both failing? Than this, surely no fact can be con- Lieutenant Governor who, in that interval, stood on him lawfully to use? ceived offering a more powerful argument in favour of the side of constitutional principle,-resisting the performing this duty whilst in a state of health and encroachments of democracy and maintaining the vigour, when the task will have a better chance of rights of the Crown,-fostering too the spirit of loybeing judiciously executed, and without any risk of ill alty, and denying to the disaffected that prominence consequences either to the mind or body.

and importance of making their wills, and can even have lived to be honoured and rewarded by a grateful themselves advise others to attend to this duty, and Sovereign, and an admiring people. How different, also pourtray the whole train of unhappy effects con- alas, has been the reverse of the picture! The first sequent on its being left to be completed in a dying who unfortunately pandered to the popular caprice, 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 proclain and re-echo the warning monition of the poet?

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

"An eminent statuary 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.

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Guido, the perfect Servant.

Bernard Gilpin and Neal the Romanist.

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Bishop Underdonk.

English Eccles. Intelligence.

We have been reminded by a zealous and valued correspondent, that our recent remarks on the subject 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 subin 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 suggesmittances, it would or could be universally adhered to, King of kings, -that, dying in a good and calm old 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.

Thing of kings,—that, dying in a good and cauli old age, he may, through the merits of the only Saviour, be worthy of an imperishable crown in an imperishable world!

evidently he places himself at the head of the Church in the place in which he resided; and in correspons to worthy of an imperishable crown in an imperishable world!

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evidently he places himself at the head of the Church in the place in which he resided; and in correspons to the place in which he resided; and the conditions required to the place in which he resided; and the place in which he resided; and the place in which he resided; and the containing the place in which he resided; and the containing the place in which he resided; and the containing the place in which he resided; and the containing the place in which he resided; and the containing the place in which he resided; and the place in which he resided; and the containing the place in which he resided; and the place in which he resided; and the place in 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.

upon a tour for the inspection of the Missions and the holding of Confirmations, in the tract of country disconstitution of the Missions and the holding of Confirmations, in the tract of country disconstitution of all things that pertain to edification in the Lord training young persons of either sex, as well as adults to be world fixed by the each other, far less the opportunity of joining in the country disconstitution of all things that pertain to edification in the Lord disconstitution of all things that pertain to edification in the Lord disconstitution of all things that pertain to edification in the Lord disconstitution of all things that pertain to edification in the Lord disconstitution of all things that pertain to edification in the Lord disconstitution of all things that pertain to edification in the Lord disconstitution of all things that pertain to edification in the Lord disconstitution of all things that pertain to edification in the Lord disconstitution of the Missions and the disconstitution of the Missions and t ment of Lent.

It is gratifying to observe the general, though quiet, flow of popular feeling in favour of His Excellency the solve, than any which theologian or schoolman has ever Governor General. From every part of this Province, yet proposed for the entanglement and confusion of and a similar movement is being made in Canada East, | mankind. 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 as maintained by the Church of England, which flow sincere as it is resolute, to stand by the monarchy and from the considerations just placed before them.-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 Scriptures of the New Testament, and this obviously published in our columns last week, from the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinté. These brave and loyal the Mosaic dispensation. The foundation is clearly warriors have shewn themselves to be very acute readiscoverable there, upon which in after ages the supersoners; and many of the sentiments which they have structure is so visibly and palpably built up. So far expressed in this address, whether we regard their from any contrariety existing between them, they are spirit or their phraseology, evince in a most satisfac- in perfect keeping and correspondence: the organizatory degree the benefits of the moral and religious tion of the Church in the days of Irenæus, Tertullian, culture which, under the fostering care of the Queen's and Cyprian, is but a carrying out of the model revealed Government, they have been permitted to enjoy. It with sufficient distinctness in the narrative of the Acts, is a great encouragement, all must admit, to proceed and the Epistles of St. Paul and St. John. If writers with vigour in that good work; and most sincerely do intervening between the Apostles' days and the time we hope that the appeal now circulating in England of Irenæus, have said little, with distinctness or directfor the means of more widely diffusing amongst them ness, of the form or manner of Church Government, it the benefits of a Christian education, will be -as all was because the then state of the Church, or the cirsuch appeals usually are—extensively and generously cumstances which gave rise to their epistles or apoloanswered. Very sure we are that the Address just gies, did not specially call for such explicit statements. spoken of will tend much to increase the interest and They gave prominency to themes which the exigencies regard which must be felt for them there. We can of the times compelled them to dilate upon, and hardly conceive any thing more beautiful and touch- enlarged upon points which pagan adversaries had ing, as well as more shrewd, than the following para- controverted, or factious converts appeared to set at graph in reference to the contemplated removal of the nought. This we discover in the writings of Clement Seat of Government :- "One of the subjects which of Rome, and of Justin Martyr; though in each of has lately disturbed the Province, has been the remo- these, as has been shewn, indications are revealed of val of the Great Council Fire from Catarocque to some the existing polity,—sufficiently intelligible when we hundred miles nearer the sun's rising. We would not assume as the basis of that Church polity the form and wish to interfere in any arrangement that is thought manner of it which previously and, without a question, good for the country, but, Father, it makes us sad to subsequently prevailed. see you removing from the heart of the country to the Why Ignatius, -whose testimony to the existence sea-shore, lest it should happen as it did in former of the three orders, as they have ever since been maintimes, - wearied with the troubles of the country, you tained in the Church, is so marked, decisive and clear. us altogether.'

sented to the Governor General in the present crisis many reasons for understanding. Presiding over the of our Colonial affairs, we must confess ourselves, if | Church at Antioch, the rich and magnificent capital of possible, still more delighted with his Excellency's the East, -and holding a sort of metropolitan authomerit of a very high order; for it is easy to understand how difficult it is in realistic for the sum cleared, after all expenses, being as we understand his letters he is designated "Bishop of Syria,"—we being as we understand, about £400.—Courier. how difficult it is, in replying to two or three hundred can easily understand him to have imbibed those ideas addresses, to present something new in every instance. of oriental pomp and grandeur, which would tincture But this has been done in a remarkable degree; and his writings and even give a bias to his conduct.the arguments employed in some instances, and the They were, in those regions, not only devoted to all spirit and language of all, -limited as such a sphere the rules which marked the relative positions of supefor their exercise might appear,—evince, much more riors and dependents, but accustomed to the pre-emithan might at first be thought of, the powers of the nence and sway of despotic power. The legitimate mind which conceived them. There is developed station and rule of a Christian prelate may, in the throughout these replies, short as they are, an acquaint- minds of men, have taken some of its colouring from ance with human nature which argues, in their writer, the customs of the country, and the language which it a large experience and acute perceptions; and while was common to employ; and therefore, when the duties we perceive these indications of a shrewd observer of of subordination and obedience to those in authority the component parts of society, in all its varieties, we were to be pressed upon individual churches, it is not discover under all a current of human kindness which unreasonable to expect that the appeal should be marks indeed all the practical conduct of our excellent | clothed in the Antiochian style of oriental imagery. Governor General.

of the Divine Providence in relation to our public honour them with all those comparisons, which the per annum, to be secured on real estate.

in the conduct of our affairs for which their avowed There are those who can clearly see the necessity principles obviously rendered them unfit,-all these

hour, and yet themselves be found, like Felix when and who laid, by an injudicious and unjust Report, persuaded of the necessity of repentance, to neglect it the great foundation of our political woes, "Responfrom day to day as a matter to be attended to at some sible Government," was Lord DURHAM. His career future opportunity, which was by him designated "a 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

ness and a despot's vigour; weaving for himself, had he lived, toils inextricable, and for his successor a

lessly and hopelessly to its violence. A sensitive mind and an honourable heart like his, necessarily felt the orders of Ministers in the Church, [even two orders] nate Sir Charles Bagot.

This contrasted history is an instructive one,three Governors in succession meeting with an un- acknowledged brevity, may not contain something timely and unhappy end, who had shewn themselves favourable to the system which we are maintaining.the friends of a principle which goes to subvert the These are its opening words: "Polycarp, and the throne, and lay the altars in the dust, and the oppo- Presbyters which are with him, unto the Churchof nents (with sorrow be it spoken) of those who, with God which is at Philippi." Here then is a striking of the postage upon letters transmitted to this office, loyal devotion, clung always to their allegiance and testimony in favour of our argument in the very outof 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 them, are living still in peace and honour,—revered the sanction of the Legislature, as well as the approbation of our subjects at large:

"That the general principles upon which the society disasses always acted of the clergy and Laity as kindly undertake them, are living still in peace and honour,—revered the sanction of the living still in peace and honour,—revered the sanction of the clergy and Laity as kindly undertake them, are living still in peace and honour,—revered the sanction of the legislature, as well as the approbation of our subjects at large:

"That the general principles upon which the society disasses always acted of the clergy and Laity as kindly undertake them, are living still in peace and honour,—reversed them are always acted of the clergy and laity as kindly undertake them." enjoying, as they must do, the comfort and satisfaction habit of doing in his day; and evincing by the vey

their earthly career in peace and honour, may Sir manner of address is a clear intimation from the write, we merely stated a general rule, applicable to subtheir earthy career in peace and honour, may sir
manner of address is a clear intimation from the write,
tending schools in immediate connection and correspondence
scribers at large, as one which we thought equitable
Charles Metcalfe be permitted, by God's good Proof his own superiority in rank over the persons whon
with the Society amounted in 1813 to 40,484, in 1837, when vidence, to be numbered! May his adherence to the he mentions as being "with him." For, supposing the last return was made, to 597,911, and is now estimated great foundation of order, law, and religion, secure for him but of equal rank with the presbyters here mei- 700,000; the whole number of children in attendance at church him the approbation and the rewards of his earthly tioned, such a form of expression as is here employed tion, without the expectation that, in the case of re- Sovereign, and above all the favour and blessing of the

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 up the same sentiment, and say, that for the system of the same sentiment, and say, that for the system of terms of high commendation:—"We transmit to you, according to your desire, the epistle of Ignatius, which adoption of effective measures for its improvement; that for adoption of effective measures for its improvement; that for throughout all Christendom, and that without any he addressed to us, and such others also of his writing, this purpose the Society will continue to maintain its central We are requested to state that the Lord Bishop of opposition that we can hear of, and to have continued Montreal, on the 3rd of February, instant, proceeded for several centuries in distant and distinct communiupon a tour for the inspection of the Missions and the ties of Christians, who had not the means of intercourse become established and propagated universally, if not

> It is needless to reiterate to our readers the arguments in favour of the principle of Church Government, 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 based upon what was antecedently established under

should haul down the Queen's flag, and sail away from | -should have expressed himself with an explicitness upon this point which we do not discover in contem-If we have been gratified by the Addresses pre- porary, or nearly contemporary, Fathers, there are

And the more so, when we reflect that Ignatius, in The affairs of these Provinces have exhibited du- his progress towards martyrdom, was accompanied by ring the last ten years a remarkable fluctuation; and bishops and presbyters of several churches, who pressed if it has proved a painful period of our history, it has around him to hear his counsels and strengthen him also been an instructive one. If the mode of policy for his trials. How natural that, in the gratitude he which, in that interval, has been pursued by many in felt for these manifestations of their Christian affection, authority, whether as respects the neglect of the he should, in commending their prelates and other loyal or the fostering of the disaffected, -cannot be ministers to the continued care and love of particular approved of by any who look at such matters merely | Churches, speak of them in the highest terms of regard in a moral point of view, none can fail to have ob- and reverence which his oriental education would supserved, during that period, a very striking interposition ply; and dignify them with all those epithets, and Joseph Fairweather, the interest of Fifty Pounds

to undergo the same trials when heart and flesh are affairs. Without an exception, every Governor or customs of his country and of the times would permit Wiliam Wright, the interest of Fifty Pounds per

the reader of the Fathers will at once observe, is unlike

The very composition of the epistles of Ignatius, as

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The very composition of the Ignatius of Ignatius, as the interest of Ignatius of Igna any thing which appeared at the time, or in succeeding ages. The style is that of an oriental writer expressing ages. The style is that of an oriental writer expressing himself in Greek—exhibiting solecisms and barbarisms, Charles Johnston, the annual interest of Twentywhich no forger would have hit upon, or attempted; and the allegation that these epistles are the work of J. H. Gray, the annual interest of Twenty-five a later day is sufficiently disproved by the fact, that Robert F. Hazen, the interest of Fifty Pounds per they are, in spirit, style, and phraseology, 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 indited .-He addresses a short letter to the Philippians, -under | Mrs. Sarah Hatheway, the interest of Fifty Pounds, what particular circumstances, or for what particular causes, we are not informed,-but he dwells almost exclusively upon matters of faith and practical duties. David Gabel It would be by no means unreasonable to suppose that, James Peters, Junior, the interest of Fifty Pounds his plans of a woe-fraught policy with a siren's artful- at that particular moment, the Philippian Church might have been without its proper head, -a victim, perhaps, to the persecutor's cruelty, or gone, it may be, very labyrinth of political difficulties. He, when the charm of his measures had begun to lose their gloss, reasonable than that Philippi should have been withand the full-wound mechanism was ready for recoil, out that organization of ecclesiastical polity which experienced a melancholy accident, and his life was Smyrna so obviously possessed. Many considerations, in short, in an epistle confessedly brief, may have Following him was Sir Charles Bagor, whom no caused a comparative silence, on the part of Polycarp, one names but with pity and condolence. Wholly upon the question of Church Government; certainly, unequal to the task of such a government, -one, whose we are bound to admit the validity of any plea for that administration required a master-mind, -he withstood silence rather than conclude with Mr. Richer, in his not the storm when it came, but yielded himself help- pamphlet which we have been noticing, that "lolycarp wound of being forced to surrender the Queen's prero- would be fatal to the scheme which Mr. Richey advogative into the hands of those who, many of them at cates]; and by exhorting the Philippians, chap. v. to least, in the hour of trial, had proved themselves her be subject to their Presbuters and Deacons, as to Gid foes: it was a wound which reached, and rankled and Christ, he indisputably precludes the idea of any amidst the life-springs, and a short and turbulent higher functionary to whom they owed ecclesiastical administration of fifteen months, —during which loyalty submission." Not, certainly, if that higher functionary was well nigh blighted, and disaffection was paramount, happened to be removed from them by death or exie; is all that will be remembered here of the unfortu- and if his removal may actually have caused the present pastoral exhortation of Polycarp, himself a Bishoo! But let us see whether this epistle, with all ts

> 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 buters, and Deacons.

out 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 What the character of this succession was, whether of a single prelate or of a body of presbyters, in 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 Irenæus 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 neighbour-hood, in Blenheim, have recorded their appreciation of the ministrations of their holy religion, 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 destitute condition of our brethren in the Township of Blenheim and to the north of it, before this Missionary reached it, may be imagined from the fact that within the last twelve months Mr. Hickie has baptized two hundred and thirty, including fourteen adults; and the people, who are in this place generally far from being in easy circumstances, have evinced their gratitude by their presenting Mr. Hickie with a deed of this their free-will offering, "in consideration," (as the subscription-list declared) "of his services and their personal respect for him.

OAKVILLE.-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 numerously 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

# 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 subscriptions 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. Ward Chipman, Five Hundred Pounds, (or lands

that yield a present income of £30 per annum.).. £500 Mrs. Chipman,....

Robert Parker, £12 per annum, secured on land 

Pounds per annum, to be secured on Real Estate William Scovil, One Hundred Pounds, or the interest of One Hundred Pounds per annum. H. Street, Fifty Pounds, or the interest annually of that sum, to be secured on Real Estate, .... Hallett, Twenty-five Pounds, or the interest on

K. H. Deveber, Fifty Pounds, or the interest of that m. sufficiently secured on land.

that sum annually, .....

Alfred L. Street, the interest of Twenty-five Pounds jer annum, to be secured on real estate........... Edward Sears, the interest of Twenty-five Pounds

inds, currency.....

annum, secured on real estate, or that sum in rood securities or money,..... Henry Chubb ..... John Sears, ..... John V. Thurgar, ...

Pounds, (payable in four instalments,).....

per annum, secured on real estate, or amount paid, B. Robinson, in bonds of the Corporation of Trinity Church, Saint John, One Hundred and Fifty

Edwin Fairweather, Twenty five Pounds, with interest, payable in four years.....

### From our English Files.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY .- THE QUEEN'S LETTER. "VICTORIA R.

"Most Rev. Father in God, our right trusty and right en tirely beloved councillor, we greet you well-Whereas the in-corporated National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales have, by their petition, humbly represented unto us, that the president and governors of the Society have now during a period of 32 years zealously and perseveringly laboured to carry into effect the great work for which they were ncorporated, and have expended, either in the extension or improvement of popular education, 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 trien-

nially granted on their petition has been exclusively expended in promoting the erection of school-rooms perconnently secured for the education of the children of the poor, while the other resources of the Society have been chiefly appropriated to main-

tain its model schools and training institutions:
"That the general principles upon which the Society has promoting local contributions, by granting moderate sums of money to aid in the erection of school-rooms, has been adopted of having done what from every Briton, yes and from every Christian is expected,—their DUTY.

similarity of the language employed, that his position by our Government in distributing the grants voted by Parliament in furtherance of national education; and that, with re-Amongst these last, who are permitted to close held by the distinguished Apostle. Moreover, this spect to the approval and co-operation of the peeple in general, it will be sufficient to observe, that the number of children atschools being considerably above a million:

"That the Parliamentary grants before adverted to, so far would, to say the least, savour of presumption. Most evidently he places himself at the head of the Church

as have come into our possession. They are subjoined schools for boys, for girls, and for infants, will contribute to to this epistle, and by them ye may be greatly profi- wards the support of young men bound as apprentices to the ted; for they are expressive of faith, of patience, and

planted and settled by Apostolic hands, would be a before mystery to understand, a greater difficulty to solve, than any which theologian or schoolman has ever solve, than any which theologian or schoolman has ever solve. The fact thus incidentally adduced, is asserted in a detailed and circumstantial form, by Irenæus.—

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Polycarp," he says, "was not only the pupil of the state services in the fact thus incidentally adduced, is asserted in a detailed and circumstantial form, by Irenæus.—

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Polycarp," he says, "was not only the pupil of the state services in the fact thus incidentally adduced, is asserted in and reficilly carried into ordinary resources; but that to provide the larger funds required for building schools, and training establishments of the Assentions of the Assentions and training establishments of the fact thus incidentally adduced, is asserted in and training establishments of the Assentions and train

earnestly pray that we will be graciously pleased, by issuing our said, that this change in his condition and prospects imparted toyal letters directing collections to be made throughout England and Wales in aid of the funds of the Society, to place in was so deep and lasting as greatly to injure his health, and he their hands the means of prosecuting effectually the great 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 inestimable blessing of a sound Christian education. "We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and

being always ready to give the best encouragement and coun-tenance to undertakings which tend so much to the promotion of piety and of our holy religion, are graciously pleased to con-descend to their request; and do hereby direct you, that these our letters be communicated to the several suffragan Bishops within your province, expressly requiring you and them to take care that publication be made hereof on such Sunday, and in such places within your and their respective Dioceses, as you and the said Bishops shall appoint; and that upon this occasion the Ministers in each parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution; whose benevolence to-wards carrying on the said charitable work shall be collected the week following at their respective dwellings by the churchwardens or overseers of the poor in each parish: and the Ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so colcted, to be paid immediately to the treasurer for the time being of the said Society, to be accounted for by him to the said Society, and applied to the furtherance of the above-mentioned good designs, and so we bid you heartily farewell. "Given at our Court of St. James's, the 9th day of August, 1843, in the 7th year of our reign.
"By her Majesty's command,

"J. R. G. GRAHAM.

To the Most Rev. Father in God, our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Councillor, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan."

> PUBLIC COMPANIES. (From the Times.)

American Association," and the remarks which it elicited from not without encountering great difficulties and immin orthy of its early promise. As it began, so has it ended-in scandalous delusio

It appears that a meeting of this society was held in April, 1842, at which the Duke of Argyll presided, and 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 unwary. Names were subscribed for shares, and folks talked of raising 80,000l., as if emigration was nothing out a transfer of live stock, and to colonise America required only the display of some dozen aristocratic names on a bill in With the increase of subscribers grew the schemes of the society. The plan of colonisation was extended from the Continent to the islands of America. But like a celebrated Premier of former times, the Consulting Council had very indistinct notions as to what were the continental, what the insular, parts of the western hemisphere. Accordingly, maps were ordered, and among the rest, a map of Prince Edward's Island was supplied to them by Mr. Woods. But before the map could be furnished, the Association was broken up-the colonisation scheme abandoned-and Mr. Woods left without payment.

To whom could he apply in this emergency? To whom with greater propriety than to the "consulting council" of lords and baronets, whose great names had been at once the ornament and stay of the association? To them, therefore, he did apply, but in vain. True, they had given their names to the prospectus, but—as it was argued in their behalf—only as Royal and noble persons have been said to lend their names to charities, as a sort of bait to popular speculation. It was a loan, not a grant. Mr. Woods, however, not understanding this sort of nominal partnership, brought his action against the Duke of Argyll and Sir J. Cockburn, both members of the council. On the trial it turns out that it was stated in the original prospectus of the society, that the "President and Consulting council had nothing to do with the concern," beyond "protecting the interests of the shareholders and the igrants," and that its general management was to be intrusted to six commissioners, who were to give all necessary orders through their secretary. On these grounds the verdict is returned for the defendants, and Mr. Woods leaves the court not only without being paid for his map, but also with the

bave nothing whatever to do with the general management of the British army at the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria.the proposed scheme, for the purpose of alluring shareholders, is just as houest, and no more honest, than it is for a beggar to about from house to house with a forged list of be and affluent subscribers. In the one case the unfortunate wretch who is detected in 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 hey disclaim all connection in an invisibly minute foot-note? 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 DEPENDENCE OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND. (From the Liverpool Times.)

Even if there were not insuperable political objections to the epeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, the roposal of Mr. O'Connell to give to his new Irish Parliament he power of imposing whatever taxes it might think fit, on nports 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 project 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. Now, it may easily be shewn that this state of things is much more advantageous to both the countries than any other that could be devised, and that it is especially calculated to develope 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 wretchedness of the people, arising from want of emphysical wretcaedness of the people, arising from want of em-ployment, 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 height of folly to risk the continuance of those intimate and unrestricted terms of intercontribution of these minimals and affective course for any merely political object, even if there were reasonable grounds to believe that Mr. O'Connell's projects could be carried peaceably, or that his proposed Parliament would worl well in other respects,—neither of which is at all likely. \* 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 and Scotland. This is an advantage, the full value 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 none but Irish manufactures is followed, and the hopes which he holds out to the artizans of Ireland, that a English competition, are realized, it is quite possible that the may find that others can play at the game of exclusion as well as themselves. To do so would no doubt be injurious to Eugland, but altogether destructive to Ireland.

#### DEATH OF LORD LYNEDOCH. (From the St. James's Chronicle.

Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch, has paid the debt of nature. The men who held the rank of general at the battle of Waterloo is a class sadly diminished in number since the day when the great duke gave his first anniversary dinner at Aps ey-house; and if, on the last 18th of June, he said, "Ah! noor Hill, we have lost him," so at the next anniversary he will say, "Ah! poor Lynedoch, we have lost him also," and thus it will go on from year to year. But though the corpothe fame of their heroic deeds will be preserved and transmit ted to the admiration of a remote posterity. Amongst the ost distinguished of the able and scientific soldiers who led the conquering armies of England from the Tagus to the Sein was the venerable man whose death it is now our duty to record. His lordship expired on Monday night, a few minutes before sleven o'clock, at his town residence, Stratton-street, having for several days been very seriously and alarmingly indisposed. The early life of this eminent man was that of a private

country gentleman, but one whose mind had been cultivated in no ordinary degree. The judicious and careful education which he received produced in him an ext aordinary aptitude for study, and in his mind faculties early developed were fully

tenderly attached. Their union had not been blessed by any ronghout the country:

"That the model schools and training establishments of the children, but their mutual affection appeared to be too strong to children, but their mutual affection appeared to be too strong to forth in the Resolutions of the Assembly of September, 1841. Apostles, and lived with many who had seen our Lord, but also was but the Apostles and the cabinet. It may be but also was but the Apostles and the cabinet and the cabinet. It may be but also was but the Apostles and the cabinet and the cabi

Lord Hood was then about to sail for the South of France, and Mr. Graham had recently been a traveller in that country. He therefore gladly acceded to his proposition to accompany him as a volunteer. We accordingly find him, in 1794, landing with the British troops at Toulon, and serving as extra aide-Normanby), the general commanding in chief, and who marked by his particular thanks the gallant and able services of the elderly gentleman who had thus volunteered to be his aide-de-We need scarcely remind the reader that the events of that period gave Mr. Graham ample means of indulging the passion which impelled him to a military life. Nor did he passion who have a superscript of the state head of a column, when a private soldier fell, Mr. Graham took up his musket and supplied his place in the front rank.

On returning to this country he raised the first battalion of the 90th Regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel Com-mandant on the 10th of February, 1794. This regiment formed Marquis of Hastings). It passed the summer of 1795 at Isle deavour to remove some erroneous impressions by which it Dien, whence it proceeded to Gibraltar. On the 22nd of July, 1795, the rank of Colonel in the army was conferred upon Mr. Graham. At Gibraltar he endured for a short time the idleness inseparable from garrison duty in so strong a place; but a dvisers. I am not aware of their existence. his, and he, therefore, obtained permission to join the Austrian army. His connection with that service continued during the summer of 1796, taking the opportunities which his position presented him of sending to the British government intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures adopted by the commanders and sovereigns of the Continent. It is well 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 for some time with General Wurmser, but incapable of continuthe circumstances which attended the birth of the "British ing unemployed, he made his escape under cover of night, but ourselves. The events of its brief career have not been un- Early in 1797 he returned to England, but in the followin autumn joined his regiment at Gibraltar, whence he proceeded to the attack of Minorca with Sir C. Stuart, who bestowed the warmest eulogiums on the skill and valour displayed by Colonel Not long after this the Colonel, with the local rank of Briga-

dier, besieged the island of Malta, having under his command the 30th and 89th Regiments, and some corps embodied under his immediate direction. Brigadier-General Graham, aware of the prodigious strength of the place, resorted to a blockade, and the French held out till September, 1800, when, after a resistance of two years' duration, the place surrendered. On the completion of this service, General Graham came home for a few months, and, again anxious for active service, proceeded to Feynt, but before his arrival that country had been expended to submit, and which Her Majesty's Government, in my opinion, submit, and which Her Majesty's Government, in my opinion, submit, and which Her Majesty's Government, in my opinion, submit, and which Her Majesty's Government, in my opinion, submit, and which Her Majesty's Government, and that the Governor is to have no exercise of the completion of this service, General Graham came home for a few months, and, again anxious for active service, proceeded to few montus, and, again anxious for active service, proceeded to Egypt, but before his arrival that country had been completely conquered. He returned through Turkey, making some stay at Constantinople, and during the peace of Amiens resided for a short time at Paris. His active and enterprising spirit had now to endure a period of repose. In 1808, however, he proceeded with Sir John Moore to Sweden, where he availed himself of that opportunity to traverse the country in all directions. Shortly afterwards Sir John Moore was ordered to Spain, and General Graham served there during the whole campaign of of Major General, and appointed to command a division in the in my opinion, incompatible with the existence of a British expedition to Malta, but having been attacked with fever he Colony. expedition to Malta, but naving been attacked with a specific or the composition of the Governor is an irresponsible of the composition to attack the rear of the French in the composition of the Governor are such that he is not only one of the Governor are such that he is not only one of the command of an expedition to attack the rear of the French army that was then blockading Cadiz, an operation which led functions of the Governor are such, that he is not only one of army that was then blockading Cadiz, an operation which led to the memorable battle of Barossa. The thanks of parliament were voted to Lieutenant General Graham and the brave force under his command, and never were thanks more nobly earned or bestowed in a manner more honourable to those who offered and those who received them. He was at that time a member of the House of Commons, and in his place in parliament he received that mark of a nation's gratitude. Barossa was to Lord Lynedgeh what Almeres was to Lord Hill and Almeres. Lord Lynedoch what Almarez was to Lord Hill, and Albuera responsible to the people of this Colony, and practically me to Lord Beresford. Eclipsed and out-numbered as these victories had been by those which the great Duke achieved, they still were to the commanders who led our forces on those memorable.

But if, instead of meaning any of the above stated impositive the most of the commanders who led our forces on those memorable. were to the commanders who led our forces on those memorable occasions the greatest events of their lives and the sources of billities, you mean that the Government should be adminitheir most signal triumphs.

After this series of events, General Graham joined the army

50 expenses of the suit.

Now, what we complain of is this:—It strikes us, that exbibiting a prospectus with a long string of great names, which

with the distribution of the suit.

Indee the Duke of Wellington; but from ill-health was obliged to revisit England for a short period. Early in 1813, however, be returned to the Peninsula, and commanded the left wing of or otherwise; and that the Governor should receive it with the

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 there seated a loftier spirit in a 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 the deceased nobleman. 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 Tower and Sword in Portugal. For many years he represented his native county in parliament.— In 1821 he received the rank of General and the governorship

As years advanced, and the infirmities of age began to accumulate, Lord Lynedoch found the climate of Italy better calculated to sustain his declining energies than the atmosphere and temperature of his own country; he therefore spent much time on the Continent; but, on a recent occasion, so anxious was he to manifest his sense of loyalty and his personal attachment to the Queen, that when her Majesty visited Scotland, he came home from Switzerland for the express purpose of paying

came home from Switzerland for the express purpose of paying his duty to her Majesty in the metropolis of his native land.

There are few pursuits which so much demand the enterprise, energy, and vigour of youth as the profession of arms, and few commanders attain eminence except those who have the good fortune to do so at an early period of life. With respect to Lord Lynedoch, however, it is a curious fact, that the Duke of Wellington fought his last battle at an earlier period of life than that in which Lord Lynedoch streaked his nearlier period of life than that in which Lord Lynedoch "fleshed his maiden sword."-It is also not unworthy of remark that we are now accustomed to regard the Duke himself as preserving his vigour to a surprisingly advanced age, when, in fact, the subject of this memoir was old enough to have been the father of his Grace.

He leaves behind him no descendants to be stimulated by his example, or to derive honour from his fame. The family from which he is descended is a branch of that from which the Dukes of Montrose trace their origin. His father was Thomas Graham, of Balgowan, and his mother was Christian, fourth daughter of the first Earl of Hopetoun. He was born, as already stated, more than 93 years ago, and lived under five several sovereigns, leaving behind him a name which will be be a virtue, or military renown a passport to fame.

### Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- The following is an address from the 16 members of the Gore District Council in favour of Responsible Government, with His Excellency's reply thereto. The Governor's answer is a document which whilst it satisfies the judgment will reach the heart of every loyal subject of Her Majesty in this Province:-

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Baronet, Governor General of British North America,

Baronet, Governor General of British North America, Sc. Sc. Sc.

May it please Your Excellency:
We, the undersigned, Warden and Councillors of the Gore District, not in District Council assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency in the present exigency of our public affairs, with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem towards Your Excellency, and with feelings of the most ardent towards Your Excellency, and with feelings of the most ardent towards Your Excellency, and with feelings of the most ardent attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government; and with the most lively sense of the important duty we owe to our Sovereign in using every endeavour to perpetuate, in bonds of an enduring attachment, the union happily existing between this Colony and the great Empire of which it forms a part.

Knowing the high and honourable reputation Your Excel-lency has sustained as a statesman, and as a wise, liberal, and he received produced in him an ext aordinary aptitude log study, and in his mind faculties early developed were fully matured by an extensive European tour. He was born at Balgowan (Perthshire) in 1750. In 1774 his father died, and, in the same year, he married the Hon. Mary Catheart, one of the three daughters of the ninth Lord Catheart; and it is a remarkable fact that the two other daughters of the same noble lord were married on the same day. Mr. Graham continued 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, of the several constitutionies we have the honour to represent the several constituencies we have the honour to represent the several constituencies we have the honour to represent the several constituencies we have the honour to represent the several constituencies we have the honour to represent the several constituencies we have the honour to represent the several constituencies we have the honour to represent the several constituencies we have the honour to represent the study. 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 was so deep and lasting as greatly to injure his health, and he was recommended to travel, with a view of alleviating the one and restoring the other 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 sorrows by devoting himself to the profession of arms.

Lord Hood was then about to call for the County of the Ministers of the Crown to the Representatives of the people.

In the absence from Your Excellency of constitutional advisers, we submit this Address, believing that Your Excellency only requires to know the true state of public opinion and the real feelings of the country, to carry out the gracious declaration of Her Majesty, of Her wish and determination, that the Government of Canada should be administered according to the well understood wishes and interests of the people. (Signed) JOHN WETENHALL.

And 15 others.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

To the Warden and Councillors of the Gore District. I receive, Gentlemen, with great satisfaction the assurance of your attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of your desire to perpetuate the union happily existing between this Colony and the Great Empire of which it forms 3 part; and I thank you for your courteous expression of personal regard towards myself,

seems to have been dictated.
You suppose me to have been misled by certain imaginary

You offer me your opinions, in the absence from me, as you

say, of constitutional advisers, whereas I have them in Executive Council. You speak of the Resolutions of September, 1841, as having been exclusively carried into operation under my lamented predecessors; but in no administration have they been so tho-

oughly carried into operation as in mine.

The substance of your address relates to the resignation of certain Members of the late Executive Council, and to the question of Responsible Government, which you conceive to be

volved in that proceeding. The resignation of those gentlemen proceeded from my refusing to agree to certain stipulations which it was unconstitu-tional for them to demand, and a compliance with which was impossible on my part, as, in my judgment, it would have involved a surrender of the patronage of the Crown to them for party purposes, an act to which I could never agree. In no

other respect was the question of Responsible Government involved in their resignation.

With reference to your views of Responsible Government, I cannot tell you how far I concur in them without knowing

our meaning, which is not distinctly stated. If you mean that the Governor is to have no exercise of his

If you mean that every word and deed of the Governor is to

be previously submitted for the advice of the Concential propose what, besides being unnecessary and useless, is utterly appossible, consistently with the due dispatch of business. If you mean that the patronage of the Crown is to be surren

dered for exclusive party purposes to the Council, instead of being distributed to reward merit, to meet just claims, and to al Graham served there during the whole campaign of On his return to England he was promoted to the rank

On his return to England he was promoted to the rank

Such a surrender of the prerogatives of the Crown is

according to the well understood wishes and interests of the people; that the Resolutions of September, 1841, should be faithfully adhered to; that it should be competent to the Coun-