

the Fathers Dr. Chillingworth brings together? As to Chillingworth's doubts, he gives us no account of them himself; he was a man of piercing and enquiring mind, and he moved up and down seeking here and there for the truth; but, as he says, found no rest for the sole of his foot till he rested upon the rock of the Word of God.

I am not going to undertake a reflection or exposure of all that appears in the production upon which I have offered you these comments: it would be no very herculean task to take the whole to pieces, as it appears to me; but I shall only make a general remark in conclusion, that I agree with the opponent of this writer, in wishing to keep quite clear of charging upon the present clergy and members of the Church of Rome all the faults and enormities of that Church; for the system is to be looked at separately from the persons of its followers. But when its defenders undertake to deny or smooth down all the corrupt practices of the Court of Rome—and all the crimes of Popes, and their usurpations over Kings—and all the vices of their clergy in past ages—and all the horrible blood-thirsty persecutions which their Church has practised and applauded—and all the revolting proceedings of the Inquisition—and all the intrigues and mischievous machinations of the order of Jesuits—with a multitude of other things which it is painful to enumerate,—they are flying in the face of their own writers of high and established reputation, as well as of Protestants; and it would be a most happy thing, in my opinion, if Romanists themselves would look fairly into all this, and begin to think within themselves, whether the system which they have been taught to believe in, as the only true religion under heaven, is really what they have supposed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,  
A SPECTATOR.

Quebec, March 3, 1851.

P.S. This writer wants to make the public here believe that the Irish Roman Catholic priests who have joined the Church of England are the scum of the Priesthood, and disreputable men in both communities. Persons who have opportunities of finding out the fact, will find that those particularly spoken of (as well as others), are exemplary men. As to the case of Mr. B., whom he mentions, I know something of that. Mr. B. was placed upon probation, with a very devoted clergyman of the Church of England, in Canada West, for six months, or thereabouts, before he was employed in the Church of England. But this was not because he brought a bad character from his own Church. He brought with him an unqualified recommendation from the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, who did not know anything of his misgivings about the truth of the Romish system, shewing that he preserved a good character in the Church of Rome up to the time of his coming away. Afterwards, he turned out differently, and was displaced from his charge in the Church of England.

To the Editor of the Church.

Brockville, Feb. 26, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—As your correspondent "Delta," in his letter a few weeks since, upon the necessity of establishing Church Schools, did not content himself with merely pronouncing the Grammar Schools defective in religious training, which was all that was really necessary for his purpose, but gratuitously assailed their literary reputation by directly asserting that they are unequal to the task of qualifying their pupils to enter successfully upon a collegiate course; I trust you will not refuse me, the conductor of a Grammar School, and, therefore, one whose interest must be injured by assertions calculated to lower the standing of my school in the estimation of the public, an opportunity of defending myself from his uncharitable attack—and this I propose to do by showing what was the status of my school at the Christmas Examination, and also by adding a few particulars respecting the pupils who have gone forth from it during the last University year, that is, from October 1849, to October 1850.

First, then, the total number of pupils attending the Brockville Grammar School, at Christmas, was fifty-eight, of whom eighteen were boarders in my house, the remaining forty being day pupils. The first class consisted of ten boys who were tested in all the classics prescribed for matriculation at the University, viz: Homer, Lucian, and Xenophon, in Greek; and Horace, Virgil, Sallust, and Ovids Fasti, in Latin. The next class was one of twelve boys, who were reading those Odes of Horace prescribed for admission to the Law Society. The third class consisted of five boys in the Greek Delectus, and the fourth was a class of twenty, reading selections from Ovid and Casar's Commentaries. The rest of the pupils not included in either of these classes were some just commencing the Latin Delectus, others only beginning the Latin Grammar. In Geometry there were seven prepared in six books of Euclid and deductions therefrom.—Seven more in the first three books, and several others, some in two books, and some in only one book. In Algebra there were twelve pupils, some of whom had carefully read the whole range laid down for entrance at the University, whilst others of them were less advanced. In addition to the above mentioned subjects, they were all examined in History, both ancient and modern, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. &c.

Now, of the pupils who, during the year 1849 and 1850, left the school to pursue their studies elsewhere, one entered the University, obtaining the first Mathematical Scholarship, being at the same time in the first class of Classics. This distinction entitled him to a sum equivalent to £60 per annum for upwards of three years. Two others competed successfully at the Church Theological Institution at Cobourg; the one obtaining a scholarship of the value of £50 per annum, the other a scholarship of £30 per annum, each tenable for four years. Six pupils were admitted as members of the Law Society, all passing very creditable examinations, and I may add that during a period of nearly six years that I have occupied my present position, no pupil of mine has ever failed at an examination.

Having, as I trust, by this statement of facts, rescued my school from the general charge of inefficiency, so wantonly made against it, in common with the rest of the Grammar Schools, I would pass by in silence what your correspondent said about the absence of "distinctive religious training," because no public School open to all denominations could adopt such teaching; but as total silence might be construed into an admission of all that was alleged against us in this respect, I will merely state for myself, that no attempt was ever made directly or indirectly by the Government or Trustees of the School to prescribe what religious instruction I should or should not impart, and that finding the matter left to my own discretion, I adopted, with very slight modification, the course of Scripture training used by an English Grammar School of high standing

where I studied some years prior to going to Cambridge, and to show that religious instruction was not likely to be neglected in it, I may state that its Head-Master (the immediate successor of the celebrated Dr. Lempriere) was a beneficed Clergyman, that three out of five of the Assitant Masters were also in orders—that it was regularly visited by the Bishop of the Diocese, and supported almost exclusively by Churchmen. But in addition to what is taught them at School, such of my pupils as belong to the Church, if boarders, are required by me, and if day boys are of course required by their parents, to attend divine Service every Sunday, where they are catechised and otherwise instructed in the peculiar doctrines and tenets of our Church by the talented Clergymen of our parish.

I am, der Sir, respectfully yours,  
JAMES WINDEAT.

Colonial.

Condensed from the Hamilton Gazette, Feb. 27.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FESTIVAL.

On Tuesday evening last, the members of the Mechanics' Institute held their Annual Festival in the City Hall; it was indeed a brilliant affair, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. The lower part of the building, used as Shambles, having been generously left at the disposal of the Managing Committee, was fitted up at one end as a Refreshment Room, and the other end contained the different curiosities, of which there were not a few. Among the most prominent of the things shown, were two miniature steam engines, owned by Mr. Addison, of this city, who likewise had a circular Railroad and car, which afforded much amusement to the company.

The upper part of the building was most tastefully decorated with flags, banners and emblems, with the Crown and V.R. beautifully done with Gas jets, had a splendid effect.

The Sheriff, accompanied by the President of the Mechanics' Institute, his Worship the Mayor, and W. L. Distin, Esq., went as far as Wellington Square, in order to meet His Excellency, and convey him to the city.

At eight o'clock precisely, the Governor General entered the building, and was escorted to the platform by the before mentioned gentlemen, A. Carpenter, Esq., Master of Ceremonies, and the Managing Committee. He was accompanied by two Aid-de-Camp. Immediately after his entrance, the band struck up the national anthem. Master Robertson then delivered the opening Address in a masterly manner, which elicited deserved applause.

The President said that since he had sat down, a telegraph communication had been handed to him, from the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto, in quarterly meeting assembled, wishing them a joyous evening and prosperity in their undertaking.

His Worship the Mayor then said—that the first Mechanical Festival held in this city, took place in that Hall some two years ago; there were a large number of persons assembled then, but he was glad to perceive a larger attendance on this occasion; there were also a great number of curiosities and articles of mechanical skill at the Festival, but there were a greater amount in the room below. After alluding to the advantages of such institutions in general, and particularly the one at Toronto, he proceeded to detail the present state of the Hamilton Mechanics' Institute, and concluded by returning thanks to the Managing Committee, for their praiseworthy exertions in getting up the Festival.

The Sheriff was next called upon,—he apologised for having written a speech for the occasion.

Sir Allan McNab was then called on,—he said, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen, although I was fully aware when I came here this evening, that I would be expected to say something, I fully anticipated that His Lordship would have first addressed you, but I have now the pleasure of informing you that you will have an opportunity of hearing one of the ablest and most learned speeches you have ever had the pleasure of listening to. I am happy to have an opportunity of again meeting the Mechanics of the City of Hamilton, for a more noble, industrious and respectable class of Mechanics does not exist on the Continent of America. When I first came here there were only four or five mechanics in the place. We had one blacksmith who was horse doctor and head man of the place, if we wanted any thing done; you all know him, it was David Fairly. (Cheers.) We had one carpenter, his name was Bachelor, but ladies I assure you he was not a bachelor for he had a large family. But look at the number of mechanics now in this city, I regard them as the main stay of the community, for they can do far better without the rich than the rich can do without them. If we look to the learned professions who do we see them filled by, but by the sons of mechanics. If we look to the Legislative Council, our House of Lords, we see there men who were once mechanics, but who by their industry and intelligence have raised themselves, and been returned year after year to Parliament, and at last have been selected by her Majesty to fill that high and important office; it is one of the great blessings of the Constitution, which I trust we shall long maintain. We live in a country which I believe has no parallel on this Continent, where for instance will you see a place which has grown so rapidly as our own good city, excepting Buffalo.—When there were only 150,000 inhabitants in this Province the Welland Canal was projected, and in the same year the Erie Canal was commenced. It is sometimes said that we are not improving as fast as the States; the people saying so never think for a moment that the States are nearly 100 years older than we are. In the year 1816 there was only one steamer on Lake Ontario, but look now how many we have, and what a magnificent sight they are to behold. When Hamilton will have accomplished what she was the first to project, the Great Western Railroad, she then will be the Buffalo of this country, and she will have gained immortal credit, which she will hand down to posterity. It is true that occasionally we have our little rows, and squabbles, and misunderstandings, but we soon get over them, and then we shake hands and are as good friends as ever. His Lordship will admit, I am convinced, from the specimen before him this evening, that our wives cannot be surpassed, but I hope that our daughters can, and will be, matched, for I am sure they will be right lucky chaps that will do it.

W. L. Distin, Esq., and J. Williams, Esq., both addressed the assembly at considerable length, and to very good effect, after which

His Excellency the Governor General rose and said,—Ladies and Gentlemen, a moment before Sir Allan McNab rose, he asked me if he had liberty to say, that during the evening I would address you, I replied that I had full confidence in him, and that he

might say anything he pleased, but I could not at the moment have supposed that he would have made such an unwarrantable assertion as to have stated, that I would give you one of the ablest and most learned speeches you had ever heard; if it were for no other purpose than to prove to you its incorrectness and to give it a flat contradiction I would appear before you at the present time. But there was another remark which he made that I cannot let pass without noticing it, it was a noble sentiment, that although "they had their rows and squabbles, and misunderstanding, yet they soon got over them, and they then shook hands and were as good friends as ever." I honour such sentiments and shall ever cultivate them, (he here turned round and presented his hand to Sir A. McNab, amidst the most rapturous applause.) I am glad I am with you this night, although I have had one of the hardest rides, or perhaps, as our facetious friend Mr. Williamson would say, the softest ride, I ever had in my life, but I am fully repaid for my journey, by meeting such an assemblage here, and I assure you that if ever I have been lukewarm in my advocacy for Railroads, I shall after this day be one of their warmest advocates. I have listened to the speeches this evening with much attention and gratification, I have also looked on the different objects around the room with interest, but I am most happy in seeing this meeting graced by so many of the ladies, and although I cannot go the length of some of the resolutions which I saw by the papers, passed at a meeting of the Fair Sex, somewhere in the neighbouring states, yet I must say that I always conceived the Ancients showed great discernment when they represented the God of Wisdom, by a woman.

Although my journey to-day has been in some degree rather a disagreeable one, yet I doubt whether I could have done anything better than pay a visit to this rapidly increasing city, whose growth, industry and intelligence are unsurpassed by any in the Province. On my first visit to this place, I came for a great Provincial purpose, and to meet persons from all parts thereof; I now come for the second time to be present at the Mechanics' Festival, and to have a friendly chat with them. The great and noble project emanating from the consort of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in getting up a Jubilee, is now the all-engrossing topic in every part of the world, and already has it had the effect of subduing party contentions, soothing down animosities, and even of allaying the sound of the War Trumpet; the invitation of the greatest Sovereign of the age is being answered from every country and from every clime, and all nations are sending forth their labour to the world's Metropolis, to be exhibited in the Chrystal Palace, which has been raised as it were by fairy fingers; but what is to be learnt from this great exhibition of all nations, not so much from its grandeur, splendour, magnificence and unsurpassed extent as what must be apparent to all, the heartfelt wishes of the projector to make it tend to the enjoyment and advancement of the working classes of the community.

All persons of reflection, and all classes of thinkers, must pronounce this one of the most noble and chivalrous of projects, because it is the embodiment of an honest and hearty belief in the true dignity of labour. If such things are going on in the Old World, it is no time for the Mechanics' Institute here to droop or languish, but all must put forth their energies for its advancement, and in this particular I am sure that there can be only one opinion.

I remember a great debate which took place in Sheffield between Lord Mahon and Mr. Roebuck, and which had a very beneficial effect, it was "Whether the mechanic derived more benefit from general reading than from studying one subject exclusively."—The can be no doubt that the greatest number of persons resorted to the library, go there for the purpose of general reading, and that great benefit is the result; while on the other hand if a person devotes his studies altogether to one branch of Science, be he a mechanic or artisan, having the advantage of good lectures, he may advance to the most eminent positions in society. One of the most able geologists in Scotland, was originally a quarryman, who learnt his first lesson in geology while labouring among the stones of the quarry. When the President called on me with the invitation to attend here this evening, he said something about long speeches which I have just thought of, I will not therefore detain you much longer; there is one subject which I would wish to bring before your notice, it is the wonderful discoveries which have been made, during the last half of this century, in physics, and the tendency to direct the resources of the learned into this great branch of science. Some persons view this science with great alarm and distrust as leading the unlearned into materialism and infidelity but I have one great argument against such a view in the quarryman I before allude to, who is not only a believer, but a strong defender of the truths of the Gospel; yet still it would be rash to affirm that there was no ground for apprehension, that some will not remove, in their minds, the Creator from His own works.—but there will be no danger of falling into such an error if they will but remember the first cause of all things, and keep in view the great principle that no extension of the finite can bring us nearer to the infinite.

We are just after commencing on the second half of this century, which has abounded with marvellous discoveries, and we know not what the end of it may bring us,—we are, as it were, like the shipwrecked mariner whose vessel has gone to pieces leaving him afloat on the fragments to cling to on the ocean's broom, surrounded on every side by a shoreless sea, whose billows ever keep rolling on, but safety still awaits us if we will but remember and trust Him whose name is "I am that I am."

His Excellency being the last speaker, the centre of the Hall was immediately afterwards cleared, when dancing commenced, in which Lord Elgin and Sir A. N. Macnab, took a part; the amusement was kept up for some time after the small hours commenced, when all retired highly delighted with the entertainments of the evening, and expressing the fervent hope that when they next met on a similar occasion it might be in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—The Hamilton Spectator of the 26th ult., contains a long letter signed a "Traveller," in which there was a description given of a most atrocious attack made on a settler in Tuscorora, named Fraser, by a party of Tuscorora Indians, headed by a half Indian, half African, named Levi Turkey, on the 17th ult. It seems that a party of Indians were encamped near Fraser's house, celebrating one of their pagan orgies—the burning of the white dog. Some of the party came to Fraser, who is a tavern-keeper, for whiskey, which was freely given to them. But a bad feeling having existed for some time previous between the Indians and the white settlers, the Indians now commenced to vent their spite

by breaking the furniture of the house. They subsequently struck Fraser on the head with an axe, and knocked him senseless to the ground; while down, they commenced to inflict other injuries upon him, and when his mother-in-law an aged woman, interfered to protect him, they beat her also in an inhuman manner. They literally broke every piece of furniture they could lay their hands upon, and rendered the house a complete wreck. The next house in the settlement being some distance from Fraser's, it was near noon on the following day before the outrage became known to the settlers. A Doctor was called in to see Fraser and his mother-in-law, and after examining their wounds he pronounced them seriously but not fatally injured. A magistrate having been requested to attend, took the depositions of Mr. Fraser and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cameron, and warrants were immediately issued for the apprehension of the guilty parties, but none of them, we regret to say, have since been arrested. Not content with breaking the furniture and assaulting the inmates, the depredators carried off a barrel of pork, a tub of butter, a writing desk containing fifty-five dollars, and several other articles. The Spectator, alluding to the occurrence, says:—"We presume that these outrages are in a great measure to be accounted for by the encouragement which the Indians have received from the Government: but we must warn the parties concerned that the settlers threaten retaliation, and that a repetition of such barbarous occurrences will in all probability end in bloodshed.—Colonist.

A prodigious specimen of the bald eagle was captured last week at St. George. Some carrion being thrown into a field, a fox was found to pay his nightly visits thereto, and a trap was laid for his capture. In the morning an eagle was seen suddenly to descend to the spot where the trap was set, and immediately to rise with the machine, weighing over four pounds, attached to his leg. Although encumbered with such a weight, the gallant bird sprang lightly into the air, but not so fleetly as a rifle ball, which sped after him, and sealed his fate. From wing to wing the enormous bird measured fully nine feet.—Galt Reporter.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE ICE.—This is an event anxiously watched for every year, because it often is attended with ruinous disasters, and entails heavy injuries upon the vessels in our harbour. Last Monday, the ice suddenly broke up, and we regret to add, that one vessel, "The Annexation," owned by our enterprising fellow townsman, Mr. Crabb, was completely crushed out of the harbour, and drifted behind the South pier. The inhabitants, with praise-worthy alacrity turned out, and succeeded, for fortunately the weather was fine, in hauling her into port again. Another vessel belonging to Captain Rowan was completely smashed, and there is nothing but her deck remaining attached to the wharf. The good vessel "Emily," Capt. Hay, stood it bravely and sustained no damage. The bridge over the Mailand was a good deal damaged and lost several of its timbers, and we have heard that the new bridge near Mr. Benjamin Miller's Mill was also injured.—Huron Loyalist.

The Board of Ordnance, Bytown, have assented to an application, by a committee of citizens, for a site on which to erect a Protestant General Hospital.

SACRILEGE!—On Tuesday evening, St. Peter's Church, Springfield, was forcibly entered, and a surplice and various prayer books stolen therefrom. A man has been apprehended on strong suspicion of being the perpetrator, and transmitted to the Jail at Toronto.—Streetsville Review.

A manufactory of Saleratus has been commenced at Woodstock.

A Gang of thieves, numbering five, have been arrested about Napanee.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD.—The Surveyors engaged on this line, have, we understand, progressed eastward about twelve miles, and are continuing their survey onward, previous to commencing a survey of the western route by the banks of the Humber, and thence through the Oak Ridges.—We are informed that it is the intention to run three experimental lines before deciding upon the one on which ground should be broken, and the spirit of rivalry now manifested by the different townships east and West in favour of the Railroad, and the liberality of their respective offers, is ample evidence of a due appreciation on their part, of the advantages which they hope to derive from a completion of the undertaking, which may now fairly be counted upon and considered effected.—Patriot.

A young lad son of Mr. Hemmelwood of Beverly, was pitched out of a wagon which he was driving, and thrown headlong under the wheels which passed over his head, crushing the skull, and forcing out the brain.

A great reduction has been made in the Cobourg Harbour dues.

An unoccupied and detached frame cottage in Elm Street, opposite to the House of Industry, was destroyed by fire early on Friday morning. It was the property of Mr. Close, painter and its destruction is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The property was insured in the New-York Protection Company.—Patriot.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 28th February, 1851.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER:—No. 1.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct the formation of one Additional Battalion of Militia in the City of Toronto, comprising that part of St. Patrick's Ward, East of the College Avenue, to be styled the "Seventh Battalion of Toronto Militia."

The limits of the Fourth Battalion, Toronto, will comprise that part of St. Patrick's Ward, West of the College Avenue.

No. 2.—Lieutenant Colonel George Denison, of the 4th Battalion, Toronto Militia, is permitted to retire from the Militia Service, retaining his rank in that Force; and His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to express his high sense of the long and zealous service in the Militia of that Officer.

By Command,

D. MACDONELL, Lt. Col.  
Deputy Adj. General of Militia.

THE POST OFFICE.—We hear that the new Postmaster-General entered on his duties with the earnestness and alacrity which were expected from him. Already have cuts for the cheap postage stamps been determined upon, and the work placed in the