the infallible witnesses for God to man, and they alone declare unto us "the whole council of God."

After the explanation of your affirmations, which I have

which are not legitimately assumed," and you proceed to express my argument in syllogistic form; but in doing so express my argument in syllogistic form; but in doing so you have not proceeded according to the rules of logic, and therefore you have represented my argument unfairly. In stating the conclusion which I had drawn from your assertions, I was careful to embody the middle term with which I had compared the extremes, in order that my argument might be clear to every reader; you have overlooked this, and in the syllogism which you have framed for me, you invent a middle term, which is not to be found in my argument or in your article of the 15th be found in my argument or in your article of the 15th of January. I will now set forth in logical form the premises and the conclusion, as any tyro in logic could have done from my letter :--

Whatsoever is bound together with Holy Scripture

the same Scriptures, is infallible. The interpretation of the Church has been thus bound

sal is of great value.'

of January, it is not therefore a fair exhibition of your argument in that article; but as you have furnished the syllogism as embodying what you intended to express, I shall proceed to examine it.

The conclusion at which you arrive, "that the interpretation of the Church is of great value," is most true; but, as you are aware, the truth of the conclusion does not prove the truth of the premises, for, while, "from truth nothing can follow but truth," a true conclusion may follow from false premises, and this is the case in the present instance, for your minor is not true. God has

present instance, for your minor is not true. God has not connected the interpretation of the Church with His Word; however highly we may value the interpretation of the Church, still we are forbidden to place any thing on the same footing with the inspired Word of God, and we are taught by our Church that we ought to receive and believe the ancient Creeds only because they may be proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture.

March 2, 1847.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Foetry.—St. Martlu, Bishop of Tours.

The Liturgy and Ritual of the Church of England.
The Coldness of the Churchs.
Coming late to Church.
Church Offerings.

Enforced Cellbacy.

Fourth Page.

Fourth Enforced Celibacy.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Communication.

Winslow.
The Queen of France.
The Blind Girl of Manzanares.
Garner.—Bishop Wilson; Bishop
Horsley; Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth; Rev. Thos. Woodward;
Dr. Waterland.

Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, is now on a collecting tour in the Western part of the Diocese.

We have been instructed to announce the following appointments for CONFIRMATION by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this CITY during the month of May next.

May 2nd, Trinity Church ..... 11 A.M. ..... З Р.М. " St. Paul's " 9th, Rogation Sunday, St George's ..... 11 л.м. " 16th the Cathedral ..... 3 P.M.

KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE.

the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows :-

outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respec-

The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August

cond best Essay on the same subject.

The authors of a new system, or the founders of a new sect, generally start with high professions, -shutting out even the chance of failure, and claiming for their plans and speculations all but infallibility .-Where, indeed, there is not the sanction of longderived authority, -where there is no weight, as it were, of prescriptive right,-when the force and venerableness of antiquity, cavil as men may at that term, is wanting, -it is not unnatural that they should driven, of necessity, to work upon the imaginations of

But the blessed Saviour of the world, -in promulgating his Gospel, and founding the Church against which "the gates of hell were not to prevail,"-did sions of men; he always stated clearly and without and corruption upon his Divine religion. Without regarding the possible discouragement to his followers which would result from an uncompromising assertion of the truth, his language was-"It is impossible but but assuming it to be true in its main features, it only that offences will come"; "I came not to send peace proves what has often been asserted, that the Church on earth but a sword."

This, it must be recollected, was asserted as the influence of man's weakness and wickedness, and not bosom of Rome. There is a warp of the mind, if because there was anything in the Gospel system ne- there be no positive obliquity of the heart, in such cessarily calculated to bring about such baneful re- men, which would always render them unsafe as minsults. Like sin taking occasion by the law to shew its isterial guides, and injurious even in their example men have made the Gospel of Christ an occasion of well rid of them, when it is their determination to leave manifesting more clearly their own opposition to the her; for when her children are self-willed, presumprule and will of God.

With this knowledge, then, of cause and effect, we without discouragement what, taking things nakedly jurisdiction and forsake her shelter. as they are, might astonish and perplex us. The the two, a weak or unfaithful person might tremble | weight and pressure of their chains may gall them into for our common Christianity, -might foster the apprehension that, in the midst of so much superinduced error, the essence of the Gospel life and principle was well nigh lost. But while there is relief and assurance in the contemplation of the "middle way,"-the stedfast Christian is not without hope even in viewing the perversities on either side. The eye of faith can discern some elements of truth beneath these incrustations: it sees that the Gospel may exist even where it is overclouded; that the lineaments of the holy structure may be preserved while much has been added by man to mar its proportions and hurt its symmetry. In this persuasion, he will not part with the hope that the incrustations of error will yet be cleared away, and that the laxity and disorganization of human device will be changed for the order and beauty and perfectness of the building fitly framed of which the Apostles and their successors have left us the pattern,

observe in the history of the Church of Christ. At observe in the history of the Church of Christ. At observe in the history of the Church of Christ. At one time we observe an encroachment, large and proposition laid down by B. C. is founded upon premises system, with its extravagancies and abominations, system, with its extravagancies and abominations, growing out of that ambitious presumption. This spirit grew and swelled until the height of its despot-

portions,-from the very weight of power it had so to provide, if we can, for its being done at the least allowed itself to accumulate. The tide, when a re- possible cost,—with the smallest infringement that is action took place, brought on a desolation and ruin practicable, through agency or management, upon the proportioned to its own vastness and might.

A new era arose, and with the spirit of infirmity and evil still at work, the tendency to error was in the by God, and has God for its Author equally with opposite direction. Before, there was the disposition wich Mercury, containing a detailed account of the to cumulate and centralize authority; now, the tem- lamented death and obsequies of Mr. Gurney, of by God, and has Him for its Author equally with per was to dissipate and weaken it. From the one on whom it was illegitimately heaped, it came to be of Friends. Therefore the interpretation of the Church is infal- scattered amongst the many; the crowd must now exertions in behalf of the poor. We are ready to acshare the honours and the powers which the individual knowledge genuine worth in every situation, and to The major of this syllogism needs no proof, it is self-evident; the minor is your statement of the 15th of Jan, and the conclusion follows by necessary inference.

Share the hollows and the powers which the individual knowledge genuine worth in every situation, and to-had previously usurped. Hitherto, a solitary voice affected to utter the words of infallibility; now, in a humane, even when the lustre of their good deeds does had previously usurped. Hitherto, a solitary voice sorrow over the departure of the charitable and the Having thus disposed of my argument, with more brevity than fairness, you proceed to state your own in syllogistic form, which you express thus:—

lightful abandonment of this impossible tenet, all beautiful abandonment of the representation of the repre the oracles of God. The Episcopal dignity which Obituary which our readers will find below; and can-"Every source of instruction connected by God with had been unlawfully centered in one, it was sought to not refrain from expressing a wish that many others "The interpretation of the Church Universal is one such source of instruction."

destroy altogether; and under the new enthusiasm, presbyters began to claim and exercise the powers. "Therefore the interpretation of the Church Univer- which, indefeasibly and by divine right, pertained to afflicted brethren. The friend, however, who kindly the higher order.

Diocese of Maryland, between the excellent and able | Lordship's station in the Church, and with great un-Bishop Whittingham, and a presbyter named Mr. Trapnell. From some causes, not perhaps at first of Discourse, we cannot help saying, since the sermon any particular import, the question came to be dis- itself has been in a special manner brought before us, cussed whether the Bishop had not per se, and by vir- that we think the Bishop of Norwich has travelled out tue of his office, a right to exercise the ordinary acts of the ministry in any Church of his Diocese. But in the particular way in which he has eulogized Mr. without entering at length into the merits of this ques- Gurney's character. We are anxious to avoid the tion, it will suffice to quote a very disinterested au- saying of anything that might be thought harsh, and

"How is it in the diocese of Maryland, and every other Episcopal diocese in the land? In each of these dioceses there are numerous churches; in one of them, more than I have just seen your remarks upon my second letter; they make a few observations from me necessary, with which I will trouble you in another communication.

B. C. sole pastor of that church? Is every pastor, as in primitive times, the sole bishop of his church? Not at all.—
None of these pastors are bishops in name, or in ecclesiastical standing. In the primitive church, every one of them would have been so recognized. But in the Episcopal church not one of them claims it. If, however, they are not the bishops of their churches, if they are mere presbyters, if another man is the bishop of their churches, then that other man has the right to administer the holy communion, and it is his prerogative to do it, and not the prerogative of the presbyter. The Baltimore rector is wrong, and Bishop Whittingham is right, if the rector is not the bishop of the church, and Dr. W. is. In such a controversy, the low church must be overwhelmed by the arguments of the high church. The only ground that the low church can take in defence, is that the terms of the state of the church is the control of the church that the low church can take in defence, is that every rector is the sole pastor of his church; then, consequently, that he is also the bishop of that church; and that the diocesan bishop is an anomaly, unsupported by Scripture or the ecclesiastical usages of the early church. If they will take this ground, the only defensisible position, we will stand by them and make common cause with them. If not, we must maintain, that on their own principles, the high church have all the argument.'

Nothing, we repeat, can more clearly and convincingly shew the true position of Bishop Whittingham than the arguments here adduced; and, as it could not be expressed more definitely and intelligibly, we may safely leave the discussion at this point.

That there is always a downward tendency consequent upon the abandonment of truth, experience most abundantly testifies: a moral degeneracy seems, indeed, a necessary attendant of spiritual error. The meddudasijnana wnary, and adopts in practice, as a thing of course, the democratic and levelling principle The Threefold Ministry proved from Scripture, under the Papal domination, it becomes enslaved and Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to mem- contracted, and loses apparently the healthfulness of bers of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Co- its tone and the propriety of its action. We see this bourg) are required to transmit their Essays to the almost daily exemplified in the rudeness of abuse and Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 20th reviling in which they indulge who, for any of the ram-May next. The names of the writers are to be sent pant and self-constituted varieties of Christianity, foraccompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the sake the Catholic communion of the Anglican Church. -into how much of the energy of opposition and the bitterness of hostility towards their abandoned mother, their new light and fresh born zeal will impel them .-It is perhaps even less to be wondered at, that the glow of filial love should be more entirely perverted in A Prize (value £5) will also be given for the se- the case of one who has adopted the superstitions of Romanism for the pure bright light of Gospel truth in the Church of England.

> Of this last we have an exemplification, if the newspaper reports are correct, in the case of Mr. Newman. This gentleman, it appears, was appointed to preach the funeral sermon of a young lady at Rome, at which, from respect to the deceased and from family connexion, many Protestants happened to be present .-What followed we shall better give in the words of a correspondent of an English journal:-

"Mr. Newman, as is stated, delivered a funeral serm appeal to artifice and employ delusion. They are or oration, in the church on the occasion, and in the course of it abused, as I may say, (according to my cor respondent,) in good set terms, the Protestant part of his men, when they have nothing to present to their sober audience. He turned directly to the place where Lady Lichfield and other Protestants sat, and called them brutes without sense or reason,' and said they were like the oxen and asses that were present at our birth, but did not profit thereby; because, of course, birth, but did not profit thereby; because, of course, birth, but did not profit thereby; because, of course, the oxen and asses that were present at our Saviour's and allow his followers to lose sight of what would be the influence upon it of the infirmities and bad pastices of more the always stated clearly and without sions of men; he always stated clearly and without reserve, what would be the bearing of human frailty of the Roman Catholics were themselves so disgusted with the impropriety and bad taste of the proceeding, as to have some difficulty in preventing themselves at once leaving

There is perhaps some exaggeration in this account; of England in reality loses nothing by the secession of those who have left its communion for the corrupt exceeding sinfulness, the selfishness and depravity of and counsels as private Christians. The Church is tuous, and innovating, and deaf at the same time to her remonstrances and authority, there would seem are prepared to hear and read without surprise and to be no alternative but that they should give up her

Not, however, that we abandon all interest or hope Papal despotism would confound us on the one hand, in these deluded men. The bondage to which they and the rampancy of the sect-spirit since the Reforma- have submitted themselves, may chafe them into sotion would perplex us as much on the other. Between berness of thought and meekness of temper; the very remorse, and move them to repentance. And if there be "joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth," far be it from us to refuse the tribute of hearty congratulation and gladness, if but one of these prodigals should come back again to the home and peace they have so madly forsaken.

> In connexion with the great interest which is felt, and the active measures which are in progress, for the lief of our suffering fellow-subjects in Ireland, we cannot refrain from re-publishing the following suggestion which we noticed in the last New York Church-

" As collections are making in our churches for the suffering Irish, we deem it proper to call attention to the suggestion of a correspondent of the English Churchman, that the parochial organizations of the Irish Church, extending throughout the length and breadth of the land, furnishes the most efficient means for the distribution of

tive state of distress than any committee or any govern-

We make no comment upon this recommendation, ism was attained, -until an universal dominion, both further than that it is worthy of every respect and Friday. spiritual and temporal, was aimed at and well nigh consideration. It is of the first consequence to ensure a faithful and judicious distribution of our bounty But the gigantic edifice fell from its unwieldy pro- amongst the suffering poor of Ireland; and not less alms and gifts that we transmit.

We have been favored with a number of the Nor-The major and middle terms of this syllogism are new, only the minor is to be found in your article of the 15th of January, it is not therefore a fair exhibition of your Diocese of Maryland, between the available to the lighter order.

We are led into this train of reflection from glancing at the account of a controversy still existing in the Diocese of Maryland, between the available to the paper, will forgive us, we hope, for making no use of the funeral encomium pronounced by the Bishop of Norwich. With every respect for His sent us the paper, will forgive us, we hope, for making willingness to express any judgment of a Bishop's of the proper sphere of good-will and laving-kindness thority,—a Presbyterian journal,—which appears to us to be conclusive upon the point:—

we trust that no one will argue from our remarks that us to be conclusive upon the point:—

we trust that no one will argue from our remarks that us to be conclusive upon the point:—

therefore that other similar institutions will follow the noble example of "No 2 Fire Engine Company." truly kind-hearted man. The Obituary to which our attention has been directed, is borrowed from another paper in a more convenient shape than in the Norwich Mercury, and is stated in the following terms :-

"DEATH OF JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY .- This gentleman, who has been so long before the world in the character of a philanthropist, died at Norwich on Monday last.—
During the very sharp weather Mr. Gurney attended the meeting of the District Visiting Society for the purpose of providing for the great distress the poor of Norwich were experiencing, and on returning home his pony slipped and fell with him on passing Orford-hill. From the effects of this fall, Mr. Gurney subsequently died.—
The city is generally in mourning; all the shops in the warket place and those in most still be shoped. market-place and those in most other parts of the city were closed, so universally and highly was the deceased respected.

From the following extracts our readers will perceive that others, besides the esimable author of the Christian Year, have been falsily charged with a desertion of the Apostolic Communion of the Church of England :-

"We have been requested to give the most positive contradiction to a suggestion circulated by the Church and State Gazette, that a Miss Sewell, vho is stated to have become a convert to Romanism, is he authoress of Margaret Percival. There is not the slightest foundation for any such statement as connected with that lady or

any member of her family." "SIR,—My attention having been called to an extract from the Church and State Gazette, which appeared in The Times of to-day, and in which my name is inserted in a list of converts to the Catholic faith, I must request

you to state that there is not the slightest foundation for

any assertion of the kind. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

" A fixed and fitting endowment for religious purpose and the Clergy is a positive and urgent need, a essential to the welfare of religion as it is for that of the State.— My Government will present you shortly with a law on this important matter."

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Church.

Toronto, March 11th, 1847. SIR,-As a special Sessions for the District is called at an early period, to take into consideration the diet of the Prisoners in the Gaol, and as many of the Magistrates have no means of obtaining the necessary information on the subject, I beg you will insert the following dietaries used in the best regulated Prisons in Great Britain, together with the observations of the Home Secretary on the subject, founded on the Reports of the Inspectors of risons. These observations are dated 27th Jan., 1843.

I would add also, that Suet Puddings, made in certain

proportions, are used in the Poor-houses in England to a great extent, and with great advantage and economy

I remain, Sir,
Your obed't, Servant,
LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M. D. "I desire to call the especial attention of the magistracy to those rules which relate to the Diet of Prisoners. On the pro-per adjustment of this particular their health mainly depends and I am convinced that the adoption of the proposed scales will prevent the recurrence of those complaints which have frequently been preferred, and in some instances justly preferred against the prison authorities. It is by no means intended that the precise articles of food specified in the dietaries should be strictly dhered to in the table which you may adopt; other kinds o food, containing an equivalent amount of nutriment, may, with advantage, be substituted, when those articles which have been named are either difficult to be obtained in your neighbourhood, or are considered not suited to the customs and habits of the prisoners; but that quantity of food must, in all cases, be given which is sufficient, though not more than sufficient, to maintain nealth and strength at a moderate cost; and, while due care should be exercised to prevent any approach to luxurious living in a prison, the diet ought on no account to be made an instrument of punishment. I have consulted not only the Prison Inspectors, but medical men of the greatest eminence, possessing the advantage of long experience; I have carefully revised the dietaries now in use; and I have come to the conclusion—

1stly, That animal food should in all cases form part of the diet of prisoners employed at hard labour.

2ndly, That a considerable portion of the food of every prisoner should be solid; and,

3rdly, That there should be variety in the kinds of tood

forming the diet, and that occasional changes are

"The dietaries which I now offer for your adoption are framed on these principles, and are upheld by medical science, and by the recommendation of persons on whose authority and knowledge reliance may be placed, but they have been framed without reference to the local situation of particular prisons. to any peculiar circumstance which may render an increase necessary; they are therefore proposed as the minimum amount which can safely be afforded to prisoners without the risk of inflicting a punishment not contemplated by law, and which it is unjust and cruel to inflict; namely, loss of health and strength through the inadequacy of the food supplied."

For Prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding four-teen days, but not more than six weeks:—

	AIRECOURT	Females.
	Breakfast-1 pint of Oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of Bread	1 pint of Oatmeal gruel 6 oz. of Bread.
Sunday and	f Dinner-1 pint of Soup; 81	pint of Soup; 6 oz.
Thursday	oz. of Bread	Bread.
Tuesday	3 oz. of cooked Meat, without bone; 8 oz. of Bread; 1b.	3 oz. of cooked Mea
Saturday.	of Potatoes	Bread; ½ lb. of Pota
Monday,	(8 oz of Bread; 1 lb. of Pota-)	6 oz. of Bread; 1 lb. c
Wednesday and	toes, or 1 pint of Gruel, when Potatoes cannot be	Potatoes, or 1 pint of Gruel when Poiatoe
Friday.	obtained	cannot be obtained Same as breakfast.
For Prison	ners employed at hard labour	for terms exceeding si

aintain the	mselves. Destitute Debtors:—	No. of London, Name of Street, or other party of the last of the l
	Males.	Finales.
inday, nesday, nursday, turday.	Breakfast—I pint of Oatmeal gruel; 8 oz. of Bread	1 pint of Oatmeal gr. 6 oz. of Bread. 3 oz. of cooked M without bone; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of Potatoes; 6 oz Bread.
ednesday diday.	Bread	Bread.

The same fact will prepare us for the strange mutations which, in the progress of events, it is our lot to observe in the history of the Church of Christ. At

Supper-Same as breakfast. . Same as breakfast For Prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding three

| Breakfast-| pint of Oatmeal gruel; 6 oz. of Bread. | 3 oz. of cooked Meat, without bone; 1 lb. of Potatoes; 6 oz. of Bread. | 5 breakfast-| pint of Cocoa, made of \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. of flaked cocoa or cocoa-nibs, sweetened with \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. of flaked cocoa or sugar; 6 oz. of Bread. | Dimer-| pint of Soup; 1 lb. of Potatoes; 6 oz. of Bread. | Supper the seven days.-| pint of Soup; \( \frac{1}{2} \) lb. of Potatoes; 6 oz. of Bread. | Supper the seven days.-| pint of Oatmeal gruel; oz. of Bread. | 1 pint of Oatmeal gruel; | 6 oz. of Bread. | 1 pint of Oatmeal gruel; | 6 oz. of Bread. | 1 pint of Oatmeal gruel; | 6 oz. of Bread. | 1 pint of Oatmeal gruel; | 6 oz. of Bread. | 1 pint of Oatmeal gruel; | 1

Extract faom Minutes of Quarter Sessions, March 10. The presentment of the Grand Jury of the Mayor's Court, on the subject of supplying the Gaol with Brown Bread—and the letter of Doctor Widmer on the same—having been read, it was moved by Lucius O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Thomas Bell, Esq.; that, it having been represented to the Bench, and confirmed by additional testimony that the use of the Brown Bread has been the cause of several cases of diarrhoeain the Jail, it is ordered that the Brown Bread be discontinued for the prisoners in the Gaol, and that the same allowance and quality of destroy altogether; and under the new enthusiasm, presbyters began to claim and exercise the powers whose minds are better informed upon doctrinal truths whose minds are better informed upon doctrinal truths are better informed upon doctrinal truths bread be given to them as was allowed to them previous to the presbyters began to claim and exercise the powers were equally alive to the duty of ministering to their list day of February last, and that this be continued until some other order on the subject be made by the Sessions.

Ordered that the Chairman be requested to call a special Sessions for Thursday 18th inst., to take this subject into con-

(To the Editor of the Church.) House of Industry, March 9th 1847.

Str.,-The Superintendent of the House of Industry, would beg to acknowledge through the columns of "The Church," the following note, enclosing the handsome sum of five pounds towards the funds of the institution would beg to remark that while great and liberal efforts are now being made to relieve the wants of the starving poor in the old country, it should not be forgotten, that, their are poor in our midst who need relief—the funds of the Institution are about exhausted, it is to be hoped therefore that other similar institutions will follow the Your very obd't. humble serv't.

EDW. PERRY, Supt.

Fireman's Hall, March 8th 1847. SIR,—We the Officers of Toronto No. 2 Fire Engine Com-pany, beg leave to inform you, that we are instructed by this company, to hand to the Superintendent of the House of Industry the sum of five pounds.

WM. REYNOLDS, Captain.

Secretari JOHN ESMONDE, Secretary. To the Superintendent of the House of Industry.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the su

	Students in Theology.	o bu	ppo	
		£	8.	D.
1	Previously announced 67 collections in amt.	202	13	6
1	St. Ann's, Adelaide			1950
	Strathroy 0 5 73			
	Ratesville 0 4 2			
	Metcalfe, 5th Con 0 2 01			
2	Por Por A M	* HOUSE		RED !
	-per Rev. A. Mortimer	1	2	6
F	Smith's Falls£2 0 0			
e	Franktown 1 0 0			
	-per Rev. J. Padfield	3	0	0
	Colchester, per Rev. F. G. Elliott	2017	12	
	Richmond, per Rev. John Flood		16	
	St. George's Church, Guelph £3 14 6	RELEV	10	12
	Church at Puslinch 0 10 6			
	-per Churchwarden			
9	Paterboro' per Day D. I. C. M.	4	5	0
	Peterboro', per Rev. R. J. C. Taylor	3	0	0
	Christ's Church, Amherstburgh, per Church			
	warden	1	5	0
	English Wilson's, per Rev. H. B. Osler	0	15	0
	to telephone and an arrest to telephone and earlier to	138	All	1
1	80 Collections	0018	-	-

for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, TORONTO.

To the Editor of the Church.

Tecumseth, Feb. 27, 1847. Sir,—I have had great pleasure this week in attending two meetings in behalf of the Church Society of Toronto, which was held in Mono, in the log Churches of St. Mark, which was repeated the Roy G. Rourn, the Tray. and St. John, over which the Rev. G. Bourn, the Trayelling Missionary for the Simcoe District, presided. Several excellent resolutions were moved by some of the inhabitants, and seconded by some friends from another township, who had come to attend the meeting. people appeared to feel the importance of the cause, and, in proof of their zeal, the collections at the two meetings

amounted to forty dollars.

From having attended those Churches, when the Tray. elling Missionary has been in those parts, I can also bear testimony that they are filled to overflowing, when he is able to officiate in them. I have sent you this account believing it might interest the majority of your readers. I remain your &c.,

ALEX'R. GAVILLER.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

To the Reverend J. H. Nicolls, M.A., Principal and Harrold Professor of Divinity, Bishop's College, Lennoxville. We, the undersigned, the students of Bishop's College, have learned with deep regret that, in obedience to the call of duty, you are now to embark for your native land, nd to intermit, for a season, those labours which, under God, have so happily conducted the Institution to its pre-

sent condition of prosperity.

The relation in which, as members of this College, we have had the honour to stand towards yourself—a relation which has resulted in so much of happiness and, as we trust, of lasting benefit to ourselves—encourages the hope, that it will not be deemed obtrusive if we avail ourselves of this occasion to beg your acceptance of our selves of this occasion to beg your acceptance of the many tion laws, and suspend the 4s. duty. He could not think, selves of this occasion to beg your acceptance of our humble yet grateful acknowledgements of the many proofs we have had of your uniform regard for our welater, and especially for your exertions for our intellectual as well as spiritual improvement.

Impressed with these sentiments, and anxious to de-

osit with our "Alma Mater," the most acceptable token we can of our deep sense of obligation and attachment, we trust you will not withhold from us the additional favour, on the occasion of your visit to England, of allowing us to present your portrait to the Institution; and that you will have the kindness to have it taken, and transmitted to us, for that purpose, as early as may be convenient.

In taking our leave of you, Reverend and dear Sir, we beg you, one and all, to accept the assurance of our fer-vent prayer to God, that he will be pleased to protect and guide you in all your undertakings, and prosper your mission to the benefit of the Institution, over which you are called to preside, and to your own comfort and satisfaction.

[Signed by all the Students.]

ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING. Bishop's College, Feb. 25th, 1847.

My dear Friends: Accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the proof you have this morning given me of your attachment and regard. I feel deeply thankful to Him whose Providence orders the course of all events, that he has enabled me to discharge my somewhat arduous duties in such a manner as to earn your friendship and good-will. Your unvarying good conduct, I must add, both individually and collectively, has enabled me to go through these with comparative ease and comfort.

In complying with your request I cannot but express my satisfaction that the method you adopted of expressing your sentiments, is of a public character, and, while it affords a memorial of regard towards myself, betokens also your attachment to the Institution of which you are members. Your present will be but the first, I hope of a series of public records such as are usually found in all similar societies in our fatherland.

similar societies in our fatherland.

Your prayers for my safety on my journey will, I feel assured, be heard; inasmuch as I know that this is not a mere form of expression with you, but the earnest wish of your hearts. In due season I trust to return to you with the reward of labour in my hand. Meanwhile my own prayers for you all, and for the prosperity of this Institution, will be continued: and though absent in body, be assured, I shall be constantly present with you i I remain, my dear Friends, Yours most faithfully and

affectionately in the Lord,
JASPER H. NICOLLS. To the Students of Bishop's College.

From our English Files.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- JAN. 22. CORN IMPORTATION BILL. Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. Mitchell inquired whether it was intended that the suspension of the navigation laws should only last till the 1st of eptember; and that no foreign ships with grain arriving here after that period would be admitted into the ports of this country? If that were the case, he had no hesitation in saying that the Government would shut out a very large quantity of corn indeed. The noble lord had alluded the other night to considerable quantities of grain which might be expected from the Black Sea, but it should be recollected that some of the ports there were not opened until March or May, and no person ports there were not opened until March or May, and no person would venture to ship grain on the chance of its not getting to this country in time to be admitted. His own impression of the state of the corn trade was such as to satisfy him that the noble lord before the conclusion of the session would have to propose the suspension, not only of the navigation laws, but of every description of restrictive laws. He was convinced that they were likely to see a high price of corn not only for the next six or twelve months, but for the next two years. He would suggest, therefore, that the period of the suspension of navigation laws should be extended or left indefinite, or, if the Government were not prepared to do that, some clause might Government were not prepared to do that, some clause might be inserted in the bill leaving it discretionary with the Lords of the Privy Council or the Board of Customs, to admit any ship with grain arriving here after the 1st of September, provided it was proved that she sailed from the port of loading on or before a certain day, which might be certified by the Consul there.

Mr. Stafford O'Brien wished to know whether, if it was the

intention of the Government to suspend the payment of all duty on corn, till the 1st of September, any steps would be taken to ascertain for statistical purposes the quantity of corn imported?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that it was intended to suspend the payment of all duty whatever, because, in a case to suspend the payment of all duty whatever, because, in a case like the present, if anything were done, everything should be done. (Hear.) But, as the corn imported must be entered, there would be means of knowing the quantity brought in for consumption. With reference to the observation which had fallen from the hon member (Mr. Mitchell), he had to say that it was intended that foreign ships with grain must enter before the lat of Sentember, and the object of their others. the 1st of September, and the object of taking that period was to allow time for the transport here of all the corn which would probably be brought to this country of the present harvest, and not make provision for the corn of the next harvest. He believed that the period chosen would be found to answer that purpose; but of course, if the state of circumstances towards

purpose; but of course, if the state of circumstances towards the end of the session should turn out as the hon gentleman anticipated, the Government would have the opportunity of coming to Parliament for such measures as might be deemed necessary to meet the then exigency. But at the present time, and with the present prospect, he believed that the bill, as it stood, would effect all that was necessary for allowing the importation of all the corn that was likely to be brought here.—The provision had not been drawn un without inquiry. The provision had not been drawn up without inquiry. From Odessa the voyage occupied two months, or eight weeks, so that a vessel sailing from there on any day before the 1st July,

quantities of grain would be brought down ready for export by the months of May and June. This would allow a sufficient

THE NAVIGATION BILL. Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. Hume said that it had been his intention to move that this bill be rendered permanent in its operations, but, as he understood that a motion for a select committee on the subject of the navigation laws had been given notice of, he should not now being forward his regime to the laws that the second reading to the second reading of this bill.

Mr. Hume said that it had been his intention to move that this bill be rendered by the second reading of this bill.

time for its import into this country before September.

ow bring forward his previously intended motion.

The bill was then read a second time. The standing orders were also suspended with regard to this bill, and it immediately

were also suspended with regard to this bill, and it immediately afterwards was considered in committee.

Mr. Mitchell, in reference to the provision in the bill limiting its operation till the 1st day of Sept., moved as an amendment, "that it should continue in operation from the present time until the arrival of any ship with grain which could be proved to have sailed from its port of loading on or before the last day of Saulember." 1st day of September."

Lord J. Russell said the proposed amendment, if carried,

would be productive of considerable trouble on the arrival of ships, and he therefore thought it better to fix a certain date, and rather an early than too late a date, because what was wanted was to have as many ships arrive with corn as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not quite sure whether t would not be a wiser course to take an earlier day than the The Queen of Spain, in her late Speech at the opening of the Cortes, enunciates solve vise and vise proposition to Parliament it was placing a considerable that when he made came, he trusted that they would have a fair quantity of corn.

March 11, 1847.

Solve the visit of the trust of the trust of the trust of the proposition to Parliament it was placing a considerable that was wanted was to give the greatest quantity of corns of the control of the came, he trusted that they would be and corted that when he made came, he trusted that they would be and expending to the one named in the bill, because the object was to obtain the earperiodical periodical periodical

ever measure might be deemed necessary to meet the exigency. Sir C. Napier said, taking the voyage from Odessa to requir wo months, and supposing a ship to leave there on the 1st of July, what was to become of the cargo if, on reaching Gibralter, westerly winds should detain it for three or four weeks, thereby preventing the vessel arriving in England before Sep-

Mr. T. F. Baring allowed that there might be cases of hardnip if the law should be strictly enforced as to the day, but the freasury always exercised their discretionary power in such natances, and no doubt would do so under this bill, if it were oved that a vessel bona fide started with a fair view of arrivng here before the 1st of September, according to the usual

Lord J. Russell had no hesitation in stating that the Treasury would be ready to do that which they had done in former instances; where there was a clear case shown that the voyage was begun at a time when, according to the ordinary period spied, the ship would arrive before the 1st of September, the Treasury would do that which they had done in other cases .-Further than this he could give no pledge, and could not consent to the proposed alteration in the bill.

Lord G. Bentinck was quite willing to believe that what was

right would be done; but thought it mattered very little whether the navigation laws were suspended or not for this short period. A very erroneous impression had gone forth, that we had lost the opportunity of importing considerable quantities of grain from the United States through the obstacle sented by the navigation laws, and that through these laws and the 4s. duty, France had gained a great advantage over England as regarded the importation of corn from the United States. Now he had been looking at the accounts of the ex-ports thence between the 1st of September and the 26th Dec., and he found that from the ports of New York, New Orleans, and Boston, but 65,000 quarters of grain of every description under these circumstances, that either of these had any thing the United States should come here or go to France. (Hear.)
With regard to the corn that might be expected to come from Odessa, it had been stated in one of the ablest organs of the political economists, a paper called the Economist, that great advantage had been derived by France through the suspension of the navigation laws; and it was added, that no less than 15 ships of Foreign nations, principally Neapolitan and Greek, had been enabled to carry corn to Marseilles and had arrived there within a very few days. But upon examining that list he confessed, for one, that he could not believe the Economist he confessed, for one, that he could not believe the *Economise* to be quite correct as to the nationality of those ships; he found among them the *Hydra*, the *Newton*, the *Galliope*, the *Maria Theresa*, the *Malta*, the *Firefly*, and he believed they finished with the *Dickey Sam* (a laugh)—names that would indicate vessels quite as likely to be able, as far as the navigation laws are concerned to come to Evaluate with this content. tion laws are concerned, to come to England with their cargoes as to go to Marseilles. (Hear.) He expected no great advantage to result to us from this suspension of the navigation laws; on the contrary, British shipping now would not even be on the same footing with foreign, because a British ship would be left still subject to the law, that she must be manned by a crew three-fourths British, and if a British Captain should be unable to complete his crew without taking more than one fourth of them from foreign sailors, he would not be able to import grain into this country at all, while a foreign ship, not of the nation from which the corn came, might bring it. There were other restrictions upon a British ship-owner, in regard to the obligation to carry a certain number of apprentices in each ship. It was very desirable that the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) should take these matters in the same transfer of th should take these matters into consideration. It was the suggestion to substitute the 1st of Sept., which

had raised a discussion.

The committee divided,

For the amendment..... 

mittee of supply, when the paragraph in the Queen's speech relative to the reduction of the estimates having been read, a supply was ordered to be granted to Her Majesty.

dulgence of the house, and he felt sure that it would be granted, in consequence of the vast calamity now impending over Ireland. After stating the order in which he should treat the dif-

to bring in two bills-one to render valid certain acts which had been done under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, as com-municated in the letter of Mr. Labouchere; and the other s bill for the improvement of private estates, in accordance to the Treasury minute of the 1st of December last, which was already Treasury minute of the 1st of December last, which has known to the house.

The Noble Lord, in bringing under the consideration of the house the state of Ireland, observed that he used the guarded language of the report of Commissioners of Inquiry on Poor Laws in that country, and left the house to infer therefrom how severely the calamity of a total failure of the potato crop must be felt there. Having read several extracts from the first and third reports of that Commission, to show how wretched

and third reports of that Commission, to show how wretched the usual state of Ireland was, he asked how those, who were on the brink of famine in ordinary times, could bear up against it under a calamity which was almost without parallel in modern times, which acted upon eight millions of people, and which reminded him of a famine of the thirteenth acting upon the poparlation of the nineteenth century? He then mentioned the course which had been adopted to meet this disaster from its commencement to the present time. He described the proceedings upder the presentment are target and the Laboratory. ings under the present time. He described the processings under the presentment system and the Labour Rate Act. He showed that under those enactments the employment of 90 many men in unproductive labour had become full of danger, many men in unproductive labour had become full of danger, but that the danger would have been much greater had the Government confounded that species of labour with independent labour, and so injured the great and important class to which all the labourers generally belonged. He also called attention to the fact, that no public body could sufficiently superintend the employment of so large a number of persons as were now engaged under the Board of Works. The staff itself was liable to abuse, for it consisted of not less than 11.587 persons. now engaged under the Board of Works. The staff itself was liable to abuse, for it consisted of not less than 11,587 persons. The number of persons employed last week was 480,000, and it was probably at present half a million. No doubt there was great use in employing those persons, and in furnishing them with labour. Taking each of these persons as providing for four others, that employment found food for 2,000,000 souls. The expense of this employment was enormous. During the present month alone it had amounted to 700,000. or 800,000. It was impossible to view it without seeing that it must be pro-It was impossible to view it without seeing that it must be productive of great concomitant evils. One of them had been that the table ductive of great concomitant evils. One of them had been that the labour was inefficiently performed. To remedy that evil, task-work had been substituted; but from task-work another evil had sprung up, and it was this—that many of the labourers obtained by it greater wages than were ever before gained in Ireland, wages varying from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. a day. The consequence was, that farmers occupying from twenty to sixty acres had obtained tickets from the relief committees, had put their sons on the relief works, and thus had received the money their sons on the relief works, and thus had received the me which was intended only for the destitute, and, what was worse had prevented those who were really destitute from receiving it.

It therefore appeared desirable to the Government to form in certain districts—say the electoral districts—relief committees, which should be empowered to receive subscriptions, levy rates, and receive descriptions. which should be empowered to receive subscriptions, levy rate, and receive donations from the Government; that out of the sums thus raised they should purchase food, establish soup kitchens, and deliver rations from this purchased food to the famishing inhabitants; and that, in furnishing that food, they should not look to any particular test of destitution, but should set the labouring men who applied to them to work, either on their own grounds or on those of the side of the family and formers. The provision had not been drawn up without inquiry. From Odessa the voyage occupied two months, or eight weeks, so that a vessel sailing from there on any day before the 1st July, would be able to enter her cargo of grain in this country before the 1st of September. The navigation of the Black Sea opened at a much earlier period than July—by the end of March, for instance, and from a circular of a merchant at Galatz he learned that, in consequence of the extraordinary prices which be made this year to get the cargoes out of port at an earlier period than usual; and it was anticipated that considerable reprivated for grain, the probability was that every effort would be made this year to get the cargoes out of port at an earlier period than usual; and it was anticipated that considerable was sure that the house would be glad to hear that Sir John Burgoyne had consented to superintend its operation for the was sure that the house would be glad to hear that Sir John Burgoyne had consented to superintend its operation for the next three months. In proposing this measure, however, with a view of affording, if possible, a more effectual mode of giving a relief of food to those who wanted it, and of setting free labourers from the public works for the ordinary avocations of agriculture, we must take care that this substitution should be made as easily as possible by not dismissing large bodies of labourers at once, and that when it was made, no further presentments should be offered and no further employment given on the public works. The Noble Lord then adverted to the cost which had been incurred, and which was still incurring. on the public works. The Noble Lord then adverted to the cost which had been incurred, and which was still incurring. With regard to the money which had been expended, and which was now being expended, a clause had been made that the whole of the burden should not be put upon Ireland. There was no doubt that the misfortune, be the remote cause of it what it might, heavily pressed on the present proprietors of Ireland.—He thought it right, therefore, that the whole burden should not fall on the Irish proprietors. They should, therefore, propose, at a future day, that arrangements should be made by Parliament by which in each succeeding year, when the instalments became due, upon one-half being paid, the other half should be remitted, taking care that the whole debt was kept one-half of the whole charge should be upon the Government. With regard to the financial part of the question—with regard With regard to the financial part of the question—with regard to the sums hitherto issued—they were issued out of the balance in the Exchequer—out of the Consolidated Fund—and neither had there been, nor was there to be, any contemplated issue of Let the burden be borne by the consolidated fund or the im perial treasury and exchequer," he must always recollect that these sums were not to be granted by Government or Parlisment without the most serious consideration—hear, hear)—that they were sums derived from the payments made by their people of this country; what they paid on their scape their sugar, their tea and coffee: that it was this which formed the surplus by which they were enabled to come to the assistance of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) And while he thought there was every disposition to do every thing that was liberal in that respect, they must consider your control of the con spect, they must consider, in justice to the people of this country, that they had their own difficulties and their own privations, and that it was by their hard labour they carned its due reward. (Continued by their hard labour they carned its due ward (Continued cheering.)
The Noble Lord then went into the subject of advances made to landed proprietors who had expressed a desire to improve their estates. Government thought that the terans contained in the Treasury minute of the 1st of last December should be xtended to them, and that the time for the repayment

advances which they had received should be extended from 10 to 22 years, as in the Drainage Act of last session. Having thus stated what the Government intended to propose to meet the evil of the present year, he proceeded to observe that there was another proposal of which, though of doubtful tendency, he was inclined to try the experiment. He proposed to advance 50,000L, to be repaid on or before the 31st of December, 1847. to the proprietors of Ireland to furnish seed for sowing their nds. He did not intend to advance any part of it to the small cottier-tenants, as it might not be used for the purposes for which it was intended; but he thought that if the advances were made to the proprietors of the soil, the measure might be safe and useful. In stating these propositions to the house, he felt bound to state that Government could not, and did not, expect to be able to ward off entirely the effects of the awful visitation under which Ireland was now labouring. It was not in the power of man to do away with the ordinations of Provience, and it was a knowledge of that fact which led him to exdence, and It was a knowledge of that fact which led multipress his astonishment that two such eminent and respecta individuals as the Marquess of Sligo and Mr. Moore should be called upon their countrymen to meet at Castlebar, for the pur pose of petitioning Parliament to take steps to insure " mediate, cheap, and constant supply of food" during the famine which surrounded them, and was still impending. That was a task beyond all human power to accomplish. All that any human government could do was to alleviate somewhat the present dreadful calculus and the standard of the neople; sent dreadful calamity, and to save the great bulk of the people; and it must not be imagined that it could turn scarcity into plenty. What, however, astonished him the most was, that a meeting for such a purpose as that which he had just described should have been called at Castlebar, where there was an union workhouse capable of containing 600 persons, but not containing at present more than 130 persons the described that the containing at the described that the containing at the second co worknoise capable of containing out persons, but not containing at present more than 130 persons, the doors of it being closed, and the guardians alleging that they could not levy the rates necessary to support the workhouse. He saw in the proposal of the Noble Marquess an unhappy tendency, which he had seen on other occasions in Ireland, to recommend others to perform vague, impracticable, and visionary duties, while the plain and practical duty of paying rates for the sustenance of starving men, women, and children in the neighbourhood, was neglected. He was obliged to say that while the Government uld attempt all that was practicable, it would refuse to make any promise which was clearly impracticable. The Noble Lord then proceeded to another part of the subject, namely, that which related, not to the present, but to the permanent benefit which related, not to the present, but to the permanent beneating of Ireland. Let him observe, in the first instance, that though they might unhappily be diverted from the observance of general principles with regard to those matters, that they should observe those general principles as far as possible, and that those general principles prescribed this much with regard to the interference of Government that this interference of Government that this interference of Government. ference of Government—that this interference might be given in three ways, which, as far as possible, ought to be kept separate and distinct. A Government, with the support of Parliament, might give assistance to individual proprietors for the purpose of improving their private properties; secondly, it might assist in public works by loans and grants for works of evident public utility; and, thirdly, it might enact that relief should be given by law to the destitute. (Hear, hear.) The first was a measure founded on various Acts passed at different times, as the Drainage Act of last session, and the Treasury minute of the let of December. By those Act and this was the Drainage Act of last session, and the Treasury minute of the 1st of December. By those Acts and this minute, it was proposed that where the improvement of an estate by drainage or the reclamation of waste lands would produce a certain improvement, valued so that the legal heirs would not be prejudiced, certain advances should be made in that case from the public funds of the country. (Hear.) The usual rate of interest on advances was five per cent. By the Drainage Act of last session, 3\frac{1}{2} per cent. was the rate, with a reprayment in 2\frac{1}{2} last session, 3½ per cent. was the rate, with a repayment in 22 years. They proposed to take the terms proposed in the Drainage Act, and to extend those terms to various improvements. They proposed also with regard to public works, to cons and the Drainage Acts. According to those Acts, it the majority of the proprietors of a district so decided, they might contract loans for drainage, and in that case the drainage was undertaken by the Board of Works, and carried on under and naland. After stating the order in which he should treat the dif-ferent parts of this important subject, he said he would ask leave ture, not like that which took place in private estates. They

The original clause was then agreed to. The other clauses having been agreed to, the house resumed, the report was brought up, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the house went into com-

Monday, 25th January. Lord John Russell rose, and commenced by claiming the in-