"We must needs die, and are as water spilt upon the current of maternal love and filial devotion would circle vancement, the character of the Church isecoming ground, which cannot be gathered up again." We round, and know no cessation until "the golden bowl more clearly understood, and her efficiency creased: cannot call an hour our own. The child in the cradle, were broken," and the fountain and cistern were dry. "It affords much encouragement to the friels of truth and a solemn mourning, and the body carried forth, cherish as the result of his plan:-"dust to dust, and ashes to ashes," and so it ends .-"Vanity of vanities," saith the preacher. How quickly gracefully bestowed, almost before it was asked forthat day may come! How surely it must come!-With little aids and assistances we may postpone it. With little props and defences we may weaken its approach. With care and temperance we may mitigate its terrors; but neither men nor angels can finally exempt us. There stands before us all "The valley of the shadow of death." There remains for us all the bitter agony, the gasping breath, the quivering limbs, the last sigh; and there is, by no means or device of mortal contrivance, by no help, or privilege, or exemption, or substitute, "any discharge from that

The war of eternal death differs from the war of temporal death; no substitute can be found for the one, but thanks be to God, for it is the only way left; it is the only possible contrivance by which we can escape; there can be a substitute for the other. I need not say who that substitute is; I need not announce to you, my brethren, who have read the Gospel, how the vicarious suffering of death, on the part of one, has redeemed, exonerated, and discharged the human race, both soul and body, from the penalties of eternal death. It is, of course Jesus Christ.

While we, in absolute despair, conscious of our inability, finding a law in our members warring against the law of our spirit, wishing to do righteously yet finding our righteousness turned into sinfulness, casting about for a deliverance, searching for an exemption and all in vain-while we cry aloud, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death? Who will discharge me from this war? Lo, Jesus Christ, the Saviour, the Deliverer. 'He comes to do thy will, O God.' He comes to endure the war for me." "Ye were not redeemed with silver and gold; but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot." It is that "Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world." It is Jesus Christ dying "the just for the unjust." It is Jesus Christ bearing our stripes and suffering our punishment. He is chastised-we are saved. He is beaten in the dust-we are lifted up on high. Here is our atonement, our substitution, our vicarious bearing of that heavy warfare which otherwise would have weighed down the very bravest, and the most noble soldier. Here, my brethren, thanks be to God, is our discharge in full.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1847.

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In these times of comparative political quiet .when men, it is to be hoped, have learned the folly of agitation, and have a rational perception of the benefit of a calm and steady prosecution of their private and social duties,-the letters of Mr. Howe, a leading politician of Nova Scotia, have excited a good deal of interest and thought.

The theory contended for in the first letter of this gentleman, and the practical improvements so elaborately proposed in his second, seem to us at variance with each other: by the first, we should be placed in a position of virtual independence on the Mother Country, at the same time that, by the second, we seek to be amalgamated and identified with it. It has often been urged, make every Colony in international privilege and benefit like a County of England,-let Canada, for example, stand in the same relation to the Parent State as Yorkshire, -let our mutual sympathies and interests be thus similarly intertwined, -and separation must become a thing well nigh impossible.

Making some allowance for geographical distance and difficulties inseparable from this, we have no hesitation in adopting the same conclusion: at the same time, however, we must repudiate, as incompatible with the just working of the system by which this couclusion is to be arrived at, the investiture of our Colonial Legislatures with powers and privileges as extensive and comprehensive as those they now possess .-A county of England, sending its two or three members to the Parliament in London, and having at the same time a separate and independent parliament within itself, permitted to deal not only with its own local affairs, but often with great principles which affect the very integrity of the institutions of the Empire, would be an anomaly of which no statesman would tolerate the introduction.

We have often argued for the benefit of some such arrangement as Mr. Howe in his second letter proposes. It would unquestionably be a great boon to the Colonies if they should be directly represented in the Imperial Parliament, so that measures, designed for their welfare and advancement, both internally and relatively, should be originated, discussed, and decided upon there. Time would thus be saved, expense reduced, and, more than all, the measures adopted would be free from the bias of local prejudices and partialities, better matured, and more beneficial in their working. But in such a case, our Colonial Parliaments must be correspondently reduced in the magnitude of their powers: they must be brought down to what the legislatures of Colonies must originally have been intended to comprehend,—the management of local affairs, the carrying out of local improvements, the local working of the machinery which, in a higher quarter, was constructed and set in motion.

species of municipal councils on an enlarged scale, entrusted with local taxation and the management and legislative influences made to pander to schemes of advocates of heresy and schism would be more shunned ambition and plans of self-interest. We should, by and abhorred than they are. such an arrangement, have some safeguard for our political morality and our religious stedfastness; for

and the boy in his laughing gaiety, and the man in the Mr. Howe enters with no little enthusiasm into his in these days of darkness, to see the clear lig of Aposvigour of his strength may be arrested, they know not when; we continually see them arrested; they are second an admirable Letter. It proposes many valuwhen; we continually see them arrested; they are borne away by the hand of the destroyer, and their place is not found. Look one day upon the domestic hearth of your friend, you will find all life and health and gaiety; look another day, and they will be gone. tors, as far as practicable, in every thing that is dear There is youth, and beauty, and riches, and a proud to the honest pride and ambition of a British subject; anticipation of future years of distinction, and life and binding them thus by stronger and more indissomay seem as the oak that resisteth the power of many luble bands to the homes and altars of our father-land. storms-but anon there is bitter sickness, and a fall- We transcribe the following passage, as shewing the ing away, and physicians called, and pains, and suf- carnestness with which Mr. Howe deals with his subfering, and weeping; and then there is a grave dug, ject, and the high hopes which he allows himself to

"Now, my Lord, would not such a concession as thisstrengthen the Empire? Would it not put republicans and sympathizers hors de combat, without a bayonet or barrel of powder? It would be worth half a dozen of citadels; and, on the day that those ten members took their seats in the House of Commons, you might withdraw thousands of men who are kept here at an enormous expense, to defend a country, the population of which, too happy for discontent, would guard with spirit the privileges thus peacefully secured."

We are not willing to damp the ardour of this patriotic enthusiasm; but we must, and of the need of this we think we could persuade Mr. Howe, go a little deeper if these great results are to be realized. We have no confidence in a loyalty which is sustained by utilitarian considerations only; nor will that allegiance be lasting which is yielded merely from an impression of temporal advantage. Speculations are variable things, and mutations in worldly prosperity are proverbial. If, therefore, we limited ourselves to the torce and influence of passing and capricious advan-tages, our loyalty would become so shifting and vacillating a thing, -swelling and blossoming in the bright day and shrinking into nothingness in the dark one,that its very essence by and by would be lost, and the mocking shadow of its name be all that is left.

We must, we repeat, have a deeper principle settled and established as the stay and safeguard of allegiance, omething that is independent of considerations of self, -something, in short, that looks beyond time and the world, -and something, therefore, which is impervious to the shock of adversity or the lure of temptation. A high moral feeling must be infused as the preservative of a real allegiance, and that can only be egotten by a sentiment of genuine and deeply grafted religious principle. In Mr. Howe's calculations for the real prosperity of the Colonies, let not this, therefore, be overlooked. Loyalty, unless directed and offuenced by such a principle, will be an unstable and perishable thing: no organization of society, in short, an be maintained without it; and the first care of the statesman,-it was so once,-should be to place the diffusion and perpetuation of Gospel truth upon a basis which will be beyond the reach of human capriciousness, and intangible by the theories of political specu-

We have said that it was so once, and the well known provision for the Colonial Church which was established by the 31st of George the Third, shows how, at a comparatively recent date, the force of that how, at a comparatively recent date, the lorde of that obligation exerted itself. It is too late now to retrieve the political error which was committed in infringing so sacrilegiously upon that good monarch's boon; but it will never be too late, we grieve to think, to feel the practical and every-day effects of the great national practical and every-day effects of the great national say, "what objection can lie against it on the score of resign which was incurred in alienating the possessions of sin which was incurred in alienating the possessions of God's Church to secular objects, and in diverting what was intended to maintain the unity of the faith, to the consolidation of religious error and the perpetuation of religious discord.

Mr. Thomas Ryall will leave this Office on a and the removal of commercial restrictions: let it be cement of loyal duty, the great basis of social quiet. is a most are for his conviction of what is experience sense of what is needful is to be resuregrand foundation of national pro t unregarded and unnoticed, and what follows? The clatter of our manufactories may be increased, the whizzing of our steam-engines may be multiplied, but whizzing of our steam-engines may be multiplied, but whether his rules are adopted and followed. we shall still be a distracted, a discontented, and an unhappy people. The "stalled ox" may be ours, but it will be partaken of amid strife and hatred; there will be the bustle of business and the din of industry, but the heart will only be confirmed in its selfishness: there will be no fear of God, and no abiding good-will

> Since the suggestion was thrown out in the Literary Garland, transferred a little ago to our columns, that the benefits and perhaps the interests of this journal would be much promoted by its being made to assume the magazine rather than the newspaper shape, the ecommendations of that suggestion, conveyed to us from various quarters, have been so numerous and offuential that we felt it but dutiful to give it a serious and immediate consideration. Our own feelings are strongly in favour of this change of size and shape,the adoption of a large octavo instead of a huge folio; and if our brethren of the clergy and our agents generally, as they shall have occasion to communicate with this office, would kindly be at the pains of stating their opinion as to this proposed alteration, we should feel such less difficulty, than we must do now, in coming to a decision.

We are the more desirous of ascertaining this, as it would be a matter of great convenience to enter upon the proposed change in July next, at the commencenent of a new volume; for there would be arrangements consequent upon the alteration which it would equire a considerable time to prepare for. We would only further observe that this change of shape and size, if adopted, would enable us, we think, materially to improve the present arrangement of the paper, and ntroduce a more pleasing as well as edifying variety in its subject matter. At the same time, we would beg to have it recollected that the alteration in formwould make no difference whatever in the amount of matter furnished weekly.

We have had for some little time in our hands a Discourse, entitled the "Difference between the Church and Dissent," composed by a very shrewd writer and a very indefatigable clergyman, the Rev. Evan M. Johnson, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn. We have not, however, had time to do more than merely glance over its pages, without being able to give them time or attention enough to say how far we can concur in his arguments or adopt his couclusions. We perceive that Mr. Johnson approaches his subject now, as on all other occasions, with great bold-The Imperial Parliament would, in this case, be our Legislature; and our local legislatures would be a ness, and it is impossible not to admire the fearless and uncompromising honesty with which he advances his own convictions. This, combined with prudence expenditure of our local revenue. And one happy re- and discretion, is the only way by which to make truth sult of this new condition of things would be, that our respected; and if truth be accepted and maintained legislative halls would no longer be the theatre of with a becoming reverence, and for its own sake, the angry disputations upon political theories, nor our incompatible and contradictory tenets put forth by the

In publishing the following extract from the Letter both, in spite of every honest and legitimate lesson of a kind friend, we are not taking a liberty, we hope, which can be directed against the degeneracy and the of which he will disapprove. We make use of his retemptation, are likely too soon to give way beneath the marks not for the sake of extolling our own unworthy crushing and blighting influences of Responsible Go- labours, but to shew that we stand not alone in mainvernment. As the result, too, of such a re-organizatiou of our political condition, we should cease to hear Journal to circulate. We believe those principles to any painful discussions upon the probabilities or the constitute the truth; and we have laboured to recombenefits of separation from the Parent State: specula- mend them, as such, to others; and it must be cause tions like these, making allegiance a mockery and of rejoicing to all Christian people who entertain a like loyalty a play-thing, would then be irrelevant and persuasion, that the opposition which these principles abandoned: the Atlantic itself would, in this case, be no check to the full course of affection and duty: the stendy progress; and that, with their continual ad-

own weakness and instability induce a more stdfast adherence and more fervent applications to Him wo alone is able to keep us from falling. I own mysitsomewhat depressed by the present aspect of our Colmil Church, by the little progress made towards enlighening the French Canadian population, who appear is early immersed in superstition and idolatry as they were a century ago. The Sabbath here is very littleregarded. cannot but think that the time is at hand when some visible and remarkable display will be made of the divine displeasure. That true religion is much bette known or practised amongst our so-called Protestant ongregations, is what I hardly dare venture to affirm. That there is any cordial unity amongst Protestant Disserters, or any disposition of mind or heart answerable to that expression of the Apostle, 'That ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gospel,' is what no man in his sober senses will venture to assert. 'As many as walk according to this rule, peace be on them, and mercy, and on the Isael of God.'"

Communication.

THE NEW COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir, - As the new Act, which assigns to the Clergy certain functions in the management of the Common Schools, has lately come into force, I have been induced to look over it to ascertain what is permittel to us, or expected from us, under this new piece of experimental

ination," officially connected with the neighbourhood

in which any school is situated.

Section xv. makes it lawful for them to visit, if practicable, all the schools in their township,—to attend the quarterly examinations,—to examine and ascertain the progress of the pupils, and to give such advice as they may deem expedient. The Visitors are also to meet, whenever the senior Justice of the Peace, or any two of their own number, may require them, in order to devise their own number, may require them, in order to devise measures for the efficient visitation of the schools, for the establishing libraries, and for the diffusion of useful knowdge in their respective neighbourhoods. They may also camine teachers and grant certificates of qualification. short, with the exception of the District Superintendent's annual inspection, the whole local supervision of the schools, as far as education is concerned, devolves upon these Visitors. The Trustees have to do only with the pecuniary affairs of the school, the repairs, &c. One thing, however, connected with the educational part, is reserved to the Trustees, viz., the selection of the books be used in the school. (Section xxvii.)

I think, Sir. the Clergy may justly complain that there is a great amount of duty required of them by this Act, without a particle of authority being entrusted to them; the triffing instance excepted, of their certificate to a teacher holding good for one year for any particular school. (Sect. xvi.) Whenever actual and positive duties are assigned to any individuals, it is but reasonable to expect that a corresponding amount of power should be re-posed in them for effecting the ends for which such duties are required of them. But here is nothing of the kind: the Visitors cannot give one order, or make a single al-teration. It is evident that the Clergy are merely to be ligion? The Clergy are to visit and inspect the schools

onduct all the examinations, and so forth."

But let us see how far the office of the Clergy with reference to the schools actually extends. By Section xv. a Visitor, after examining the progress of the scholars and religious discord.

Let politicians look to this as of paramount considered the state and management of the school, may "give such advice to the teacher and pupils as he may deem expedience to the teacher and the teach deration, amidst the claims for agricultural protection and the removal of commercial restrictions: let it be Mr. Thomas Ryall will leave this Office on a Collecting Tour in behalf of this Paper, to-morrow, for Hamilton, and places West of that as far as Delaware.

and the removal of commercial restrictions: let it be Schools." Why! In the mere matter of advice and suggestion, the utmost extent of his office, he is to be tethered by the "regulations and directions for Visitors." He may is thus, after all, only to suggest whatever he may imagine

whether his rules are adopted and followed.

Again, in the very important matter of books, the Clergymen, visiting a school, must not have a word to say; that is vested in the Trustees, whose duty it shall be "To select from a list of books made out by the Board of Education the books which shall be used in the school." (Sect. xxvii.) What jealousy of the Clergy is evinced in this! Look at the general tenor of the duties evinced in this! Look at the general tenor of the duties assigned to the Visitors and Trustees respectively, to the former the whole educational inspection of the schools, to the latter the entire secular business, and yet vice versa, the books are to be selected by the latter, a duty which plainly belongs to the department of the former, who, besides, it will be acknowledged, are likely to be much

ore competent for it.

What list of books the Board of Education may have made out I am not aware. I should be glad to know if the Catechism of the Church of England is in the list; or whether it is made out with as meagre an exhibition of Christianity as possible, that not being a branch of "useful knowledge" in modern popular phraseology.

Now, if a Clergyman, in the conscientious discharge of its duty,—and his line of duty, he may be thankful, is also in the consciention of the consciention.

plainly marked out for him, quite independently of Pro-vincial Acts of Assembly, and Superintendents, and Boards of Education, and newly-imported systems,—if a Clergyman, a Visitor of a school, in "devising such means as he may deem expedient to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge," (I speak according to the Act), should suggest that some part of the school hours ought to be devoted to religious instruction exclusively; and if for the children of members of the Church of England he should suggest. and if for the children of members of the Children of England he should suggest—merely suggest—that they should be regularly taught the Church Catechism.—No, Sir, the Trustees may reply, there is not such a book as that in the Superintendent's list, or, at least, not in our selection from that list. Thus a negative may be put upon his just endeavours to have the children of his flock efficiently and thoroughly instructed in the principles of the Christian faith and in the fear of God,—in his estimation the most useful of all knowledge. I am aware that legislators may say, As makers of laws

we know nothing of the Catechism of any particular We recognize no denomination of religionists.-Very taking with those who belong to none. We seek to legislate for all alike and for the good of the whole.—Very plausible, but mere affectation after all. Legislators cannot but know that a very great part all. Legislators cannot but know that a very great part of those whose benefit they may be presumed to intend, are members of the Church of England. They cannot but know that a large number of the "Clergy and Ministers recognized by law" are the Clergy of the Church of England. And if "honourable gentlemen," in their legislative capacity, choose to forget their own religious profession, which ought to be paramount to every official consideration, or to be ashamed of it, let them know that

we will not forget it, nor be ashamed of it, nor sink it, to aid a system of education decidedly defective in what our Church, and all religiously disposed men with it, must believe to be the most essential part of education. It may, perhaps, be pleaded in favour of the system, that the Superintendent and the Members of the Board are leading men of the several religious denominations in the Province; but the appointment of these individuals

rests with the Governor, the Act provides no guarantee that the Board shall always be of this character.

For my part, I do not quarrel with the Act because it does not give us the whole control of Provincial educa-tion; I would ask for no authority over the schools prejudicial to other men's liberty of conscience, or t ight of parents to have their children taught what they elieve to be best for them, for I would desire to be believe to be best for them, for I would desire to be in charity with all men, of all denominations. But this I conceive we have a right to ask—fair play. We have a right to demand for ourselves what we readily concede to others: and when, with all the weight and formality of a legislative enactment, a plan of education is enforced in which the Clergy "shall be" the Visitors of the schools, and a large amount of onerous and important duties is assigned to them, I do unhesitatingly denounce it to be ross injustice to deny us the slightest voice in directing what the children of our own Communion shall be taught in those schools. The injustice of the principles on which this Act is concocted is still more palpable, when we notice that it recognizes and accords certain privileges to the Church of Rome, but recognizes no Church of England: of the members and Clergy of the latter there is no recognition, no mention, but as they may indirectly be included under the term "Protestant," a negative term, which may include forms of infidelity as unchristian

as any Romish idolatry.

ething of a dilemma. It might have been designed that if they took part in this grand educational procedure, they must sink their Churchmanship and their distinctive tenets and principles; or else, refusing to do this, they must leave the results are the results and principles. must leave the management of popular education to Ministers of other denominations who might be less particular; ters of other denominations who might be less particular; and thus, that they would lose much of their influence, with the discredit of ungraciously refusing to co-operate with the Government in its plans for the good of the people. If such was the anticipation, it will scarcely be fulfilled: for without instituting comparisons, or saying what Clergy are most likely to be stedfast to their principles, and leaving the "Ministers of whatever denominaples, and leaving the "Ministers of whatever denomination, recognized by law," to act as they please, there can be little doubt but that the Clergy of the Church of England will generally withhold their countenance from the present educational experiment, and will take the plain straight-forward course which they perceive pointed out to them by their obligations as Ministers of the Gospel and Clergymen of the Church. However unsatisfactory their doing so may be to the framers of this Act, there need be little fear of its impairing their general influence, or diminishing their ministerial usefulness.

Indeed I cannot conceive how any religious man can ples, and leaving the "Ministers of whatever denomina-Indeed I cannot conceive how any religious man can

approve of this system, It insures no religious instruc-tion of any kind. By Section xxxi. a parent may forbid his children being taught any form of religion which he has objections against, but he cannot order them to be taught his own. Really those members of the Church of England, if there were any, who were aiding and abetting in passing this Act. in passing this Act, must possess an elasticity of conscience and a latitude of principle upon which I cannot congratu-

The character of the New School Act may be summed up in the following imaginary, but not at all improbable, First Parent.-I wish to have my children religiously

educated, as Christians, according to that faith which I profess myself; and so do many others who have children

Trustee or Teacher.—Very sorry, Sir; can't comply; aite against the Act, Sir.

Second Parent.—I wish to have my children taught no religion at all. I desire that they read no Bible, Testament, Prayer Book, Catechism, or any thing of the kind. pr. Traustee or Teacher.—I understand, Sir. Section xxxii. nded to. Sir.

This is the system for which Churchmen, in common with others, are taxed; and any Trustee elected to that office, and refusing, as a conscientious man justly might, to have any thing to do with it, may be fined £5. (Sect. xxiii.) Perhaps the next improvement on the system will be to fine the Clergymen who refuse to act as Visitors.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House.

The Society met on Wednesday, 6th January, 1847. The LORD BISHOP in the chair.

After the customary prayers, the minutes of the last

eeting were read. The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the able, shewing a balance of £389 13s. $11d.\frac{1}{2}$

The receipts during the past month have been:-Collections Missionary Fund...... Land Account 1st instalment returned..... lections Missionary Fund ... Do. on account of Trinity Ch., Toronto... Expenses on Comm'n., returned by B.U.C.

The payments during the past month have been:-Payments as per audit 2nd Dec., 1846....... £95 10 Paid grant to Rev. J. McIntyre, Travelling Expenses Gore & Wellington District, Rev. D. Fraser, 22 12 8

From the Sept. Fund 50 0 0

The Standing Committee recommended that the Trearer be authorised to pay the following accounts:-Insurance on Stock in Depository..... £ 7 10 Gas and Water Company..... James Browne, Freight ... Thos. Champion, month's salary...... 10 8 4

Messenger's wages(Agreed) .041 0 W. H. RIPLEY, Soorolary. Arrival of the Hibernia, and the Gover-

TWENTY-FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. DV TELEGRAPH.

nor General, Lord Elgin.

Thursday, January 28. The Hibernia reached Boston on Monday, the 25th instant. By the Telegraph of Wednesday night, we have the followg items of intelligence, which though not very explicit clear. indicates a very considerable advance in the prices of grain

LIVERPOOL .- Flour imported 5 and 6s. stg. Wheat, Is. 6d. p quarter. Corn, 12 @ 14s. p qr.

Meal, 5s. December 4, advanced generally. Flour in bond 37s. @ 38s. Corn in France 73s. Lard,-large sales in London. Rise of corn 3 @ 4s. on the 28th December to 3rd Jan.

Cotton, 3s. 4d. @ 1s. p tb. The Hibernia brings, as passengers, the Right Hon'ble. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, with eight men servants, Miss Orr, Mr. J. McKenzie and lady, Mr. Banbernon, Mr. S. H. Myer, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. E. Peters, Mr. Morton, Mr. Balders-

NEW YORK MARKETS. Ashes dull, sales, 487 brls. 563 casks pearles.

Flour sales, 12,000. Michigan and Genesee at the close, offered by several sellers Freight have advanced 6s. 9d. @ 7s. to Liverpool.

THE TELEGRAPH is now in working order, but it is evident that the arrangements on the lines with which the Toronto and Buffalo Telegraph is connected are not yet complete. It was expected that a communication would be made direct from

received further east than Hartford, Con.
From lack of more important matter with which to occupy
the wires, the Operators amused and gratified themselves and

the Reporters by holding conversations with each other. Amongst other questions, the Toronto Operator asked if the Governor General had arrived, to which a reply was immediatey obtained from Albany, "The Albanians have heard of his Lordship's arrival, and he sends his compliments to the Albany The Troy Operator complained that the Toronto nians were keeping him up late.

Colonial.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY .- Until a permanent arrangement is established, the Press are to have the benefit of a daily communication between this City and New York, free of expense This is an act of liberality which deserves a special acknowledg

Messrs. Wells and Brough, Civil Engineers, have left this city on a survey in the western districts of the Province.

TORONTO AND GODERICH RAILWAY. We very readily accede to the request made in the following Communication: the document to which it alludes will attract very general attention.] (To the Editor of the Church.)

Bay-street, January 26, 1847.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Committee of the Toronto and Goderich Railway, held on the 23d inst.; the Hon'ble Henry John Boulton in the chair. The accompanying Prospectus was adopted, and the following resolution in reference thereto That the Editor of the several papers in this City, in which

the resolutions of the former meeting of the Committee have been published, shall be requested to give gratuitous insertion to the Prospectus adopted in like manner. I have therefore to request the favour of your inserting the Prospectus in the next impression of your paper,—by adding also that Messrs. Brough and Wells, Civil Engineers, have departed upon the survey, you will oblige Sir,

Your ob'dt, serv't. JOHN W. GWYNNE, Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. The Hon. Henry John Boulton, Holland House, Toronto; John Cameron, Esq., Wellington-street, Toronto; Alexander M. Clarke, Esq., Rosedale, Toronto; Thomas Galt, Esq., Church-street, Toronto; William C. Gwynne, Esq., York-st., Toronto; John W. Gwynne, Esq., Bay-street, Toronto; George Herrick, Esq., Church-street. Toronto; Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq.

The above gentlemen being desirous of having a Railroad constructed by as direct and practicable a line as is possible between Toronto and Goderich, upon the plan suggested by Mr. Gwynne, in his letter published in the Globe of the 9th December last, have themselves subscribed, and have procured subscriptions from others, for the purpose of making a survey of

the route, and for other preliminary proceedings.

The Committee confidently recommend this project to the public, satisfied as it is, that no reasonable objection can be suggested to the proposed plan, and that success must inevita-bly ensue, if cordially supported by that portion of the country

ost directly interested therein.

The amount already subscribed has justified the Committee in employing, and it has accordingly employed, competent Engineers to proceed immediately upon the Survey of the Route from Goderich to Fergus, through the waste lands of the Crown.

Accurate information as to the nature of the country through these waste and unsurveyed lands is the more important, inasmuch as the allegation of the existence of very serious obsta cles to the construction of a Railway through them, appears to be the only objection which has been, or can reasonably be, suggested against the proposed scheme. The committee, however, from the information it already possesses, is satisfied, that upon the survey being made, it will appear that there is no foundation in fact for such an allegation.

It is the intention of the committee to proceed with the survey to Toronto, either in the direct line, or by a line passing through Guelph, in such a course as may be found to be most advantageous and beneficial to the country.

The completion of such an undertaking, upon the plan suggested, would, in the opinion of the committee, be attended with consequences of inestimable benefit to the City of Toron-

to, as well as to the Province at large, because:

Firstly—The proposed line presents the shortest possible route from Toronto to the shores of Lake Huron. Secondly-It is in direct continuation of the propomunication by Steamers with Oswego to the East, and by the establishment of a line of Steamers from Goderich to Lake Michigan, to the West, the shortest, and most expeditious route

New York and Lake Michigan will be established. Thirdly-The facilities for communication between the At-lantic and the Western States of America which this line would present, the very great saving in time and distance which would be effected, cannot fail to secure to this route the transit of the greater proportion of the Emigrants annually proceeding to these States, and would attract to Lake Ontario and to this line a great part of the trade now passing to Buffalo through that part of the Eric Canal lying to the Westward of

Syracuse.

Fourthly—In the event of goods being permitted to pass from one State to another through Canada, in bond, this line would attract a very great proportion of the traffic of goods and merchandize proceeding to and from Lake Michigan.

Fifthly—It would secure to Canada a very large proportion, if not the whole, of the trade which is annually being extended upon Lake Superior; and

if not the whole, of the trade which is annually being extended upon Lake Superior; and,

Lastly—In the opportunities which this line presents for bringing into cultivation upwards of 3,000,000 acres of waste lands which, without such a communication, would not in all probability be opened within the next half century, and in the facilities for the adoption of a comprehensive scheme of Emigration here presented, by opening to settlement the adjacent Crown-lands, this line possesses features which no other proposed line in Western Canada does, and which eminently entitle it to the character of a great Provincial undertaking, and

posed line in Western Canada does, and which eminently entitle it to the character of a great Provincial undertaking, and to the favour and support of the entire public.

The committee therefore solicits the cordial and liberal contributions of the public, for the purpose of procuring the survey to be efficiently completed, and of taking all necessary preliminary proceedings calculated to ensure the success of the undertaking.

dertsking.

The committee pledges itself that the funds placed at its disposal shall be applied in the most economical manner, and only for the purpose of completing the survey, and taking the necessary preliminary proceedings.

All persons desirous of securing to themselves the privilege of becoming original Shareholders, in the event of the route

being found practicable, may do so, by the contribution of any sum not less than £1 5s.; but this advantage shall not be ex-tended to any one subscribing a less sum nor to any person who shall not at any time of his subscribing signify to the commit-tee his wish to have this privilege secured to him; and the interest which any such subscriber shall have, shall be hereafter determined at a general meeting to be called of such subscribers, in proportion to the amount subscribed by each; which meeting shall be called as soon as the committee shall be of opinion that the matter is advanced to a sufficiently matured stage All other subscriptions will be taken as gratuitous contribu-

tions, and as such acknowledged.

The committee will account in the public newspapers for every item of receipts and expenditure.

Subscriptions will be received by any member of the committee. mittee; and persons will hereafter be appointed to collect throughout the City, and in the country interested in the con-

struction of the proposed road.

The committee confidently relies upon the liberal and enlightened public for its assistance and co-operation, in procur-ing the accomplishment of a work pregnant with so many and so great advantages; and to accomplish which, the Committee is resolved to use every exertion, and not to relax its efforts so long as its proceedings meet with countenance and support.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY .- The Annual Meeting of this venerable National Society, and valuable was held in the Society's Rooms, Old City Hall, on Wedneswas held in the Society's Rooms, Old City Iran, or day creating the 20th inst. As the President was absent from indisposition, his place in the Chair was occupied by W. B. Jarvis, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents. There was a good attendance on the occasion, and some new members were en-rolled on the Society's List. The following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :-

1st. Resolved, That G. A. Barber, W. H. Boulton, and W. Wakefeld, Esquires, be requested to act as a Committee to so-licit Life-donations from members of this Society for the purpose of creating a permanent fund on a respectable scale.

2nd. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to Capt. Richardson, to D. Bethune, Esq., to Capt. Willo and to the Captains of the Lake Steamers generally, for their

humane attention to poor Englishmen recommended by this Society.

3rd. Resolved, That Mr. Rowsell be requested to allow the Minute-Book to remain in his shop, in order that members may have access to it for the purpose of inscribing their names, and such other particulars as they may desire to record.

4th. Resolved, That the Committee be requested to divide their duties during the next season, for the purpose of inquiring nto cases needing relief; and that the names of the acting members for each week be published in such of the city papers 5th. Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of Messrs. Birchall, J. Moore, J. D. Ridout, Champion, the President,

Treasurer, and Secretary, (3 to form a quorum) be requested to examine whether the principle of relief to our own members in sickness, &c., can be properly adopted in this Society, and if so, in what manner—the Committee to report at next quarterly 6th. Resolved, That a correspondence be opened with other St. George's Societies on this continent respecting the mutual

admission of members of their and our societies without pay-ment of the entrance fee, under such restrictions as may be ar-

Extracts from the Report.

The number of new members is 41-of those who have been lost to the Society by death, removal, or refusal to subscribe, 18—making a present total of 180.

Assistance has been afforded, in money or otherwise, to 46

families, comprising in all about 100 persons. During the last six months a Register of Relief has been kept, in which members who are desirous of ascertaining exactly in what way the Society's funds are expended may do so readily. By a reference to the Treasurer's Report it will be seen that the demands on the Society's funds have more than kept pace

with its income—there is consequently a deficiency on the year to the extent of £7 18s. 8d., against which, however, should be set the amount due for arrears of subscription, most of which set the amount due for arrears of subscription, most of white-will doubtless become available. The amount invested since January last is £17 17s. 0d.—making the total amount of our permanent fund now invested, £113 15s. 0d.

Your Committee would respectfully call attention to a re-commendation of their predecessors in the last Annual Report,

that this Society should open direct communication with other St. George's Societies on this Continent. Every year presents fresh proofs of the advantages that would result from such an intercourse, not only in the greater means of usefulness which it would mutually afford, but in the advantageous suggestions which might be received or given for perfecting the internal arrangements of our Societies.

In the Report of the St. George's Society of Quebec for 1846,

it is stated that the amount invested as a permanent fund by that Society exceeds £1000, a large sum, which has been mainly raised by members commuting their annual for life subscriptions—a measure recommended by a former patron of the Society, the Earl of Durham, who said in alluding to the magnificent Charitable institutions of our beloved native country "Many of those now gigantic charities in England had a be ginning as humble as yourselves, but were made permanent and lasting by Life-Memberships," and added—" that it was only Life-Memberships that would impart a permanency to nis young Institution, which time or circumstances could not take." Your Committee would suggest that active measures be taken for increasing our own permanent fund by the same means, in accordance with the resolution on the subject adopted

at a former meeting.
Your Committee would also suggest, as a result of their own experience, the propriety of dividing the Charitable duties of the Committee in such a manner, that each member alternately shall undertake the responsibility of enquiring into cases of distress, and thus relieve the President, Treasurer, and Secre-

somewhat heavily upon them. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, Captain William Gordon, re med her trips between this port and Niagara yesterday mornng, having been cut out of the ice at the Wharf on purpose. The travelling community will we, are sure, duly apprec

Bethune,-Herald.

tary from some portion of a burden which has so long pressed

METHODIST UNION .- At the Quarterly Meeting of the British Weslevan Methodists of the Toronto Circuit, of 23rd Nov., 1846, amongst a number of pretty pungent Reso;

lutions, the following was passed:-That, we consider it a duty we owe to ourselves, to our chilaren, and to Methodism, to humbly but firmly enter our unqua-lified protest against a UNION on the basis proposed; and add-that as a British Methodist Society, we are determined not to accede to articles of UNION that will not embrace the following conditions, namely, the extinction of the Christian Guardian, and the security to the British Conference of all the Chapel property in the Province now in possession of all the Chapel property in the Province now in possession of or belonging the Canada Conference, as well as all the future Chapel property; or some other guarantee sufficient to secure to the British Conference supreme content to secure to the British Conference supreme contents.

HOME DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Friday, January 21. TAXATION FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—A report from the Committee on Roads and Bridges was brought in and read by Mr. Perry. The report showed a surplus revenue of upwards of £3000, and that they had loaned to schools the sum of £1000; but, said Mr. P., that is to be refunded when called for. The report recommended that £3000 be set apart to be equitably divided for the making and repairing roads and bridges in the District; and also that 50 per cent. be raised, either by subscription or contribution to the state of the st subscription or contribution. He (Mr. P.) contended this would give a proper opportunity of testing the popularity of a tax on Townships, or voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of improving roads, &c. Reports having been raised that some localities complain that they should be obliged to subscribe one half to the Government grants, he (Mr. P.) wished he could persuade the people it would be to their advantage to do voluntarily what they must do in some way that is hely themselect. tarily what they must do, in some way, that is, help themselved. He would like to see them a people energetic, laborious, and powerful—able to make their own roads. As far as possible every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and not depend on the state of the state Government grants for improvements in their own immediate neighbourhood, for in fact the improvement of their own property. Let every one freely and readily put his hand into his pocket and give liberally, from which they themselves will receive the greatest profit. The system of this Bill shews that ceive the greatest profit. The system of this Bill shews that if the £3000 be granted, there will be £4,500 raised, either by

voluntary subscription or taxation. He (Mr. P.) therefore moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Campbell, moved—That the port be referred back to the committee, and that the sum to be raised be 25 per cent. instead of 50, as the basis of either tax

The amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Gamble moved—That the report be adopted, with the exception of all that part of it after the word "forasmuch" which will leave the mode of raising the money by subscription. as heretofore; and said that direct taxation was, in his op the better way of collecting taxes. (Cheers.) Our taxes had which would not be the case had the mode of taxation been direct. He (Mr. G.) contended that the powers of the Council, in this instance, cannot exceed in law in the in this instance, cannot exceed in levying a tax of 2d. in the pound. And as we really have not the power, that is the reson I move that that part of the report should be struck out. Upon a division, the original report was adopted.

The following letters extracted from Sir Francis "Head's Emigrant," have already appeared in some of the Provincia could we have found space to insert them along with the spirited remarks with which Sir Francis introduces them. we have not yet room for, but cannot longer delay the letters themselves. Nothing can more fully display the utter folly of putting the least reliance npon that piece of joint stock humburg to which Lord Durham's name has been attached, though in all probability he never read a word of it.—Patriot The great Conservative leader, however, very confidently

akes to those who complain the following ingenious explana "It is true that the Union of the Canadas has not answered the expectations which we were all led to form of it, and that it has forced me to elevate a party there whose liberal politics it would be difficult for me altogether to institute the individu it would be difficult for me altogether to justify; but, individually, I had no personal knowledge of the country, nor had any of my colleagues; and as a nobleman of high rank had been sent out by Her Majesty's Government to acquire the information of which we were all ignorant, and as the Report of this time of the country of the cou

impartial and distinguished statesman recommended that Upper and Lower Canada should be joined into one Province, I deemed it advisable to support to the utmost of my power his Lordship's deliberate recommendation, based upon the experience which he had gained in his mission."

The moment for the explosion has arrived. Reader! peruse the following letters:-1st. From Sir Allan Macnab (Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly of the United Canadas).

2nd. From W. B. Jarvis, Esq., (appointed by Sir John Cobborne, Sheriff of the Home District).

3rd. From the Honourable Justice Hagerman (late Het Majesty's Attorney General). 4th. From the Earl of Durham. "Legislative Assembly, Monte

"My Dear Sir Francis, -I have no besitation in putting of "28th March, 1846. and myself on the subject of the Union. He asked me if in favour of the Union; I replied, 'No.' He replied, are a friend to your country, oppose it to the death."

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "ALLAN. N. McNAB.

(Signed)
"Sir F. B. HEAD, Bart."

(2. From W. B. Jarvis, Esq.) Toronto, March 12, 1846.

"Dear Sir Allan,—In answer to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 2d inst., I beg leave to state that in the year 1838, I was at Quebec, and had a long conversation with the learl of Durham, upon the subject of an Union of the Provinces of Union and Lower Control of the Provinces of Union and Union of Union and Union of the Provinces of Union and Union of Union

ces of Upper and Lower Canada; a measure which I had understood his lordship intended to propose.

"I was much gratified by his lordship then, in the most understood his lordship intended to propose.

"I was much gratified by his lordship then, in the most understood his lordship then, in the most understood his strong disapprobation of such a measure, as tending, in his opinion, to the injury of this province; and he advised me, as a friend to Upper Canada, to understood his influence I might possess, in opposition to it. all the influence I might possess, in opposition to it.
"His lordship declared that, in his opinion, no state

could propose so injurious a project, and authorised me to sure my friends in Upper Canada, that he was decidedly are to the measure.

"I have a perfect recollection of having had a similar inquiry made of me by the Private Secretary of Sir George Arthur.

have no copy of the letter which I sent upon the occasion the substance must have been similar to that I now send Jo I remain, &c. W. B. JARVIS." (Signed)

"Sir ALLAN MCNAB." (3 From the Hon'ble. Justice Hagerman.)

"31, St. James street, London, 12th July, "My Dear Sir Francis,—It is well known to many perform that the late Lord Durham, up to the time of his departer from Canada, expressed himself strongly opposed to the Inion Arthur of the then two provinces. I accompanied Sir George Ard on a visit to Lord Dniham, late in the autumn, and a few day only before he threw up his government and embarked for t country. In a conversation I had with him, be spoke of t Union as the selfish scheme of a few merchants of Montreals no statesman would advise the measure, and that it was absterned suppose that Upper and Lower Canada could ever exist harmony as one province.
"In returning to Toronto with Sir George

me that Lord Durham had expressed to him amiliat and had at considerable length detailed to him reason guments which existed against a measure which he congilis

would be destructive of the legitimate authority of the property of the Government, and in which opinion Sir George declared he C. A. HAGERMAN.

(Signed)
"Sir F. B. HEAD, Bart." 4. From the Earl of Durham. " Quebec, Oct. 2, 1838,

"Dear Sir,-I thank you kindly for the account meeting, which was the first I received. I fully expect MONTREAL PROJECT, BEGINNING AND ENDING IN MONTEL

"Your's truly, (Signed) Major RICHARDSON."

Is it really true, that the prospects of every loyal subjethe Queen in the Canadas have been blasted by Parlit having innocently but ignorantly administered—as frought late Lord Durham's prescription—a remedial measure his Lordship, to the last hour of his transatlantic administration. tion, vitally opposed—which he recommended the subjects to oppose to the death, and which now turns have been rank poison! Have the British people been decel Have they been falsely dealt with? If so, without caring may have been the nameless culprits, who are the sta that ought to have prevented it?"

EVILS OF NATIONALITY .- One thing connected with Council's (Municipal Council of Toronto) proceedings must notice in terms of marked reprobation. attempt to get up a cry of nationality, in connexion will election of chief magistrate. If this sort of folly is tole there will be an end to everything like harmony or peace province, and the streets of Toronto will periodically ring the streets of Toronto will periodically ring. the ancient gathering slogans, such as,—Merry St. Ge FOR GURNETT, CANNY ST. ANDREW FOR CAMERON HONEST ST. PATRICK FOR HAGARTY. cause to complain of proscription, it is our friends north Council Board. But we will be bound to say that of tish brethren have too much good sense to make this thus shown to their wants and wishes by Mr. of grievance. Moral charcter, independent circumstar is a sine qua non), public spirit, active business babits, and