THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1845.

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Our New Church; or Godliness and Unity.

to share. To all we cordially wish the enjoyment of of the interpretation we have affixed to them. will be followed by perpetual brightness and undimmed | Anglican branch of the Church Universal maintains. glory; when the crown shall succeed to the cross; and

will be swallowed up in vision. warfare, -heavy as are the trials which, in Church evidence enough in the tale itself that it was written

prospects of our holy and Apostolic Church,—in the to advance at the same time the cause of practical principles which it is every day our privilege to wit- that both the Mother Country and her Colonial ness, -in the hold and supremacy which she is fast dependencies, would be happier and better, if not only gaining over the hearts of the "children of this world," every parish, but every dwelling, contained a "Henry and the brightening promise that exists that, brought Howard." Besides all other great religious and pracinto union and communion with the Saviour through tical advantages from such a multiplication of sound her instrumentality, they shall, in the highest and Churchmen, we should, by such an acquisition, be as the same kind, there would be neither wish nor opportupurest sense, become "children of the light." At the same time, we cannot be insensible to the efforts the one hand, as from the spiritual despotism of the uniter, from his spoils of the chace, had collected a quantity of sinews taken from the bodies of wild animals. the violence of avowed enemies, and to the coldness by the Banner and his party, on the other. of many professing friends; to the revilings and blasphemies in which the one indulge against her, and to the cold and calculating and selfish policy which others, ostensibly her children and adherents, are willing to adopt in regard to her, if the opposition of foes

can be for the moment averted. It matters little to ourselves individually that, in the prosecution of a great duty and under the sense of a high responsibility, we should be branded with opprobrious epithets and made the subject of bitter revilings. This is a light trial, when set against the satisfaction we derive from contemplating the decided and steady increase of the legitimate influence of the and steady increase of the legitimate influence of the his zeal, ability, and learning, to discharge the exalted Church: viewing this, and cheered as we must be by function to which he has been called. The parishioners, this, we can afford to smile at the allegations of such to whom he has become endeared by numerous successive the journals for instance as the Banner of Toronto, that their loss. The last public act of liberality on his part that, at partial periods of the year, the supply of game of

conscious, - and we believe such opponents are also, a short time past, on account of temporary indisposition, —of being straightforward and honest in the declara-tion of our sentiments; and if popery consists in expected that he will take the opportunity of publicly informing his parishioners of the intended change." opposing Romish heresy and assumption on the one Woolmer's Exeter Gazette. hand, and in plainly and fearlessly setting it forth to the world in all the deformity of its characteristic features, and in developing the sinfulness and injury of the multiform character of Protestant dissent, on the other hand, then are we content to be called popish or any thing else that such adversaries please.

We can bear all this with great equanimity, in the consciousness of purity of motive and soundness of pure religion. intention. It matters not what the malevolent may allege, or the weak-minded may suspect, as long as we know that we are doing our duty,-acting up to the spirit, and seeking to develop the genuine principles of our Reformed Catholic Church, -and erring, if we do err, with such luminaries of our common faith as a Hooker, a Hammond, a Hall, and a Jeremy Taylor.

And yet we are conscious that we have much, in our editorial capacity, for which to crave indulgence at the hands of our readers. Weakness and frailty is the lot of our common mortality; and the peculiar toils and trials of an Editor are often such as to bring more prominently and painfully into view the weak-ness and the frailty which pertain to us all. We have already been but too successful; and I would at would not wilfully offend any; but without meaning or wishing to breathe a syllable, or drop an expression, which could wound one sensitive heart or touch a which could wound one sensitive heart or touch a shewn in a clearer light by previously taking a glance at cannot use,—and that no man in his senses will peril his chord of grief in the bosom of any Christian brother, their proceedings in more worldly matters. In these our existence or his freedom for the possession of any luxury we are bound to waive any thing like compromise in senses unfortunately are more acute than they generally setting forth the high requirements of Christian truth, are in spiritual things; and as this miserable system, no but despite the yearnings of individual sympathy and affection, earnestly to contend, as we are constantly human and divine, I think its effects upon religion will wont to pray, that "all who profess and call themselves | Christians, may hold the faith in the unity of the spirit,

With this design, I would now call your attention to in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life."

asperities of our Editorial pilgrimage. But we are in the estimation of our public men. The peculiar kind of theoretic reasoning, which is distinctive of the economic at liberty to select merely the flowery and the not at liberty to select merely the flowery and the sunny spots; we must traverse also, if duty calls us, thought of all who embrace it, and is apparent in almost what so great a master of the economical philosophy the rugged way, the craggy rock, the dashing torrent. every department of the State, but in the free trade ques-We look to, and trust in, Him who alone guides the tion alone does it appear plain and unvarnished. It is better, therefore, to begin with this before we proceed to wandering and strengthens the weak: we pray for that direction in all our pilgrimage, and trust we may, in tial rather than tangible. the last conflict, through the dark valley of the shadow of death, have his rod and his staff to comfort us.

innocence and virtue; they have only assailed the body; your scheme it is to accomplish the ruin of the soul. Is it not enough that you do not yourselves serve the God for whom you were made? (this is what the early champions of the faith, the Tertullians and the early champions of the faith, the Tertulians and the Cyprians, said in former days to the Pagan oppressors of the faithful, and must the very same complaint issue with justice from our lips against Chrisplaint issue with justice from our lips against Chrisplant issue with justice from our lips a the early champions of the faith, the Tertullians and when perused only at intervals and in detached pieces; the Cyprians, said in former days to the Pagan op- for expressions and opinions which, standing isolated, pressors of the faithful, and must the very same com- appear faulty or exceptionable, are frequently corrected

the most unreasonable, to the votaries of the world; It would appear, then, to us that the whole bearing you excuse their violent passions: excuse, did I say? of the argument in which the passage referred to by You extol them in the irregular appetites of their our correspondent occurs, as well as the work itself in guish by honourable titles their most unworthy vices:
the righteous and faithful soul; the servant of the living and true God; is the only creature under hearth with the receives from you no indulgence, and enven which receives from your unmingled derision and reproach. The dures your unmingled derision and reproach. The the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the dures your unmingled derision and reproach. The be most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the during the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the most improper and unkind to exclude even the cortain, purchase ours if we can afford them the cheapest rate.

We must remember that their primary law is a pure abstraction, admitting of no qualification or restriction and the show display before the public eye that their primary law is a pure that demnation is pronounced; the mania of gambling has its declared partisans, -and the phrensy is permitted; any terms of spiritual agreement with Rome, unless ambition is encircled by its parasites and its slaves, - | she first became "cleansed from her filthiness," and and these are rewarded with popular applause; sen- adopted-what the Anglican Church berself adopted suality claims its victims and its altars, -and its pre- in the sixteenth century -a reformation of her errors, tensions are not disputed; covetousness has its idola- and a return to the pure and simple model of the

all the passions, in short, like so many sacrilegious This we conceive to be fully implied in the passage divinities, have their peculiar shrines and services, with- in question, though it might not be considered necesout giving offence; whilst the Lord of all things and sary that it should be distinctly expressed. Nay, what the Sovereign of mankind alone in the whole universe, is more common, in reference to rotestant divisions, and God alone upon the earth, is either entirely neg- than to express the hope and prayer that they may put | but can hardly say yes. lected, or is served with danger to his worshippers, away their differences, and become one? what more common than thus to express ourselves in reference especially to the religious divisions within the British Empire? But it does not appear to us, in urging such an abandonment of differences and return to union, necessary to affirm distinctively and positively that, amongst the parties thus united, there must be union of sentiment, agreement in doctrine, consent and uniformity in discipline, government, and worship .-Without this, the very notion of unity is destroyed: The Book of Remembrance.

Translations from French Divines.

Translations from French Divines.

Translations from French Divines. only have existence in the imagination; the first breath from a state of nature as to be desirous of procuring of opposition would put it to flight, and discord, with something more than he can obtain by his own exertions all the seeming concord, would be rife and extravagant

our readers will permit us most heartily and warmly excepted against are fairly and naturally susceptible We this and many future happy New Years, -years cordially wish, -and it is the sentiment of our Church marked, especially, by growth in grace and a saving as breathed in all her services,—that the whole body the prevailing free trade dogmas from his principles. knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ,-years eviden- of believers may be one; but we know of no way, of cing, as they roll by, a greater ripeness and meetness no practicable means, by which that happy union can for that great change when heaven's peace shall suc- be effected, unless by the adoption universally of that state of nature. Let us admit that it is philosophical to ceed to earthly buffetings; when clouds and darkness Scriptural foundation of truth and order which the draw a conclusion from the latter and apply it to the for-

While upon this subject, we may take occasion to expressions above referred to occur, was not, as the Toronto Banner has lately taken occasion to assert, It is a condition of our being as pilgrims and stran- Toronto Banner has lately taken occasion to assert, We have much to be thankful for in the success and soundness and consistency of Church principles, and broader and fuller development of her sanctifying godliness. Nor can we have an hesitation in saying, which are making to humble and overthrow her; to religious democracy which is sought to be introduced

> Our readers in New Brunswick will be glad to perceive, from the following extract, that the arrangements for erecting that Province into a separate Diocese have now been completed, and that a Bishop has actually been nominated to the new see :-

"The Rev. Prebendary Medley, Vicar of St. Thomas's, we are heretical, jesuitical, and popish. "After the manner which they call heresy," we are content and happy to "worship the God of our fathers:" as for the jesuitizing with which we are stigmatized, we are the jesuitizing with which we are stigmatized, we are Rev. Prebendary, who has been absent from his cure for Rev. Prebendary, who has been absent from his cure for the stigmatized and popish. "After the was an offer, in consequence of the ancient parish church having become ill-adapted for the accommodation of the inhabitants, to contribute one-half the expense of rebuilding it,—which offer, however, was not accepted. The Rev. Prebendary, who has been absent from his cure for chase only by sacrificing his supply of food. Were this to run short, he would have nothing to offer in exchange

These will be gratifying tidings to the Churchmen of New Brunswick; and the establishment of the endanger his possession of whatever he might esteem to Episcopate in that important and loyal portion of her be the prime necessary of life. Hence a third and most Majesty's dominions, is the harbinger, we trust, of the wider extension there of the kingdom of Christ and the more permanent reign of the grace and truth of

Our Collector has proceeded upon his tour Eastwards, as intimated in our last few numbers. We trust his reception will be every where satisfactory.

Communications.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Toronto, 23d December, 1844. Sir.—I have been prevented by illness from addressing you for some weeks past. At the close of my last letter very shortly alluded to the exertions which were making by the disciples of the economical philosophy to break matter from what point it starts, inevitably comes to the e made much more apparent if we take a wider view of

the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life."

Time, we trust, will wear away more and more the free trade system, which is flourishing with such success an alteration in the Charter of the Bank of England. No other manifestations, in which its influence is consequen-

In my last letter I mentioned that "the distinguishing admissible, and that quality is the best, whereas the law rule and principle" of this philosophy "is to reason up-wards till it forms a pure abstraction,—an abstraction as naked and isolated as any axiom in mathematics; and We are much obliged by the communication of Δ ; then, turning the argument downwards, to make every rency differ from the question as to other commodities, if for if a correspondent as judicious and able as he, thing which is practical in mind, body, or relation, bend the two first and most evident limitations which I have forms a conception of any article introduced into this or give way to each conclusion which can be drawn from this pure abstraction." Such is precisely the way in except in comparison with another which is of canal conception of any article introduced into this pure abstraction." paper which may not have similarly struck ourselves, which the free trade philosophy is constructed. It is better, for the present, to understand by the term "free trade philosophy is constructed and the present of suitable quality, in what respect can the law for other ot forms a conception of any article introduced into this pure abstraction." Such is precisely the way in except in comparison with another which is of equal quapaper which may not have similarly struck ourselves, which the free trade philosophy is constructed. It is lity; and still more, if nothing can be cheap which is not

simple abstraction, aided by two corollaries which follow of necessity, provided the abstraction be admitted to be tians!) Is not this, I ask, enough? Will you likewise persecute those who do serve him? You will
neither worship him yourselves nor suffer others to do
so. You pardon, day after day, every extravagance,

You pardon, day cheapest. And further, as it is a law of intercourse between nation and nation. And the corollaries which an equal quality; but that, no matter what the quality or they draw from this are, first,—That, as it is the interest price may be, they will take no goods from us but what days gone by, when I laboured with others like yourheart: you discover constancy, fidelity, elevation of soul in their most debasing principles; you distin-

men had, as they thought, established the principle, it that we take nothing from them which, by discouraging was a matter of perfect ease for such muddy brains as our own agriculture, may cause us to want food in a time those of Macculloch, Cobden, and others, to deduce from of peril. it the legitimate results. But the sound common sense of Great Britain has all along seen that there was something rotten in the argument, because, when drawn out to the uttermost, it resulted in something very nearly approaching to a reductio ad absurdum. And yet, the opposition to details, we must ask ourselves whether, from the appearance of "Young England," we can expect any vement against the main principle? I may hope so,

The favourite mode in which the philosophers of this school proceed in framing their abstractions is not by reasoning from the condition of man in a state of society, bound together by reciprocal obligations, and, in addit on to those complicated relations of his own, personal state, powerfully acted upon by the political position of the nation to which he belongs. To reason from the state of man in such a condition as this, would be to clog their abstraction with too many restrictions. The utmost which they could arrive at would be a distinctive abstraction, and any thing distinctive is their utter detestation, because nothing but a pure abstraction would suit the shallowness of their reasoning. They, therefore, uniformly go back to the condition of man when he has just so far emerged in hunting or fishing. In fact, they begin with that sup-posed stage of man's progress when he first feels an The return of a New Year brings with it the usual round of congratulations and kind wishes; and in these congratulations and kind wishes; and in these rally, will perceive then, we trust, that the expressions on readers will negative most heavily and we will negative most heavi and in his reflecting mind, there was still a great proportion of distinctive common sense left, so that it required the monstrous effrontery of Macculloch to revise his works, meddle with his reasoning, and attempt to deduce

Let us, for the present, admit that it is right and legiti-mate to apply to man in a state of society every rule which can be drawn from his rude workings when in a mer without restriction and without qualification. admit all this, and yet it appears to me that no such law as that it is clearly the interest of every man to buy where faith and hope, with all their trials and alternations, notice that the tale of "Henry Howard," in which the he can buy cheapest, can, without extensive qualifications,

gers, that we should experience many vicissitudes of dismay and hope,—of sadness and joy; but frequent doubt, by an assertion so groundless, to throw, if he and weighty as are the causes of grief and distress can, a greater weight of responsibility upon us for the for we are not permitted to suppose that man is so far which we are doomed to experience in this mortal sentiments it contains. There is, surely, internal value. And yet, even in this early stage, it is perfectly evident that every man, in making an exchange, would and State, we are called upon to endure, yet should and published in England; and we ventured upon its look, and look with great attention too, to something els. we be most unthankful not to confess that the brightness is predominant over the gloom, and that hope kindles and illumes even where the clouds are darkest and most threatening.

Hook, and look with great attention too, to sometime he republication here for reasons already stated,—because, without presuming to endorse every expression or opinion it advances, we considered its general tendency to be, to promote, in a plain and popular way, of equal quality, or unless the inferiority in quality was fully compensated by an excess of quantity. Here, then, is one evident limitation. He would not accept the larger quantity unless the quality were the same,—he would not think that he had bought cheapest unless the price were

Again, the prevalence of barter presupposes some dis-tinction of habits and employments, so that one man may catch or produce a superfluity of one thing, and another of another thing. Unless this were the case, there would be nothing to trade with, for, the stocks of all being of Some of these would of course be thick and strong, fitted for making gins and traps for ensnaring the stronger brutes; and others, slender and delicate, fitted for making ets or lines for fishing. Let us now suppose that the hunter should offer to the fisherman a quantity of those sinews in exchange for his fish. Would the latter take them as they were, loosely huddled together, strong and fine mixed up indiscriminately, in exchange for his fish? Evidently no. He would reject the strong and rough ones as being totally useless to him, and would select those which were more delicate, as being alone suited to those which were more delicate, as the strong and rough mentioned, have a tendency to dishearten friends, and give confidence to adversaries.

It is not my purpose to enter upon the arena of contro-

supposed is prompted to exertion chiefly, if not solely, by the desire to procure an ample supply of food for himself and his family. Should the course of the seasons be such to run short, he would have nothing to offer in exchange for a supply, but the right to control his future labour, and therefore the desire of his independence would come in aid of his resolution. History is full of narratives of arbarous tribes who, under the pressure of famine, have sold themselves into slavery. The freeman would, there fore, be particularly cautious that no act of his should necessary limitation,-that no man will regard any thing

as cheaply bought if giving away the return should endanger his supply of food.

I might go much farther, and go on to deduce other limitations, or, in other words, to give increasing distinctions. tiveness to the proposition. But these must suffice for the present, otherwise this letter, already promising to be too long, would be swelled out to an inordinate extent.— It may already appear, Sir, to many of your readers, that I have been taking up both your time and theirs by nsisting upon things so evident as-that a man will accept a greater quantity of any thing for a given exchange only when those articles are of the same quality—or that he will not throw away his means for things which are of no use to him-or that he will not barter his subsistence for any thing less necessary. But, Sir, the habit of leaving out such trifles as these is what I chiefly quarrel with in the economical philosophy. A pure abstraction could not be formed unless they were omitted, and it is by such omissions that the science becomes dangerous.

And the economist will say that all such limitations are necessarily included in his abstract law, that every man will buy where he can buy cheapest. He will say that it is a matter perfectly self-evident, that a bad article can never be worth as much as a good one,—that we do but throw away our money if we buy any thing which we whatever. All this is very well, and if these and many other necessary limitations were always kept in view in their reasoning, I would be the last person to complain. But the simple fact is that they are not kept in view, every thing being thrown aside except the pure abstrac-

In proof of this assertion, I shall refer to but one example, which is within the reach of every one,-Sir an alteration in the Charter of the Bank of England. No one can more highly appreciate the transcendent talents of that eminent man than I do, and yet, in acknowledging affirms to be one of its laws. Throughout that speech he labours to justify his interference with the currency, by explaining that currency is regulated by a law different from that which regulates other commodities. He says that, in currency, one quality, and one quality alone, is

of "buy where you can buy cheapest" applies to all other commodities, and is best worked out by free competition. And yet, in what respect would the question as to cur-

is the interest of every man to buy where he can buy where he can buy the eapest. And further, as it is a law of intercourse tween man and man, so is it also a law of intercourse us if we can supply them at a cheaper rate with goods of the corollaries which an equal quality; but that, no matter what the quality or.

You have hit on a tender cord when you remind me of those wants require; but, that whether they will receive to whom be glory both now and for ever." Amen. them or not, it is essential and above all things important that we take nothing from them which, by discouraging

It is evident at a glance what a change would be made in political science by the simple keeping in view of these plain and even self-evident limitations. The Conservatives of Great Britain have long maintained the battle as regards separate vested interests. Can it be that in "Young England" we may see a prospect of the general question being fairly met? I am afraid that this philoso-

phy has entangled even that party in its meshes.

My letter has already become too long, but I cannot lay down the pen without saying a few words upon the tendency which this very abstraction, that it is a law of science that every man will buy where he can buy cheapest, has to produce the inevitable effect of this philosophy—the breaking up of all government, human and divine For this is a practical subject; and, therefore, if such be a law of science, it must also be a law of nature. If the vill of man be regulated by laws, this is as much a law of nature as any which regulates the growth of plants or the changes of the seasons. And if such be a law of nature, then it follows that no human authority has any right to counteract it. If, therefore, it be a law of nature that every man will buy where he can buy cheapest, no numan power has a right to prevent any man from buyng or paying for the cheapest government which he can get; for, government, being something which is paid for, as much a commodity as currency or any thing else. And the correct conclusion from the admitted premises is, that we have a right to buy any Government which we can buy at the cheapest rate!

Thus, Sir, does it happen, that a man of finished education, of good intentions, of most splendid talents, and the head of a conservative ministry, does, when under the influence of this philosophy, teach the very funda-mental doctrines of Chartism, while he thinks he is distheir labours all the blessings promised to the true sanccussing nothing but the renewal of a Charter to the Bank tuary .- Halifax Times.

I am, Sir, Your obd't serv't.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,-I trust you will pardon my importunity if t this period of more than usual excitement on religious opics, I venture to call in question a statement contained n the 2d column of the last page of The Church, Dec. 13; in which it appears affirmed with too little reservation by the respondent for the Church, in answer to the question Do you think that unity with Rome is desirable? How can you doubt for a moment of unity being desirable The answer, in this and a few following sentences appears to imply that present unity, unconditional, unqualified, and unlimited in extent, is undoubtedly desirable, and that without any reference to differences of opinion or creed. And moreover, that provided only the wholesale assumption of supremacy were somewhat modified, pre-cedency would easily be accorded by the Church of England, by way of acknowledgment for the many advantages received from her in former ages.

It is with a degree of timidity and self-distrust that I venture to call in question, both the soundness of these principles, and the policy of such concessions at such a time. I may however be permitted to ask, in the words of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, "Can two walk together, except they be agreed?" Allow me to put an hypothetical case by way of illustration. Let us suppose that two sisters had been brought up together to mature age under pious parents. Suppose also that one of them should fall into an irregular and disorderly course of life, and even avowedly to reject the authority of the rule of life prescribed by the Author of her being. Would it be sidered desirable under all the circumstances that they should continue to dwell together as before? On which side, I ask, is it likely that a change of sentiment would take place, considering the tendency of "evil communiis to corrupt good manners,"-and which of the two | filled the office of Ranger of Greenwich Park, it probable that the harlot should ever become the bride, the Lamb's wife, the spouse of Christ? What further man himself, I know not. I cannot, however, help feeling that such inadvertent admissions as those I have mentioned, have a tendency to dishearten friends, and

Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis tempus eget,

neither am I prepared to maintain, e contrario, that an union would not under any circumstances be desirable; but I am happily forestalled by the decision of a learned, pious, and venerable dignitary of our truly primitive Catholic and Apostolic Church, who has not long sine declared his conviction, that a union of the Church of England with the Church of Rome under present circumstances, is neither desirable nor practicable.

Your constant reader and subscriber,

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

(For The Church.) ADDRESS OF THE MASTER AND PUPILS OF THE CARADOC ACADEMY TO THE REV. RICHARD FLOOD, A.M., SPOKEN BY MASTER SEABROOK, AT THE EXAMINATION, HELD DECEMBER 20TH, 1844.

Rev. Sir,-We, the Master and Pupils of this Academy, annot allow the present opportunity to pass, without ex-pressing the gratitude we feel, for the lively interest you have always evinced, for so many years, and are still continuing to shew, in the success and prosperity of this Institution: much of which, we are free to acknowledge,

is due to your fostering care and attention. In this latitudinarian age, when mere secular knowledge is superseding the best and surest foundation of all learning,—that of the Holy Scriptures,—we are happy to think, that the very circumstance of your active patronage of this School is, of itself, a sufficient guarantee that it is conducted upon sound Scriptural principles; feeling assured, that the brightest genius, and the greatest proficiency in the arts and sciences, are as nothing, without the sanctifying influences of the Gospel.

We have heard and read of eloquent orations, and elaborate essays, delivered in schools and College halls of our Fatherland, in many of which you have, doubtless Sir, taken an active part, in your youthful days. Such recollections might well have deterred us from making an attempt, even at a plain Address, were we not confident that you will view, with your accustomed indulgence any effort, however feeble, which might give a new fea-ture to the School, especially as our chief aim is to express our thankfulness to the Author of all good, that He has been pleased to cast our lot in so favoured a situation that, even in this distant appendage of the British Crown, -where, unfortunately, the moral and the natural wilder ness bear too close an analogy,-the kind parents of the pupils of this school, (whose goodness we can never reay,) have the satisfaction of sending their children to an Academy where learning is taught upon British principles, -where a reverence for Holy Writ is inculcated, there, in short, they are taught to Fear God,-Honous the Queen, - and have charity towards all men, and that too,

under the superintendence of one of the duly appointed nisters of our national religion. We beg, Sir, that you will be pleased to accept of the compliments of this festive season, in common with the Ladies and Gentlemen who have honoured us with their presence on this occasion. We trust to merit a continu ce of your kindness and condescension, which we have thus imperfectly but sincerely attempted to acknowledge; and our fervent prayer will ever be, that, when you shall have completed a long life of domestic felicity in the bosom of your amiable family, and of usefulness in your holy vocation, you may be called to "enter into the joy of thy Lord."

Signed by W. Livingston on behalf of himself and 29

pupils, 22 of whom are boarders. REPLY.

innocence and virtue; they have only assailed the thing which was either objectionable in itself, or which

RICHARD FLOOD.

To the Editor of The Church.

Port Hope, Dec. 26th, 1844. Rev. and dear Sir;—Permit me to make your valuable burnal the medium of returning my sincere thanks to the Ladies of my congregation, who have kindly presented me with a beautiful Surplice, as a "Christmas of-Sincerely your's,
JONATHAN SHORTT.

Nicholl. Although the day was cold and the wind high, a large concourse from all the neighbouring country attended, to take part in the services of the day, and to witness the raising of the Building, with its lofty tower, on the corners of which were displayed four beautiful banners, presented by the Ladies of Digby, with the motto—Truth, Order, Unity, Peace. In the cavity of the stone were deposited several coins of the present Reign—the last number of the Halifax Times, St. John's Chronicle, and The Church-a copy Discourse of the Lord Bishop, and the Rector's Sermon, upon the text. "There is hope in their end, saith the Lord, that thy children shall return to their own border."—Jeremiah, xxxi. 16, 17. This even has evidently awakened great interest among t e inhabit ants of this destitute part of the parish, and quickened the first love of many a Churchman, which had waxed cold, by long absence from "their own border"- and the work has commenced with many a prayer that the workmen may be rewarded, and that thousands may reap from

Arrival of the Acadia.

We have to announce the arrival of the Steam Packet Acadia, at Boston, on Saturday the 21st of December, bring-ing the English Mail of the 4th December. The Acadia had stormy passage, and during the voyage was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away one of her quarter boats. The news by this arrival is of little striking interest. Socially and politically, all is tranquil in England and throughout the Empire generally. We have selected the following items of intelligence from our English Files.

nitted as Knights Grand Cross of the Order. - John Bull. DEATH OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA .- It is our their site to be built substantial elections for public offices.

o'clock, announcing the melancholy intelligence, which took place at Blackheath a little before one.

Her Royal Highness had taken her accustomed carriage airwas observed, and the medical attendants were immediately summoned, but her Royal Highness continued to grow worse

The Princess Sophia Matilda was the only daughter of

would be most likely to become the proselyte of the other?
The faithful city might indeed become an harlot, but is for life under the Act of the 46th and 47th of George III. This income—though a considerable portion of it was expendconcessions than those I have already adverted to would be required by Messrs. Newman or Ward, or even Dr. rank and dignity, still placed at her disposal a surplus which was most bountfully bestowed upon the poor of the neighbourhood in which she resided. Her patronage of publicand private charities was in every respect worthy of her exhalted station. The order and consistency of her life, the respecta-bility of her establishment, her devout and religious habits, her charity to the needy, present an example rarely equalled. Indeed there is but one feeling of deep sorrow in the neighbourhood of Blackheath at her irreparable loss. By the poor she was familiarly spoken of as our "Good Princess," and by all

classes she was beloved and held in high respect. MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. - At a Cabinet Council held until Tuesday, the 4th of February, and a proclamation was

THE COMING SESSION .- Although many changes have been spoken of as likely to occur in the Ministry, we have not heard | having been removed and deposited in a spacious vault. any authentic rumours of the measures which they are preparing for the approaching meeting of Parliament. We have reason to believe that the new Cabinet modifications, mentioned by the Morning Post, are tolerably correct, with the exception of the appointment of Mr. Cardwell to the office of Vice

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The "Times" has a long article written with its accustomed

ower denouncing the election of the new American President Mr. Polk. The following extract will be perused with interest by our readers :-

"No one in Europe has failed to observe the rapid decline of the United States in public morality and in public estimation, n their policy and their principles as a nation, and in all that renders a people permanently strong and prosperous, during the last few years, and more especially during the accidental administration of Mr. Tyler. The death of General Harrison was indeed in more ways than one a national, and more than a national, calamity; but we had not ceased to entertain the hope that the party which brought him into office four years go would now be strong enough to carry Mr. Clay's election. It appears that the evil has already gone too far. By panderng to the passions of the populace, Mr. Tyler has not only let loose, but instigated the worst tendencies of Democracy To this treaty with Texas, which drove Mr. Van Buren from the field, Mr. Polk may be said to owe his election. Until that question had been brought forward, the name of Polk was unknown except at Alamack's. The Whig candidate has perished in the attempt to stem this fierce current of misdi-rected popular excitement. The Whig party have been beaten when everything depended on the possibility of restoring mode when every thing depended on the possibility of restoring inducerration and probity to the government of the country by their influence; and it is scarcely too much to say, that Texas has already given a President to the Union. If Mr. Polk adherto the pledeges under which his electors are likely to raise him to the chair, he is pledged to a foreign war. The grounds on which General Jackson and his friends have given their support to Mr. Polk are before the world; and we have already combated their arguments and their assumptions. They a-mount to the strongest expressions of hostility against the supposed influence and designs of Great Britain on the North American continent; and either the means they have used to gain the popular suffrages are as insincere as they are false, or they hold that the acquisition of Texas, by arms if necessary, is the first duty of a President of the United States. They can hardly escape from the dilemma in which they stand between excessive rashness and excessive deceit: but we cannot expect that they will have the energy or the power, any more than Mr. Tyler has had them, to resist or control the popular excitement which has brought them into office."

"What, therefore, we chiefly deplore on the present occasion is, the defeat of those men who were most able and most willing to have laboured to restore the financial and political the curse of slavery, would at least have striven to prevent the consequences of slavery from becoming the guiding and general law of the nublic roles of slavery. abstained from rapine, maintained peace, and adhered to the doctrines which once shed honour on the characters of American statesmen. Clay and Webster are still entitled to that found in every way suitable. We cannot help indulging

vices of their present condition more conspicuous, and prepare

long eulogised and supported him, is at length disgusted with his barefaced trickery. It treats Mr. O'Connell as a bit of a enegade, and asks him whether he, who is so well acquainted with his own country and the Saxon race, could ever have flattered himself that they would harmonize? The only effect of such deceptions, says the National, has been almost entirely to suspend the proofs of adhesion of the Repeal Association, which arrived under the expressive form of pounds, shillings, and pence. The National asks what Mr. O'Connell has done for Ireland in return for the bigh degree of influence which has been given to him by the people of that country? "Has Ireland obtained in real ameliorations what O Connell has gained in influence, in wealth, and in glory ?" As regards the new propositions which Mr. O'Connell has to make to the Repeal Association, "they will not," says his commentator of the National, "enable it to advance a single step. Whoever has studied the respective situations of England and Ireland knows that all O'Connell's agitation is vain, and can only end in

The Journal des Debats has an able and well reasoned article on the subject. After demonstrating the destructive consequences of a repeal of the Union, supposing such a scheme to practicable, it proceeds thus .

We have discussed the question of Repeal as if it were possible; but in reality no person regards such a proposition in a serious light. Even those who approve of the tactics of Mr. O'Connell declare that Repeal is impracticable, and are convin ced that the illustrious inventor of this specific does not believe in it himself. They rally Mr. O Connell for not having a taste for martyrdom, and being fond of prison only when he can be surrounded there by his family, his friends, and all the comforts of life; but, as they are anxious to conciliate, with a certain respect for truth, the maintenance of their little population and to preserve a slight varnish of liberalism, they will give themselves the consolation of a philanthropic sortie against the On Tuesday the 19th inst, the Corner Stone of another New Church at Rossway, near Gulliver's Hole, in the Parish of Digby, was laid with religious ceremonies by the Rector, the Rev. Wm. Bullock, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Sayder, the Rev. N. Hill, and the Rev. Edward Sicholl. Although the day.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—The Gazette of Tuesday extends to the extraordinary length of seven sheets, and is almost entirely occupied with "notices" for railway bills, among which some others of greater interest are not unlikely to escape ob servation. The New Zealand Company are to apply for enlargement and amendment of the powers conferred by their charter and for the granting to them of "further and other powers, rights, and privileges;" and also "for regulation of the conveying of lands in the colony to and by the company."-Several enclosure bills are mentioned,—one for Notingham-There appear to be projects for erecting a new bridge over the floating harbour in Bristol; for enabling the London and Birmingham Company to raise more capital; for the improvement of the harbours of Harwich and Lowestoffe (in connexion with railways); for regulating further the police of Birmingham; for giving small debt courts to Devonshire; for the further improvement of Bridgewater, Newcastle, &c. Among the plans connected with the metropolis may be mentioned that for forming an embankment along the Thames from Vsuxlall to Battersea New streets are also projected from Westminster to Pimlico (abolishing the "Almonries" and other low places in Westminster), and from Lothbury to London wall (with some "colonnades," and other minor improvements). THE TOWER OF LONDON. - This ancient fortress is about to

undergo extensive alterations and improvements. For months past government surveyors have been engaged, at the direction of the Board of Ordnance, in surveying different parts; and for the better guidance of the hon, board, an elaborate working model has been formed, under the superintendence of Major Hall, of the Royal Engineers. A new grand entrance will be made facing Upper Thames-street, and will be approached by a drawbridge. To effect this alteration, the well-known Spar drawbridge. To effect this alteration, the well-known of Gate is to be demolished; that part of the old ditch between all, we are happy to say, in the full enjoyment of health at Windsor Castle, where they have remained during the week.

On Tuesday an investiture of the at Windsor, when Sir Arthur Aston, our late ambussador at the Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough, were admitted as Knight Court of Madrid, and the Earl of Ellenborough buildings, the new ticket-office, the Spur-guard room, and the ramparts adjacent, are all to be razed to the ground, and ob melancholy duty to record the death of her Royal Highness their site to be built substantial elections for public officers, is to the Princess Sophia Matilda. destroyed, and a new one to be erected, which, together with An express arrived at Gloucester House yesterday, at two clock, announcing the melancholy intelligence, which took grand entrance. The two archways almost at the extrement of the transfer of eastern end of the fortress, leading to what is termed the Irah ing the day before; on her return, however, a visible change was observed, and the medical attendants were immediately are to be converted into store-rooms. The entire row of bulk ings on the opposite side of the way is also to be demolished and the whole space of the rampart wall will be cleared affording a commodious thoroughfare At the end of the interest of the land of the interest of the inte Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, who was brother of George III., and whose only son, the late Duke of Gloucester and the state of Gloucester and whose only son, the late Duke of Gloucester and the state of Gloucester to the end immediately beneath the Jewel house. The house The deceased Princess had for many years before her death fronting the barracks in a line with the King's Arms public fronting the barracks in a line with the King's Arms public area. least those as far as what is called the School-room. opposite to those buildings are the officers residences, and while are intended to be appropriated for the accommodation of the warders. A large building between the Beauchamp tower and for the troops, an institution so long required in the garrison. The alterations intended immediately adjacent to the grain the right affile. parade are equally extensive. The houses on the right, dence of some of the warders, will be destroyed, also the gnarroom; and all the buildings, in fact, contiguous to the Will Tower are to be swept away, so as to throw that interesting stately structure open to the view of the spectator, many beauties being bidden by the unsightly buildings that are attact to it. The carriage-way is to be abolished and raised level with the parade, which will certainly be one of the finest exercise. grounds any fortress can boast of. It will be approached by wide flight of steps close under the Bloody Tower. On by her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Thursday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogaed from the 12th of December ing for the accommodation of 800 soldiers, the style of which is to be in strict keeping with the White Tower. Extensit ordered to be issued summoning the Parliament to meet on excavations are now going on in order to secure a good four that day for the despatch of business. to St. Peter's ad Vincula has been devoted, the bodies there of the buildings to the west of the parade are to be pulled dow to make room for more substantial erections. The houses the terrace, known as the Map Office, are to be used as office residences, the roofs of which will be made to correspo the White Tower and the intended new barracks. The Beat President of the Board of Trade, an appointment to which the impossibility of regaining his seat for Clithero, if he now vacate it, opposes an insuperable bar.—Atlas. will be open for public inspection.

Great Robbert in London.—A robbery of unprecedented magnitude was committed between Saturday night and Monday morning, in the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers and Co., of Clement's-lane. On Monday morning, when the safe in which money and securities is deposited, was opened the usual hour, it was discovered that bank notes to the amol of £40,710, a considerable sum in gold, and securities to a gr amount, had been abstracted. There were no external appearances which could excite suspicion; everything was in its accustomed order—the iron safe in which the cash and securities were regularly deposited was locked, and the iron chest in which it was usual to deposit the master-key of the safe, to whit

there were two locks, was also secure. It is, we understand, the practice of the partners of the first whom there are said to be four, to relieve each other in heavy cash business of the house at stated periods, and ear them keeps keys of the safe and iron chest; and it is supported that one of the gentlemen left behind him his keys upon s occasion of hurry or forgetfulness, and that with these keys places of former security were violated. Some force had used on a tin box, in which several valuable securities kept, but it appeared that the thieves made some mistake regard to the exact position of these documents, for they wo

on the wrong side, and were so far disappointed. THE DUKE AND THE RAILWAY. - By a private letter from Dover, we hear that, in consequence of the train having one day last week one hour past its time, the Duke of Wel ton, who went by it to attend the Council, arrived when it over. His Grace was much provoked, and went to the di tors to reprobate in strong terms their want of punctus The directors were in despair at the occurrence, voured to excuse themselves by saying, that had they his Grace was a passenger, they would have despatch cial train. This declaration was far from calming the plainant, who, with that true and admirable feeling of Just which characterises his Grace, asked, "What am I, the of Weilington, travelling by railway, more than any other dividual?" and propounded to these gentlemen that it their duty to study the convenience of the public-

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—A professorship of German been founded in this University, to which Herr Lowenberg

IRISH LINEN .- A specimen of Irish linen, denom "the golden flax," has recently come before us as a mai ture in this neighbourhood; and we cannot withhold our ! mony to the beauty of its bleach and fabric, uniting the eral law of the public policy of the union; who would have | tion for this beautiful manufacture, affording at the same qualities of flax at home, for which our soil and climate My dear Sir, and dear young Friends; —In returning thanks for the kind expression contained in your address.

In returning thanks for the kind expression contained in your address.

In returning the time is past when they could guide the destinite that the country is and by casting them off in the hour of the country is and by casting them off in the hour of the country is and by casting them off in the hour of the country is and by casting them off in the hour of the country is and by casting them off in the hour of the country is and the country is an accountry in the country in the country is an accountry in the country in the country is an accountry in the country in the country is a