

schools." "1st. My first reason for commending this as the best method of providing for the education of your children is, that the people who have been educated under it for two hundred years, are distinguished for personal independence, general intelligence, great industry, economy and prosperity, and a wide diffusion of the comforts and enjoyments of domestic life."

How very different is the joy of the Holy Apostles and how opposite his commendation. "As we have received Christ Jesus the Lord so walk in him. Rooted and built up in him, and established in the faith, as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving. Beware that any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit after the tradition of men, after the dimens of the world and not after Christ." "Know ye not, that so many of us were baptized unto Jesus Christ were baptized to his death? Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death."

We do not for a moment believe that Dr. Ryerson is wilfully introducing a system of corrupt education. We give him full credit for the best intentions. We feel convinced that his zeal for education and mental cultivation, is so ardent, that like many otherwise good men, he is committing a serious error; and perhaps he will not be offended when we assure him that our hearty prayers for him are that his strong mind and acute intellect may be directed to a holier and better cause; that he may yet live to be convinced of the downward tendencies of his system, and together with those who are partakers of his sin, be re-united to us who, as members of the Church of Christ, desire to have our children educated in the one true Faith.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, MONTREAL.

Last week, in an article headed "Christian munificence," we expressed our approbation of Mr. Molson's conduct in reference to St. Thomas' Church, destroyed by the late conflagration in Montreal. It is with regret we now state that our commendation was ill bestowed. From the following letter, addressed by his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to the *Herald*, it appears that Mr. Molson's object is not to "build a Church in the right meaning of the word," but to found a congregation independent of Episcopal control or supervision.

Sir.—Having read some remarks in your paper respecting St. Thomas' Church, which was burnt in the last fire, I shall feel obliged by your allowing me to avail myself of the same channel for the purpose of voicing the subject.

In the first place, I would observe that because an individual erects a building of particular construction, and allows it to be used for the purpose of Divine worship, he does not necessarily, in the right meaning of the word build a "Church." Church, like the Scotch term Kirk, is derived from the Greek word *Kuriakos*, and signifies "Belonging to the Lord," "The Lord's House." The building called St. Thomas Church never did "belong to the Lord"; it was always the private property of Mr. Thomas Molson, liable to be applied to any, or no use, as he might choose at any time; and avowedly, as he told me himself, kept by him in his own hands, because he wished, respecting the services in it, I feel grateful to him, in common with those who benefitted by it, for the use of the building in time past; and never for an instant question Mr. Molson's right to lay out his money as he pleases, and to offer the use of any building he may erect, on whatever terms he may think best. But, as I understand that he originally contemplated that it should be open in common for ministers of all denominations; as he only suffered us to use it; not without interference, and subject to the withdrawal of his permission at any time and now, if he intends to rebuild, will continue the same system,—really, I think, it is not unreasonable that we should be desirous of obtaining a Church for the celebration of Divine service, and not continue on such terms to retain on sufferance the use of a private edifice. Such an arrangement, from the very nature of it, could never have been intended to be permanent; and I should imagine that no congregation, or minister of any denomination, would be willing to perpetuate it. I called on Mr. Molson, immediately after the fire, before taking any measures for supplying the loss, to enquire what his intentions were. Considering that he would not wish to make use of the money received for his insurance on St. Thomas's for any secular purpose, I suggested, as there was likely always to be some difficulty in raising a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the clergyman in that poor district, that he would leave us to build the Church, as best we could, and that he should appropriate the proceeds of his insurance towards an endowment;—that I had not the least wish to interfere with the nomination of the Incumbent, which I was willing to leave in his hands upon his providing such an endowment; but that then the Church should be regularly consecrated, and his power of interference cease after exercising his right of nomination upon vacancies. This he was not inclined to do; and he said that, if he did anything, he should rebuild the Church, and hold it as before. Then I answered, "I suppose we must do the best we can for ourselves." He replied, "I suppose you must." We have since received an offer of a site for a Church from Mrs. Aylwin; and Judge Aylwin has provided at least £1000 towards the building, and £75 per annum, during his life, towards the maintenance of the clergyman, provided that we have a Church regularly consecrated, and that the clergyman, appointed to it, has charge of that district. Others, also, have promised their support, and I have no doubt of our accomplishing our purpose. In conclusion, I must observe that I cannot allow any weight to Mr. McGinn's objection, contained in a letter recently published, and commented on by you, since he

candidly told me, a few days ago, that he could not call himself a churchman; that he had attended at St. Thomas's for some time past, but that if there was another minister of any other denomination officiating in any other public worship, where he thought he could hear the Gospel (that is according to his definition of it) more truly preached, he should leave us to-morrow. I have no wish to blame him for acting according as his conscience directs him; but while he may conscientiously wish to have an Independent or any other congregation, not subject to Episcopal authority, assembled in a building erected on the site of the old St. Thomas's Church, he is hardly justified in finding fault with Churchmen for wishing to take advantage of the liberal offers made to them, in order to obtain "a House of God" in which to celebrate Divine service, according to the ritual of the Church of England.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. MONTREAL.

Montreal, August 2, 1852

Sincerely do we trust that the Christian munificence of Judge and Mrs. Aylwin will meet with many imitations, and that St. Thomas' Church will be rebuilt on an orthodox and canonical basis. Thus good will come out of an apparent evil. Had the late anomalous structure not been burned, the chances are that the congregation worshipping in Mr. Molson's Church, might, in process of time, have been seduced to join the ranks of schism. As matters now stand, there is every reason to hope that they will be placed under the legitimate and wholesome superintendence of their Bishop, who has acted with a firmness and fidelity becoming his sacred office.

THE ELECTION TO RECTORIES.

In our last issue we published "the Act" which places the Rectories in the hands of the Church Society. It will also be noticed that the Church in Australia has proposed a similar law in the draft of the Canons which have been submitted to the Archbishop. Now, as this Act confers a great privilege on the Church Society, we venture to suggest a prudent and safe course of procedure to be followed in the filling up of vacancies.

The Society being composed of a large number of the Clergy as well as laity, it would be an unpleasant duty for either party to nominate a single Priest, we would therefore urge the adoption of the Scriptural plan of election, and allow the clerical and lay members to nominate three Priests by ballot, and that these be then sent to the Bishop, in order that he may select one for the office. This is the usual course observed by many societies in the election of their officers, and we hope to see the plan adopted in our society.

"THE COLOURED POPULATION."

The communication of our Reverend correspondent Alpha, on another page, is deserving of serious consideration; and we earnestly trust that it may have the effect of directing public attention to a matter of such consequence to the advance of our holy religion.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION at Toronto, on Sunday the 10th October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at nine o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual testimonials and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

The Rev. C. B. Pettit begs to acknowledge the receipt of £8 16s. from a few members of the Church at Grimsby, towards the completion of the Church in the Township of Arthur, and also 10s. from Mr. William H. Pettit, of Oakville, towards the same.

THE COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the *Patriot*.

The whole house consists of 84 members of which 83 are given above. One seat (Niagara) is yet vacant, owing to the double return of Mr. Hincks; that honorable gentleman having been elected for two places.

According to the above list, there are 43 Ministerialists and 40 Oppositionists, giving the Ministry a majority of 3, in a full house. It is intended that Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald should be the Speaker; which will reduce the ministerial majority to 2. But on the other hand, it is stated that the member of Essex has been bound in *silk*, and that the member for Hamilton has been pretty well *steamed*; and that although both Hon. gentlemen, will maintain their positions; yet, that neither of them will vote against the Government, upon any question that may effect its stability. Should this be so, of course the Government will have a majority of four in a full house.

If the "*grit*" members of the administration, (Rolph and Cameron,) yield the Reserves and Rectories, and the separate School question, (as indeed we are well assured they have already done), then such men as Wright of Ontario, Hart-

man of North York, Smith of Durham, Mackenzie, of Haldimand, Christie of Wentworth, &c., will have to array themselves in opposition to the administration; but their places may be again supplied by other members, drawn from the present opposition ranks.

That Colonel Prince has got a *silk gown* is certain in *esse*. This is fact No. 1

Let us now see members 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, in *petto*, i.e. facts within the breast, or yet held in reserve.

No. 2. John Sandfield Macdonald is to be the Speaker, which puts his own opposition aside, and secures the votes of the members for Stormont, Dundas, Prescott and Cornwall. This is the grand *salvo*, administered to the wounded pride and professional degradation of the member for Glengary, for being kicked out of the Attorney Generalship.

No. 3. Sir Allan McNab is to be Chairman of the Railroad Board; which is to be — *But in this hope, the gallant Knight will be disappointed, as we know!*

No. 4. No Bill is to be passed upon the subject of the Clergy Reserves; but all matters of legislation are to remain *in statu quo*, until Sir John Mackintosh grants permission.

No. 5. Mr. Joseph C. Morrison is to be instructed to institute proceedings, to test the validity of the Rectories; and the Right Reverend the Bishop of Toronto is to be furnished with means to defend the suit so instituted, together with the final reference to the law authorities in England. Until they decide, the whole question is to rest *status quo ante bellum*, or in the state in which both parties were before the war of agitation commenced.

No. 6. The separate School clauses in the Provincial Act are to be maintained, and the Protestant as well as Roman Catholic Clergy, are to have the control and direction of the education of their own people.

No. 7. The Legislative Council is to be rendered an elective body.

No. 8. The electric principle is to be applied to several local situations, the gift of which is at present in the Government.

No. 9. Steam arrangements are to be perfected, to connect Toronto with Liverpool; in summer via Montreal and Quebec, and in winter via Montreal and Portland.

No. 10. The Trunk Railway from Quebec westward is to be immediately undertaken.

The 19th has not yet arrived—the Ministerial programme has not been promulgated—but a little bird behind the scenes, has whispered to us, *what is coming*.

The dwelling house of Mrs. Culph, Clinton, was destroyed by fire on the night of Sunday, the 26th ultimo, and sad to relate, a boy 16 months of age, perished in the flames.

On Thursday last, the son of Mr. Macalee, of Port Credit, fell from one of the piers into the lake and was drowned.

A fire occurred at Quebec on the 13th ult., in a cabinet workshop, in St. Paul Street, which destroyed a good deal of property, and two unfortunate men met with serious disasters in jumping from a high window—the one breaking his leg, the other his back.

The French and Canadian residents in New York have contributed the sum of £1000 to the Montreal sufferers.

This week there will be congregated on the great Manitowaning Island, in Lake Huron, thousands of Indians of various tribes, with their Chiefs, to receive their annual presents from the British Government.

The *Patriot* says that J.G. Bowes, Esq., and F. Widder, Esq., have been appointed by the Local Committee of the Provincial Agricultural Association to proceed to Quebec to invite His Excellency the Governor-General to attend the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition in this city.

ARRIVAL OF THE "FRANKLIN."

New York, Aug. 16.

The *Franklin* arrived at 7 o'clock, this evening, with 4 days later news—120 passengers, and 600 tons freight, with valuable French goods. Among the passengers are S. C. Gondrich, U. S. Consul at Paris, bearer of despatches from Paris.

ENGLAND.—The Queen was to leave for Antwerp on Saturday. One hundred and seventeen vessels were up in the United Kingdom for Australia. Trade at Manchester has somewhat slackened.

FRANCE.—Petitions were circulating in several of the departments in favour of the establishment of the hereditary Empire.

It is reported that the official announcement of the marriage of the President would be made in a few days. The election for Council General has resulted in favour of the government.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Gazette declares the reported secret convention of the Northern Powers a fabrication.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

Halifax, August 16.

The Steamship *Canada*, with Liverpool dates to the 7th, arrived here this evening.

Cotton dull and 1½d. lower. The report of the Potatoe rot caused more animation. Prices had advanced 1d to 2d per 70 lbs. on wheat and 6d on flour. Indian Corn, owing to Potatoes being pressed on the market was dull. Quotations are U. S. red, and mixed

white, 5s 10d to 6s; white 6s 10d to 6s 2d; Western Canal Flour 20s to 20s 6d; St. Louis and Ohio 20s to 21s. McMillan & Co. quote 3d on wheat and 6d to 9d advance on flour on the above.

A public meeting was to be held in London to devise relief for the Montreal sufferers.

The Belgian States have decided on rejecting the commercial treaty with France.

It is reported that the French have bombarded and occupied Tripoli.

THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

From the *London Times*, July 30.

The whole of the elections being completed, with the exception of Orkney, which place will, in all probability, return a ministerialist, we give a corrected list of the returns, which we believe may be relied upon. The government have a considerable majority—a majority as large as it was said some years ago, any ministry would ever have with the reformed House of Commons—viz., a majority of 56 by the returns of Great Britain, diminished only by 13 from the Irish returns.

ANALYSIS.		
	Ministerialists.	Opposition.
Great Britain.....	301	245
Ireland.....	46	59
Total.....	347	304

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL.

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

The following is a copy of Mr. Gladstone's Bill to explain and amend the laws relating to the Church in the Colonies:—

Whereas doubts exist as to the rights of the Bishops, Clergy, and lay persons inhabiting the colonial possessions of her Majesty, and being in communion with the Church of England, in regard to the management of their internal ecclesiastical affairs; and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that, under certain restrictions, they should be suffered to make regulations for the said management by agreement among themselves: He it declared and enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that—

1. No statute, law, rule, usage, or other authority of the United Kingdom shall be construed or shall extend to prevent any such Bishop of any diocese in the colonies enumerated in the schedule (A) to this annexed, or in any other colony which her Majesty shall, as hereinafter provided, have declared by order in Council to fall within the operation of this Act, together with his Clergy, and the lay persons of the diocese, being declared or *bona fide* members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same, from meeting together from time to time to make, or from making at such meetings, by common consent, or by a majority of voices of the said clergy and laity, severally and respectively, with the assent of the said Bishop, any such regulations as local circumstances shall in their judgment render necessary for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, or for the holding of meetings, whether on behalf of one such diocese only, or on behalf of more than one such diocese in combination and by mutual agreement, for the said purpose thereafter, subject always, as at this time, in common with all other religious communities, to the authority of the local legislatures respectively, and to such provisions as they may think proper to enact.

2. But it shall not be lawful to impose by any such regulation any temporal or pecuniary penalty or disability, other than loss of the emoluments of any ecclesiastical office or benefice, under any sentence or proceeding affecting the tenure thereof.

3. And no such regulation shall be binding on any person or persons other than the said Bishop or Bishops, and their Clergy, with the lay persons residing within the said colonies, and being declared or *bona fide* members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same.

4. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize any such regulation made in respect of the nomination of Bishops, except upon the consent of her Majesty previously or thereafter signified through one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

5. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize any such regulation which shall touch the subordination of the said Bishops, Clergy, and laity to the See of Canterbury, except upon the consent of the Archbishop of the said See previously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and seal.

6. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize any such regulation which shall direct or allow the Bishop of any diocese to confirm or consecrate, or to ordain, or to license or institute any person to any see, or to any pastoral charge, or other episcopal or clerical office, except upon such persons having immediately before taken the oath of allegiance to her Majesty, and having likewise subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and having furthermore declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer; but if such see, pastoral charge, or episcopal or clerical office, be in a foreign country, then the oath of allegiance need not be required to be taken by such person.

7. And it shall be lawful for her Majesty, if and when she shall think fit, to declare, by order in Council, that this Act shall, from a day to be named in such order, be in force within any other one or more of her Majesty's colonial possessions besides those established in the schedule (A) to this Act annexed, and that this Act shall take effect in the colony or colonies so designated accordingly.

SCHEDULE (A) TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.—Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Western Australia, New Zealand; together with the dependencies of the said colonies respectively.