and give aid towards the expense of organizing, and conducting, in all parts of the Kingdom, the most improved methods of teaching, which may be speedily and effectually spread throughout the country:—That the model schools and training establishments of the Society will be maintained out of its ordinary resources; but that to promote the larger funds required for building schools, and for the other purposes, above adverted to, great additional resources are indispensable:—That the President and Governors of the Society, therefore, earnestly pray that we will be graciously pleased, by issuing our royal letters directing collections to be made throughout England and Wales, and in the towns and cities of Great Britain, to be a means of procuring effectually the aid and national work for which it was incorporated, so that at length the poor in every parish throughout the Kingdom, may have the opportunity afforded them of obtaining for their children that instruction which is so necessary to their Christian education."

¶ We are directed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto to request that those Clergymen who have not already sent forward the signatures to the Clergy Reserve Petition, would be kind enough to do so with as little delay as possible.

DEATH OF LORD LYNDOCH.
(From the St. James's Chronicle.)
Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lyndoch, has paid the debt of nature. The men who held the rank of general at the battle of Waterloo is a class daily diminished in number since the day when the duke gave his first anniversary dinner at Aspley-house; and if, on the 18th of June, he said, "Alas! Philip Hill, we have lost him," he was not wrong. Lord Lyncho, thus ill, as he was, we have lost him, he has lost his life, and thus it will go on from year to year. But though the corporal portion of these great leaders must perish and disappear, the fame of their heroic deeds will be preserved and transmitted to the admiration of a remote posterity. Amongst the most distinguished military and scientific soldiers who led the conquering armies of England from the Tagus to the Seine, was the venerable man whose death it is now our duty to record. His lordship expired on Monday night, a few minutes before eleven o'clock, at his town residence, Stratton-street, having served the British troops as their general, and as a general, in the enjoyment of great domestic felicity, surrounded by many estimable and attached friends, for a period of nearly 20 years. He had by this time attained the mature age of two-and-forty, and to all external seeming was one of the last men in the world likely to enter upon a military life.

In 1794, however, his domestic happiness was brought to a termination by the death of his wife, to whom he was most tenderly attached. Their union had not been blessed by any children, but their mutual affection appeared to be too strong to need the aid of sufficient aid to assuage the mind of Sir Thomas, and his case adds one to the instances that might be adduced, in which domestic calamities have procured for the state services of the highest order in the field and the cabinet. It may be said, that this change in his condition and prospects imparted almost a romantic character to his conduct, but it is a grief so deep and lasting as greatly to injure his health, and he was recommended to travel, with a view of alleviating the same, and restoring the order by change of scene and variety of objects. At Gibraltar he fell into military society, and there he first conceived the possibility of obtaining some respite from his sorrow by devoting himself to the profession of arms.

Lord Hood was then about to sail for the South of France, and Sir Thomas was then a traveller in that country. He therefore gladly accepted his proposition to accompany him as a volunteer. We accordingly find him, in 1794, landing with the British troops at Fontenoy, and serving in the enjoyment of great domestic felicity, surrounded by many estimable and attached friends, for a period of nearly 20 years. He had by this time attained the mature age of two-and-forty, and to all external seeming was one of the last men in the world likely to enter upon a military life.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.
(From the Times.)
A case was tried the other day in the Court of Common Pleas the merits of which forcibly illustrate the fraudulent duplicity of modern associations. Our readers will remember the circumstances which attended the birth of the "British Association," the first of the kind in this country. It was a society of the events of its brief career has not been unworthy of its early promise. As it began, so has it ended in a scandalous delusion.

It appears that a meeting of this society was held in April, 1813, at which the Duke of Argyll had been a train of Scotch baronets attended. A consulting council was appointed, together with sundry vice presidents, all of high-sounding names. Everything looked fair. A prospectus was issued, garnished with titles fit to catch the eye and excite the curiosity of the masses; and the list of members, which we believe that subscribers have also been made towards the same object in Fredericton, Kingston, Norton, and perhaps in other parts of the Province, which we shall be glad to publish if furnished with them.

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have noticed whatever to do with the general management of the proposed scheme, for the purpose of alluring shareholders, is just as honest, and no more honest, than it is for a beggar to go about from house to house with a forged list of benevolent and affluent subscribers. In one case the unfortunate individual who detected the forgery is punished for getting money under false pretences. Why should there not be some penalty on great people for subscribing their names, or suffering them to be subscribed, in large and glaring capitals to the prospectuses of societies with the general direction of which they disclaim any connection, in the private minutes of notes? There is a false pretence as much in one case as in the other. In both instances the object is to swell the list of contributions.

MUTUAL DEFENCE OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Even if there were no insuperable political objections to the repeal of the Union, between Great Britain and Ireland, the proposal of Mr. O'Connell to give to his new Irish Parliament the power of imposing whatever taxes it might think fit, on imports from this and from other countries, and of thus revolutionizing at its pleasure the commercial relations between England and Ireland, would be a sufficient reason why that proposal should be opposed by every friend of the two countries.

At present the commercial intercourse between Ireland and England is, as nearly as possible, on the same footing as that between Yorkshire and Lancashire, or any other two English counties; and so it will continue to be, so long as the Union is maintained. It is not necessary to be able to state, that things are much more advantageous to both the countries than any other that could be devised, and that it is especially calculated to develop the great national resources of Ireland in the manner most likely to increase the wealth of that country, and the amount of employment amongst its population. As the physical weaknesses of the people, arising from want of employment, is the greatest of all the evils of Ireland, the one most difficult to grapple with, and that the continuance of it will render the best political institutions that ever were devised by the wisdom of man unavailing to secure either peace or happiness in Ireland, it would be the right of fully to recognize the continuance of those intimate and unrestricted terms of intercourse for any merely political object, even if there were reasonable grounds to believe that Mr. O'Connell's projects could be carried peacefully, or that his proposed Parliament would work in other respects,—neither of which is at all likely to be the case. In the English markets, the linens of Belfast, the poplins of Dublin, the copper ores of Wexford, and the grain, the cattle, and the other agricultural produce, which form the great staples of the wealth of Ireland, are introduced and sold on the same terms as the products of England under the same law; and it is an advantage, the full extent of which is not felt, because it has been enjoyed without restriction since the union of the two countries; but if there are to be separate legislatures, and separate exchequers, and if the example which Mr. O'Connell sets of consuming more than Irish manufactures is followed, and the physical weaknesses of the people, arising from want of employment, is the greatest of all the evils of Ireland, the one most difficult to grapple with, and that the continuance of it will render the best political institutions that ever were devised by the wisdom of man unavailing to secure either peace or happiness in Ireland, it would be the right of fully to recognize the continuance of those intimate and unrestricted terms of intercourse for any merely political object, even if there were reasonable grounds to believe that Mr. O'Connell's projects could be carried peacefully, or that his proposed Parliament would work in other respects,—neither of which is at all likely to be the case.

DEATH OF LORD LYNDOCH.
(From the St. James's Chronicle.)
Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lyncho, thus ill, as he was, we have lost him, he has lost his life, and thus it will go on from year to year. But though the corporal portion of these great leaders must perish and disappear, the fame of their heroic deeds will be preserved and transmitted to the admiration of a remote posterity.

Amongst the most distinguished military and scientific soldiers who led the conquering armies of England from the Tagus to the Seine, was the venerable man whose death it is now our duty to record. His lordship expired on Monday night, a few minutes before eleven o'clock, at his town residence, Stratton-street, having served the British troops as their general, and as a general, in the enjoyment of great domestic felicity, surrounded by many estimable and attached friends, for a period of nearly 20 years. He had by this time attained the mature age of two-and-forty, and to all external seeming was one of the last men in the world likely to enter upon a military life.

In 1794, however, his domestic happiness was brought to a termination by the death of his wife, to whom he was most tenderly attached. Their union had not been blessed by any children, but their mutual affection appeared to be too strong to need the aid of sufficient aid to assuage the mind of Sir Thomas, and his case adds one to the instances that might be adduced, in which domestic calamities have procured for the state services of the highest order in the field and the cabinet.

It may be said, that this change in his condition and prospects imparted almost a romantic character to his conduct, but it is a grief so deep and lasting as greatly to injure his health, and he was recommended to travel, with a view of alleviating the same, and restoring the order by change of scene and variety of objects. At Gibraltar he fell into military society, and there he first conceived the possibility of obtaining some respite from his sorrow by devoting himself to the profession of arms.

Lord Hood was then about to sail for the South of France, and Sir Thomas was then a traveller in that country. He therefore gladly accepted his proposition to accompany him as a volunteer. We accordingly find him, in 1794, landing with the British troops at Fontenoy, and serving in the enjoyment of great domestic felicity, surrounded by many estimable and attached friends, for a period of nearly 20 years. He had by this time attained the mature age of two-and-forty, and to all external seeming was one of the last men in the world likely to enter upon a military life.

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the British army at the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria.—Mr. Abbott, then Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Colchester, in alluding to General Graham's distinguished career at this period, stated that his was "a name never to be mentioned in our military annals without the strongest expression of respect and admiration;" and Mr. Sheridan, speaking of the various excellencies, personal and professional, which adorned his character, said:—"I have known him in private life; and never was seated a loftier spirit in a heavier breast." Alluding to his services in the retreat of the British army to Corunna—in which Sir John Moore, the General in command, was killed—he continued, "In the hour of peril, Graham was their best adviser; in the hour of disaster, Graham was their surest consolation."

Very little more remains to be said in concluding our outline of the career of this illustrious warrior. He commanded the army employed in the memorable siege of the town and citadel of St. Sebastian. He commanded also the left wing of the British army at the passage of the Bidassoa, but soon after, in consequence of ill-health, he was obliged to resign his command to Sir J. Hope. In 1814, he was appointed to a command in Holland, and on the 3rd of May in the same year he again received the thanks of parliament, and was raised to the peerage, having previously been created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and subsequently a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was likewise a Knight of the