at his death he "seemed, above all, concerned for object to occupy and to subdue." (Loud applause.) the reproaches, he said, men would cast upon his name, in trampling on his ashes when dead!" And the last sane feeling of religion which he expressed implied a like misgiving, concerning his condition in the world on which he was about to enter-it was a question to one of his fanatical preachers,* "if the doctrine were true, that the elect could never finally fall?" Upon receiving a reply, that nothing could be more certain, "Then am I safe," he said, "for I am sure that once I was in a state of grace." The spiritual dreams which were then administered to him in strong doses, acted powerfully upon a mind debilitated by long disease, and disposed by the nature of that disease to delirium. He assured his physicians, as the presumptions fanatics by whom he was surrounded assured him, that he should not die, whatever they might think from the symptoms of his disorder, for God was far above nature, and God had promised his recovery. Thanks were publicly given for the undoubted pledges of his recovery, which God had vouchsafed! and some of his last words were those of a mediator rather than a sinner, praying for the people, as if his own merits entitled him to be an intercessor. Even his death did not dissipate the delusion. When that news was brought to those who were met together to pray for him, "Mr. Sterry stood up and desired them not to be troubled : for," said he, "this is good news! because, if he was of great use to the people of God when he was among us, now he will be much more so, being ascended to heaven to sit at the right hand of Jesus Christ, there to intercede for us, and to be mindful of us on all occasions!"+

The life of this most fortunate and least flagitious possessed with a like ambition, if such men were capable of learning good as well as evil lessons from the peace of mind. He left an imperishable name, so stained with reproach, that not with standing the rein the world to come-but it is not for us to anticipare the judgments, still less to limit the mercy of the All-merciful.

* John Goodwin. † Cromwell died in a whirlwind, on the 3d September, 1658. On the 23d November, he was buried in Henry VII's Chapel with more than regal solemnity. At the restoration his body was taken up and hung at Tyhurn. Forty years afterward, Dryden alludes to the storm in which the protector died in a letter to his cousin, Mrs Stewart. Many of the large trees in

t. James's Park were torn up by the roots. He was taken ill at Hampton Court, and died at Whitehall.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, D CEMBER 20, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

. In the Churchman's Newspaper of the 15th of November, we have an interesting account of a public meeting held in the ancient city of York, in England, in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gosindividuals present, was Lord MORPETH; who, upon being called upon to preside at the meeting, and having

taken the chair, expressed himself as follows:-"Ladies and gentlemen, perhaps I may here remark, as a circumstance which ought in fairness to be stated that although I may be saved from being formally disentitled to the distinguished post which you have con ted that I should occupy, by my having been enrolled for a considerable number of years among the contributors to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, yet it so happens that this is the very first occasion when I have had the advantage of being present at any of its deliberations or at any meeting connected most lofty that can engage human effort-that its princiroom-there is more than verge for united efforts in every common object—for diversity of operation in all the details of application and of action. (Applause.)—
You introduce the knowledge of the Bible—the pure and If you did not do this I do not know that I could have taken a place in your ranks. You connect with the introduction of the Bible the establishment of the worship and the discipline of the Church of England, and I do not see how I could object to establish abroad what I ap prove of and revere at home. (Loud applause.) I ar tempted to trespass upon your indulgence for a very short time longer, because it so happens that compara-tively inexperienced as I have admitted myself to be in manner sufficiently striking in itself, and calculated to impress me most forcibly with the beneficial results of which I chanced to make among the great western lakes | their relief. which divide Canada from the United States of North America; and I feel the more warranted in making allusion to it on such an occasion as this, because some mention of it has already been made in a most interesting and circulated with the sanction of this S ciety. (Applause.) The tour to which I have referred was conducted under the superintendence of the Indian department guidance of that admirable public officer who represents that department. Our party was dignified by the presence of the Bishop of Toronto, and was mainly composed of the young officers of the army, and such an ide traveller as myself. Our progress was not interpolated by many picturesque and interesting accompaniments. We lived, for the space of six weeks and upwards, in canoes by day and in tents by night, and our little encampment took its ground in the evening upon one of the innumerable little rocky islands with which Lake Huron is lined and situated. And it was thus, after our meal was finished, which we took upon some flatter ledge of the rock, there to rest under the dry warm at the different boats crews lighted had begun to flickerwhen the silence which we had shortly before disturbed, and which there was probably no other living being within a hundred miles to break, and which probably no human being had ever broken before—had resumed its sway upon those still shores and wide waters—there arose from one of the creeks, on the night air, over the plause.) Many of the crews of our canoes were entirely heathen. The hymn came not from them. Any chorus which might have proceeded from ourselves. I hope in the presence of the Bishop, was not of an unseemly character, but was of a more loyal character than that to which I have alluded. There were crews of Canadian Should Mr. Scott consider himself aggreged to Indian Protestants, connected with our ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of the Propagat Gospel in Foreign Parts. (Loud applause.) Tam not going to give you a prolonged account of our travels, but I may further mention that these poor sons of the wilderness were not dismissed to their evening rest without receiving the Episcopal benediction uttered by the Bishop; and translated by one of our own interpreters. And I had further the satisfaction of seeing, as I advanced active energy, but such particular exhibitions of it as in the consecration of a church in the depths of a primeval celebration of our Church services at the flourishing Missionary station of this Society, in the very centre of Lake Huron-the administration of the rites of Baptism and Confirmation, and a participation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, together with fifty con verted Indians, all rescued from ignorance, superstition, and heathenism by the parental and baneficent efforts of Parts. (Loud applause,) I feel that I ought to apolo-

gise for having, at this length, given you one of my own experiences. But, having had brought before me inci-

It will be seen from the eloquent remarks of this ccomplished nobleman, that he has not forgotten the impressions awakened by his late visit to this country, ut that he is causing them to bear upon the most mportant interests by which we can be affected,-the propagation of sound Christianity in this too destitute land. Lord Morpeth, as he states in his address, was

for some time a travelling companion of the Bishop of Coronto, and an observer of the duties and labours of this zealous and able prelate: he was qualified, thereore, to bear his testimony to the services of our revered Diocesan, and there are thousands who will espond to the justice, if they cannot all express hemselves with the elequence, of the remarks of the

It is most gratifying to learn, by the recent intellience from England, that the late appeals on behalf of the venerable Society above referred to, are reaping their harvest of fruit. Public meetings are being held in every quarter; District Committees are forming; and the recommendation, which, if universally acted upon, would be practically more effectual than all the rest,-namely, that one annual collection at the least should be made in each Church in the United Kingdom in its behalf,—appears to be obtaining advocates in every quarter. But the progress in the improvement of the funds of the Society is best explained in the following announcement issued by its own officers:

"79, Pall Mall, Nov. 2, 1844. The Society is happy to state that during the last two months the clergy have been organizing plans for the systematic formation of parochial associations in several of the Archdeaconries and Rural Deaneries of the Dioof usurpers might hold out a salutary lesson for men cesses of Canterbury, York, London, Winchester, Gloupossessed with a like ambition, if such men were capacter and Bristol, Ely, Lincoln, Salisbury, and Ripon. These steps have been taken in compliance with the ur gent request of their Diocesans to the Clergy to respond experience of others. He gained three kingdoms; to the Society's appeal recently transmitted to their the price which he paid for them was innocence and Lordships by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. -Within the last few months several subscriptions have have been increased as follows: - One subscription has been raised to thirty guineas per annum; one to twenty deeming virtues which adorned him, it were better for guineas; fourteen to ten guineas, or pounds; three to six him to be forgotten than to be so remembered. And guineas; twenty-eight to five guineas, and 111 under five guineas; with donations to the amount of £6,762 6s. 3d.; including one donation of £2,000 and another of £1,000. The Society has been requested to find Clergy, or duly quallified candidates for Ordination, to occupy several vacant Curacies in the Dioceses of Barbadoes and Guiana.

All these inconsistencies,—this transm All applications are to be addressed to the Secretary, 79, Pall Mall."

This is gratifying intelligence to the Colonies generally, and to our Province in particular; which must, we fear, for many years to come, be dependent, for the the parties in question lay claim to, as giving them a ministrations of the Church, mainly upon the benevolent agency of this excellent Society. This apprehenion is not a little increased from the facts stated in the touching Pastoral Letter from the Bishop of ment of the Mother Country will allow the uncertainty of interpretation which unfortunately attaches to certain clauses in the Act of Parliament referred to, to defeat its whole spirit and intention, as far as the interests of the Church in this Diocese are concerned; and very sure we are, that the voice of public opinion in England, when the distressing facts of the case come to be fully and generally known there, will demand that justice be done, and that the interests of the National Church in one of the noblest of her Colonies shall not be sacrificed to a legal quibble.

In the mean time, however, the distress which this novel state of things has unhappily created, must be pel in Foreign Parts. Amongst other distinguished alleviated; and the appeal to the country on behalf of the individuals who have thus, by no fault of their own, been brought into a state of peculiar suffering, will, we honest principles, and, quick result of the vicious protrust, be as warmly and liberally responded to as it has been earnestly and touchingly made.

On our last page will be found the concluding portion of the account of the Pastoral Visitation of the no means the work of a night of wild spiritual delirium. Lord Bishop of Toronto for the year 1843. This but the sober growth of time, - the improvement of a Journal is most interesting for the information it principle, the quickening of a grace, which God in and pay more than a half of the whole assessment to develops of the condition and prospects of our beloved plants in his own way and by his own instituted means. the education tax, they yet have not the control of Church in this Diocese, and not least from the satistics | And if people who affect so much more of real piety | single school, nor can they have it under the present Act. of its deliberations or at any meeting connected It is enough for me upon the present occasion and descriptions of the country it furnishes, and the feel that its objects are among the most pure and the frequent and accurate allusions to local advantages tent to let their light shine within the Church, it might, themselves the second time, which is more than it is and capabilities with which it is interspersed. These ple, within the sphere of its operation, seems to me to be free from exception—and, above all, in the vast field of remarks would render it, in short, a valuable guide to heathen ignorance, superstition, and crime, there is ample | the emigrant, designing to make this Province his future home: the accurate descriptions of the various portions of the country which have been visited, with After a brief delay, the Royal party entered their carriage money made by the Legislature for the benefit of education, therefore, of this valuable journal in England, —as has usually been done by the Society for the entire record of eternal truth-where it is not known. | moral and spiritual, would enable him beforehand to -as has usually been done by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, -will be the means of diffusing amongst persons desiring to emigrate to this country much valuable information, at the same time in one quarter of the globe the incidents of travel did that its leading object is answered, namely, the disbring me within the sphere of its operations, and in a semination amongst the British public of the vast time and trouble be saved. extent of our spiritual wants in this Province, and the operations. (Applause) This happened on a tour awakening a stronger and more systematic effort for leaves us nothing to add but a hope, that it will be

Scott, Wesleyan Missionary," in reply to remarks upon instruction to his children, or else submit to be doubly account, drawn up by the present Bishop of Toronto, the Sable Indians and the influence upon them of sectarian teaching, contained in recent communications to this paper by the Rev. A. Pyne; -a letter, the inof our Canadian government, and especially under the sertion of which Mr. Scott appears to claim as an act simply upon a question of right as respects the memof justice at our hands.

Could we be persuaded that he was correct in asof our own distaste for this controversy, and, more same rule of instruction. than that, the pain and weariness which the prosecureaders; but we utterly deny that he has any such should be given in triplicate,—so that the Petition claim. Mr. Scott commenced some months ago a series of attacks upon the ministrations of Mr. Pyne, and upon the Church of England generally, in that very objectionable paper, the Banner of Toronto; to which attacks, after a considerable lapse of time, Mr. Pyne thought it right to reply through the medium of our journal, as being to him the most legitimate vehicle of defence. As the discussion of the subject appeared likely to be much-protracted, to the great inconvenience of ourselves and our readers, we felt it to silent expanse of Lake Huron, an evening hymn. (Ap- | be but proper, after a general explanation of the whole merits of the case as far as the interests of the Church of England were concerned, to announce our determination not to encourage any further controversy upon

Should Mr. Scott consider himself aggrieved by any statement of Mr. Pyne, he ought to avail himself of no strains to the Virgin arose from them. But those statement of Mr. Pyne, he ought to avail himself of touching accents proceeded from a boats' crew of native the journal in which he originally commenced his at-Indian Protestants, connected with our Church, conver- tacks upon that gentleman; and no doubt it would be open to him to his heart's content. Had the assault commenced with Mr. Pyne, and in the columns of The Church, we should have considered it but fair to have given Mr. Scott the opportunity to reply. But as he originally selected the Banner, let him adhere to that: Mr. Pyne selected The Church as the mediamong more civilized settlements, not only the general display of the Bishop of Toronto's intellectual zeal and it should be found absolutely necessary to continue um of defence, and to that no doubt he will adhere if

We stated, in our late remarks upon the subject in question, that, in giving insertion to any future communications in reference to it, we must insist not only upon brevity, but upon the absence of every thing like personal recrimination or unbecoming language. Now, Church, in this town, will be re-opened for Divine conceive, have likewise commended itself to every rerrespective of all other considerations, the letter of Service on Christmas-Day. The new tower and front fleeting mind. the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Mr. Scott grossly violates this condition,—being full exhibit an architectural beauty and finish which reflects of what we should deem very coarse sarcasm and very great credit upon the designer, Mr. Lane, as well as insulting language towards Mr. Pyne, utterly at vari- upon the contractor, Mr. Grieve, who has so satisfacexperiences. But, having had brought before me incidentally, and as it might appear, casually, even under ance with Christian courtesy and wholly unsuited to torily carried out the plan and specifications. my own eyes, such palpable tokens of the exertions and the columns of this journal. For however plainly and But its highly ornamental character is not the most

nerable divisions and subdivisions of Methodism, but the beginning. the cause of that sect was not necessarily the same at Toronto and on the St. Clair; and that parties bearing the same peculiar designation, and ostensibly en- the whole; but, irrespective of other resources, much aged in the propagation of the same tenets, might evertheless be very bitterly opposed to each other. Offertory collections. These, if bestowed after the Mr. Scott, however, has recalled to our recollection primitive measure of generosity and zeal, would soon, that the oneness of name and doctrine, in the religious body to which he belongs, does not by any means imply a communion of kindly temper and feeling; but hat a very great, and, upon any other than utilitarian or worldly grounds, a very inexplicable, animosity exists between the British and Canadian Wesleyans, as we believe they are respectively termed. We remember, indeed, that some few years ago a great deal of abuse was heaped upon Mr. Richey, then the conductor of the Wesleyan Academy (now College) at Cobourg, by the editor of the Guardian; -that gentleman having been charged by him with incompetency or his situation, and with well nigh every failing About a twelvemonth ago, when Mr. Richey underook a task for which he was decidedly much more incompetent, -that of replying to our strictures upon a wretched production of a Mr. Powell upon Apostolical Succession,-Mr. Richey by the same editor was lauded to the skies as a perfect paragon of learning and of every brilliant acquirement. And we have very little doubt that if the Mr. Scott who now writes to us should choose to concoct something very bitter and very hold against the principles of the Church of England, and array them as "Thirty Reasons," or by some similar designation, against conformity with that Church, he should find the Editor of the Guardian much more complaisant, complimentary, and obliging than he discovers him to be now. It is unhappily too constantly realized in practice, that, when a common object of rivalry and hate is to be crushed, there is then a sudden amalgamation of conflicting and opposing parties: on that same day, like Herod and

All these inconsistencies,—this transmutation of feud into alliance, and of contempt into compliment, when party spirit or party interest demands the unrighteous league,-render us very sceptical indeed as to the soundness or reality of the "conversions" which title to the peculiar designation which they bear. We are, indeed, more than sceptical as to the validity of such "conversions" when claimed as the fruits of camp-meetings, protracted meetings, or revivals .-Toronto, which we published last week. We cannot, Without dwelling upon the general result of these nowever, bring ourselves to believe that the Govern- fanatical exhibitions and unscriptural devices, as leaving the subjects of them after a little time more dead to every thing spiritual than they were before, - their only influence upon the weak and misguided Churchman who, through their instrumentality, may have been seduced from the faith of his fathers, is to substitute pride and independence for meekuess and hunility; to cause him to speak reproachfully and disdainfully of that which had previously been wound up with the purest feelings and best attachments of his heart; to vilify and cast stones and dirt, as Shimei did, upon the Church of his early love; to join with the fanatical, the deluded, and the malevolent in heaping execrations upon her to whom his allegiance, plighted at the font and more than once renewed at the altar, is due; to become, in short, a traitor to his cess, a latitudinarian in religion and a republican in

These are common results of the religious excitements we have referred to; but real conversion is by would be avoided,-help, with God's blessing, to more than the great body of any people can conveniently "convert" and render more strict and vigilant those affor as formal, careless, and evil-livers.

mitted to each of the Clergy a copy of the one now published, on a separate sheet, that it may be adopted at once with the necessary local adaptation, and thus

The Petition speaks very clearly for itself, and ber of children to be instructed. influential enough to arrest or change any scheme of Education which compels the conscientious Church-We have received a long letter, signed "William man to forego the blessing of sound and religious

It will be seen that this Petition interferes not with any other denomination of Christians: it is based bers of the Church; and other religious bodies are just as much at liberty to adopt the same course, and, serting this claim, we might forego all consideration if their interference be successful, to act upon the

We recommend an early attention to this matter, tion of so fruitless a subject must inflict upon our and would remind our friends that their signatures may be transmitted to each branch of the Legislature.

While upon this subject, we would solicit our readers to peruse with care a short communication To the Hon. WM. H. DRAPER, Her Majesty's Attorney upon the University of King's College, which appears in a succeeding column. The facts there adduced are worth a host of arguments, and they cannot be lost upon the common sense of the country. In these we are taught a lesson of justice and prudence by its present session, "be able, in its wisdom, to devise some republican America; we hope that, with all its monarchichal privileges, a British Colony shall not be found, in the result of this shamefully agitated question, in disparaging contrast with it.

Our readers, too, will be much edified and pleased with the elaborate and excellent article upon the same subject, which is continued to day on our first page.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Sheet Almanac for 1845," lately published by the Crown, and to the infringement of the rights of the Messrs. Rowsell of Toronto, and which will be Sovereign,"—must have been thoroughly convinced, by found advertised in another column.—Although compressed in a small space, it contains a great deal of valuable information, and is surmounted by a beautiful engraved print of the proposed. New House of Port engraved print of the proposed New Houses of Par- that any reasonable man, however prejudiced, could have liament in England. The latter will be gladly preserved when the former becomes comparatively of no value; and should our enterprising friends continue world, by conferring degrees in the faculty of Divinity upon gentlemen whose education had led them to hold this annual custom, on any equal scale of execution, absolutely contrary views of Scriptural truths, that they we should soon have a "Rowsell Gallery," as creditable as any thing issued ou this side the Atlantic.

We are happy to announce that St. Peter's

from the report which will be read to you, and from the addresses by which I do not doubt that it will be followed, some notion of the calls and the claims which this and established principles may gratifying feature in this improvement: the enlarge-though the first that from the state of confusion and anarchy. There appears to he an appress the state of confusion and anarchy. There appears to he an appress the former accommodated in The Church, we believe that none of the calls and the claims which this addresses by which I do not doubt that it will be followed, some notion of the calls and the claims which this and established principles may gratifying feature in this improvement: the enlarge-thoughtened in the country.

The Punjaus.—This country is described as being in a begin that this port, acknowledging the universal continuous countries at this port, acknowledging the universal continuous countries are the country.

The Punjaus.—This country is described as being in a begin that the countries are the count from the report which will be read to you, and from the addresses by which I do not doubt that it will be follow-

Cromwell had doubts of both. Ludlow tells us, that Society has upon you, in respect of those numerous re- by a spirit of acrimony, or by language of rude invected to the matter of history, parties will enter the British territory, or that of the protected Mr. Scott, in his letter, takes occasion to remind us that the Christian Guardian is by no means an "impartial authority," as we stated it to be, in any question affecting the cause in which he is engaged. We certainly were few to the cause in which he is engaged. We certainly were few to the matter of history, town, is an important acquisition, comparatively limited as it still is; but it will, we trust, alleviate, if it does not entirely remove the misfortune of our inadequate Church room, until the sacred edifice can be completed, on the full scale of canaciousness and alcohom to the matter of history, to which I desire to call your attention. In the early part of this century, the board of Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, was nearly equally divided between Episcopal and opposing members. This occasioned their meetings to be frequently on the full scale of canaciousness and alcohom to the full scale of canaciousness and alcohom to the control of the matter of history, to which I desire to call your attention.

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The subscriptions towards carrying into effect this laudable undertaking, have been very creditable upon aid is looked for, and relied upon, from the weekly in any spot, suffice to build up and adorn a temple of prayer commensurate, as far as our abilities can render it, with the honour of Him to whom it is dedicated.

The usual Offertory Collection on Chrismas-Day will be wholly appropriated towards the abatement of the very heavy responsibilities contracted in this good

and pious work. The whole amount of free-sittings now specially appropriated does not exceed 150 in all; but we are glad to learn that the proposal has been very generally oncurred in by the proprietors and lessees of pews to render the Church wholly FREE at Evening Service.

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

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

THE PETITION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND IN THE CITY AND VICINITY OF TORONTO, RELATIVE TO 4 & 5 VICTORIA CHAP. 29: HUMBLY SHEWETH :-

That your Petitioners beg leave respectfully to represent to your Honourable House, that they regard as one of their most valuable privileges, the right of educating their children as members of the Church of England;—That your Petitioners deprecate, as repugnant to their principles, as accountable beings, all systems of education which are not based on the Christian Religion; and they believe such systems to be, almost without precedent, in any nation, which has embraced the Faith of Jesus Christ;-

That your Petitioners would represent to your Honourable House, that though the laws for regulating and establishing Common Schools in Upper Canada, from 1816 to 1841, were in some respects unsatisfactory to the members of the Church of England, and embarrassing from their details, yet, notwithstanding, your Petitioners were enabled, from the absence of any express prohibitions, to institute Schools themselves, in which their own religious principles were taught to their children, together with such branches of secular education as they

themselves judged proper.

During this period, (from 1816 to 1841) your Petitioners were in the course of establishing a Parochial or Day-school in each of their Stations, or Missions, and in all other places where they could collect an adequate number of pupils, and sufficient funds for supporting a School-master:—

That though these School Acts were frequently found to be inconvenient in their operation to the members of the Church of England, yet your Petitioners did not complain, because the openness of their provisions en-abled them, under judicious management, to establish, in most places, schools friendly to the doctrine and tenets of the Church of England;

That in 1841, an Act was passed, 4 and 5 Victoria, chap. 18, intituled "An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make further provision for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools throughout the Province,"-of which Act your Petitioners feel they have a right to complain, inasmuch as it compelled them, by stringent enactments, to contribute towards a system of education which excludes even the

very mention of religion;—
That in consequence of this Act, and the Act since passed, altering some of its provisions, your petitioners are placed in a situation of peculiar hardship, because, although convinced that religion is the very groundwork of all sound education, and feeling it to be a sacred duty to train up their children as members of the Church of England, they are yet virtually prevented from doing this,—being by these School Acts compelled to contr-bute to the maintenance of Common Schools, which hav no religious character, and from which it happens, tha in the City of Toronto, where the members of the Church while the sin and calamity of dismion and division | reasonable to exact of the members of a community, and | Prince Albert left town on Tuesday morning

Wherefore your Petitioners pray, that the Common other members of her communion whom they denounce as formal, careless, and evil-livers.

School Act now in force be wholly repealed, and either that the inhabitants of Canada be left to educate their children by voluntary exertion, without being compelled to contribute to Schools founded on principles, of what shall be raised by each Congregation, and the num-

> These plans appear to your Petitioners to be capable of being easily carried into effect, while they will be en-tirely free from difficulty on religious grounds. By the from a people not generally wealthy, and expended in the payment of officers, employed to carry out a system, which appears to your Petitioners to give but little satisfaction to a large majority of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects; and your Petitioners most urgently, but respectfully, pray, that your Honourable House would either repeal the present School Acts, leaving it to the inhabitants of the Province to educate their youth by voluntary exertions, or merely grant a sum of money for education to be distributed on one or other of those equitable principles, which in this Memorial are humbly submitted. And your Petitioners will ever pray, as in duty bound

Communications.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

General for Canada West, and a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada:-

Sir,-The anxious hope expressed by His Excellency the Governor General, in his Speech from the throne on the 29th ult., that the Provincial Legislature may, during arrangement respecting the University of King's College that may receive the sanction of the Crown and give general satisfaction to the colony," induces me to you,-the able and eloquent defender of the said University against the contemplated act of "spoliation" intro-duced during the last session, by your predecessor,—with

a few remarks on that highly important subject.

I should imagine that every one who is opposed to "the interference with, or assumption of, the Royal Prerogative." (as the country at large has, in no very equivocal terms declared itself to be)—"to the deprivation, as a mere act of power, of rights and privileges conferred by failed to perceive the utter incongruity of requiring the Chancellor of the proposed University to declare to the were all equally learned in these matters; just as if truth

Your last position, that the scheme proposed for the management of the internal affairs of the designed University would have proved utterly impracticable, must, I

But, as it appears from His Excellency's Speech from the throne that some new plan is to be proposed, (for I cannot think it possible that any thing like Mr. Baldwin's bill is to be introduced into Parliament under the auspices of the present Executive Council,) I have deemed it my duty to call your attention, at the present moment, to a matter of history, which I think pertinent to the impor-

with a far-seeing wisdom seldom equalled, took his stand, and though occasionally baffled, yet eventually succeeded in making it good. His principle (as we are told by his biographer—see "Professional Years of Bishop Hobart," by John McVickar, D.D., p. 127.) was this:—"It is highly expedient that, in such a body as the board of Trusters, all internal questions of contest should be carefully cut off, in order that they may be free to attend to their rightful duties, as the literary guardians of a seminary of education. Nou that end can be attained only by giving to some one denomination or other, within the board, such an undoubted numerical majority as may preclude all such party contests! To which denomination, then, is that control to be given? which does it of right belong, but to the one from the endowment of the college comes, and comes upon conditions, and who have therefore a moral right to a preponderance in the body by whom that endowment is administered, and upon whom those conditions are obli gatory? Whether it be regarded, therefore, as a question of expediency, or of right, the case, he argued, was clear,

Episcopalians should hold the decided majority."

His biographer remarks—"Whatever might then be thought of this reasoning, experience proved its soundness. For until it was adopted, the Board went on disputing instead of acting, until in the contest for power, he very object for which they fought was forgotten and almost lost. The college sank in reputation as well as in numbers, until at last its very warmest friends almost despaired of its resuscitation. Some laid the blame on the Faculty, some on the trustees, some on want of patronage; others again on its internal discipline, in having but a nominal and official president. All parties, however, agreed that something must be done, or the college would be for ever ruined."

At least him 1817, forteen wear after Richer Hebert

tendered to the Board his sound advice, the Board was remodelled on the Bishop's plan. The very same Faculty were retained, the same internal discipline was observed;

cipate a more successful management for an institution, under the joint management of members of the Church of England, of Rome, of Scotland, of the various Presbyte-rian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, Universalist, sects, and any others that could shew a clear annual income equal to the value of one thousand bushels

I am, Sir, Your obed't serv't,

To the Editor of The Church.

Mr. Editor,-I have for a number of years been a subscriber to the New-York Albion, and in common with many in Canada, have derived much pleasure and profit from the judicious selections and masterly articles that have appeared in its columns. Although its pages contain much (and I, indeed, for one would say too much) of the lighter literature of the day, yet there is rarely nything objectionable,-and this general selectness o matter has ensured for it a very extensive circulation among the most respectable families in Canada and elsewhere, as a safe and instructive family newspaper. It is nerefore with sincere regret I call your attention to an article in a late number at variance with its general

The article I allude to is that which appeared in the Albion of the 9th November last, under the title of "Clara Verney." How the Editor could have chosen such a tale

Allowances doubtless should be made for inadvertence caused by the absence or illness of the Editor, or the

haste that must sometimes attend the going to press of a weekly paper; but surely an Editor such as the judicious and estimable individual who conducts the Albion, will admit the necessity there exists for the utmost caution in nis selections, when he reflects on his responsibility arising from the unreserved confidence reposed in his judgment by the thousands of parents who admit his paper as a familiar friend to their fire-sides. Your's,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE ALBION.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

Canada West, Dec. 12, 1844.

We have to announce the arrival of the Steam-packet following are the principal items of intelligence by this con- construction, from the highest to the lowest classes of Bril HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

London and Birmingham Railway, to visit the Marquis of Exeter, at his Magnificent seat, Burghley House, a mansion erected during the cruise. The second squadron, consisting of the in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and partaking in the character eight brigs, is placed under the command of Captain Corry, in of its architecture of the stately style of that period. Her Ma- the Firebrand steam frigate. jesty and suite were conveyed by a special train to Weedon, which tenant of the county; Sir H. Dryden, High Sheriff; and the

appears in another column. As it is desirable that similar petitions should proceed, without delay, from similar petitions should proceed, without delay, from every parish or mission in the country, we have transcript to the assessment paid by members of the church of England, or if it be thought wiser, from the flags and other ornaments. At this arch the Royal cortege combination of both; or if it be preferred, that a certain was met by the Mayor, Mr Barwell, and the other civic ausum be allowed to each congregation of your Petitioners, for the purpose of aiding in the education of the children municipal insignia, preceded the Royal carriages from one end thereof, the sum granted to be in a given proportion to of the town to the other. The houses in this town, along the in the gayest style. As Her Majesty pased along, she was

greeted with unceasing acclamations.

At Burghley, the Marquis of Exeter, who had gone on be-By the fore, and the Marchioness of Exeter, Lord Thomas Cecil, and some of the chief guests, were ready to receive Her Majesty at the entrance-hall. Her Majesty, on alighting, was welcomed by her noble host and hostess, as was also Prince Albert.
On Tuesday, there was a magnificent entertainment, but Her Majesty retired as early as 7 o'clock.

most unfavourable, the Royal visitors found amusement in in-

The christening of the infaut daughter of the Marquis, which was the immediate occasion of the visit, took place on Wednesday evening. The Bishop of Peterborough officiated. The Chapel was crowded with the company assembled at Burghley. All the members of the Marquis's establishment were also and solitary instance of trial can possibly afford. present. Her Majesty wore a white satin dress, and all the company appeared in full costume. The child was named Victoria. After the service, which only lasted a short time, Her Majesty approached, and affectionately kissed her infant hamesake. Prince Albert presented a gorgeous gold cup to his noble god-child, with the inscription—"To Lady Victoria Cecil, from her godfather, Albert."

Immediately after the christening, the display of fire-works took place on the lawn facing the south front of the castle, in which are situated Her Majesty's apartments.

Ou Thursday morning, immediately after breakfast, the Prince, accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stauley, the Marquis of Granby, and Mr. Anson, went out shooting in the preserves behind the hall, called the Butlands. There was a dinner party of most distinguished guests in the evening, and on Friday Her Majesty returned by the same route as before to Buckingham Palace.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES .- Rumours of Ministerial changes are rife. It is very generally believed that three offices, all held at present by peers, namely, the offices of the First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, and Postmaster
first, the means of transporting with facility and rapidity the troops and matériel of war which may be wanted in India. General, will be vacated by their present occupants before the meeting of Parliament. The first-named office, it is said, will

Mr. O'Connell has renounced his scheme of Federalism, the alleged reason being the refusal of the Whigs to have any thing to do with it; the real one, more probably, being the discontent of his own supporters.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The usual Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 1st Ocqually learned in these matters; just as if truth ommodate itself to the fancies and prejudices of which it brings, both from India and China, has been anticipated by the mail from Calcutta. The following articles of intelligence are new:-

THE MAURATTA COUNTRY .- The southern part of this territory has for some time been in a disturbed state. The ombay Government was on the alert in making arrangements for having its disposable regiments ready for any emergency that might arise. Lieut.-Colonel Wyllie, of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry, who had taken his passage by the ste mer, was ordered to stop and join his regiment. The steamers were in Bombay harbour under orders to be ready to remove troops at a moment's notice. Nothing serious was apprehended, but the Government was acting with prudence in being prepared

army will become imperative.

Bombay.—There was considerable excitement in Bombay relative to the approaching trial of Aloo Paroo, one of the heads of the Bunder gang, and who is accused of being involved in the burning of the Belvedere ship. His trial was fixed for the 7th of October. He had been arrested at Jinjeera, a small island 80 miles south of Bombay, where he lay concealed for some months, but he was surrendered by the Rajah on the requisi

tion of the Bombay Government. The advantages of steamers being fully recognised at Bombay, several companies have started for building steam vessels

for the coasting trade, &c.

CALCUTTA.—General Sir George Pollock arrived at Calcutta on the evening of the 18th of S ptember, and took his seat in Council, in the place of the Hon. W. W. Bird. CHINA. - The intelligence from China is to the 1st of August, only three days later than that previously received. Trade s said to be dull at Canton, but extending itself in the newly-

ASTING OF ONE THOUSAND 32-POUNDERS, AT LOW MOOB

IRON WORKS. (From the Liverpool Journal.)

The fact having come to our knowledge that instructions had been forwarded to Low Moor for the execution of the enormous number of 1000 pieces of ordnance, of large calibre, we determined to learn the particulars on the spot. Accordingly, on making known our business, on Monday last, we were received with the greatest courteousness, and were fortunate enough to fraught with the utmost interest to those who never saw the like before, and one which can hardly be viewed with indifferrence, no matter how often it be witnessed. We ascertained that the guns are all iron 32-pounders, technically called fail to detect any difference in their lengths, and the actual dif-ference, we believe, is only a few inches. There is a very ma-terial difference, however, in their formation, as compared with the guns hitherto in use, the weight of the metal being infinitely At length in 1817, fourteen years after Bishop Hobart greater in the new than the old, and varying also considerable and the Board his sound advice, the Board was in the new, according to the drawings to which they are Formerly, 32-pounder iron cannons were cast as low as 24cm each; but these now being cast weigh twice—and in some if but from that propitious moment it began to rise, till it has now attained a high position among the colleges of America.

May I then, Sir, not ask, if it does not behove us to the guns, the bursting of one of which, after it has undergone Naw York early and even to be compared to the guns, the bursting of one of which, after it has undergone Naw York early and the compared to the guns, the bursting of one of which, after it has undergone Naw York early and the compared to the guns, the bursting of one of which, after it has undergone to the woolwich test, may now be regarded almost as an improvement. lege, New York, could not be successfully conducted with a divided Board of Trustees, have we any right to antias to its distance from or proximity to the trunnions, as those pivots are called by which the gun rests on the carriage. Much difference of professional opinion seems to prevail as to the relative advantage and disadvantage of having the chief weight of the metal in each piece disposed in this or that particular spot. We believe, however, that all authorities on the doctrines of projectiles are unanimous in pronouncing guns cast on this principle—that is, immensely heavy in and about the breech—to be capable of throwing a ball infinitely farther than the old light guns, and with a proportionate economy in the expenditure of powder.

penditure of powder.

Each gun is cast perfectly solid, in a clay mould, suspended perpendicularly in a metal casting, and such is the bulk of iron employed, and so great is its power of retaining the heat, that each piece takes nearly a week to cool before it can be further meddled with:—for instance, on Monday evening last we could not bear to place the hand on the outer clay covering of a gun cast on the previous Saturday morning, and several days must clapse before the metal itself could be touched with impunity. The guns are drilled out with powerful machinery, and if the bore, which is gauged with the nicest possible precision, is found to vary a hair's breadth, it is at once sent to the furnace and matter the constraint of the melted over again. If, however, the bore is found to be mathematically true, it is polished, also by machinery, till it is as smooth as glass and as glittering as silver. The crown and royal initials are then chiselled out just above the touch-hole, and after receiving a final scrutinizing inspection, the gun 18 sent by the Manchester and Leeds Railway to Hull, and thence verney. How the Editor could have chosen such a tale for the amusement or edification of his readers, I am at a loss to conceive.

transported in coasters to Woolwich. Here it is subjected to the ordinance test. If it carry its range truly, and without expressions to conceive. hibiting any symptom of inferiority of material, and corresponds in all respects with the drawing, it receives the government impress; and, being freed from the rust which it has most likely acquired in its transit, is pronounced fit for service, and placed If, on the contrary, it should, in the in the stores accordingly. If, on the contrary, it should, in the minutest particular, fall below the ordinary standard, one of the trunnions is struck off, so as to render the gun utterly useless, and it is then returned at the cost of the maker.

As fast as these new 32-pounders are being made—namely at about the rate of 24 a week—the old 32-pounders are called in and melted down, their average weight being something unde 30 cwt. each; so that instead of saying that government are having 1000 new 32-pounders made, it would perhaps he more proper to state that they are having that number of old one eplaced by those of an improved construction.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRONS .- The experime squadrons, composed of three first-rates and eight brigs, are not at sea, and our naval annals do not present an instance Caledonia at Boston, on the morning of Saturday, the 7th similar effort having been made by any former naval administant, bringing the English Mail of the 19th ultimo. The tration justly to test the relative merits of ships of different contents.

The first squadron consists of three three-deckers-Caledo HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY -Her Majesty and nia, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B.

> It is expected that a severe trial for a period of about two The Board of Admiralty, in ordering these trials, will afford

to the test will be those of the late Sir William Rule, survey of the navy, who designed the Caledonia, and, with Sir H. Pesk practical men; Capt. Sir Wm. Symonds, the present sur Pantaloon have been built; two old and experienced mater shipwrights, Mesars, Blake and Fincham, who designed and built the Osprey and Mutine; a Committee of the School of Naval Architecture (Messrs, Read, Chatfield, and Creus). who designed the E-piegle; and Mr. White, a yacht builder East Cowes, who designed and built the Daring and Water witch. These, together with the Cruizer, an old 18-gun brig (to which the Osprey and Mutine bear a very near resemblance)

Vague rumours have already obtained circulation in favo Her Majesty rose, as usual, at an early hour next day, and at 9 o'clock attended prayers in the Chapel The day being to give to any of them a claim of superiority upon any point of The trial which is about to take place will be duration, that, owing to the season of the year selected for t purpose, many varieties of weather, and a great change also the trim of the vessels, must of necessity occur. The capabilities of the vessels, therefore, under these mixed circumstances will prove their character far more satisfactorily than any cast

COMMUNICATION BY RAILWAY OR CANAL BETWEEN ALEX ANDRIA AND SUEZ.

The Paris press is turning its attention to the East, an the projects now said to be on foot for opening a commition by railway or canal between Alexandria and Suez. The Constitutionnel takes up the subject, from which "e "The English Government and its agents, direct or indire

have peculiar motives for thinking of the establishment railroad. We need not say that these motives are foreign commerce of India take other modes of transport than that the Cape of Good Hope, and does not feel for Trieste so viole a sympathy as to sacrifice to it a portion of the interests of London or Liverpool. Besides, if the commerce of India were pass through Egypt, Marseilles, and even Odessa, would be great gainers as Trieste. What the English Government seeks in the establishment of a railroad across the desert be filled by Lord Ellenborough, and the second by Lord Stanley; in which case Mr. Gladstone would have the management of the Colonies, and the Board of Trade will fall to Lord Dalhousie. These rumours originate with the Morning Post. Pacha, however, may and ought to attempt another means communication. What the interest of his power and the prosperity of Egypt counsel is the construction of a canal bety Suez and Cairo. All the objections which he has made to a railroad disappear when a canal is proposed. He is able to expect the control of th ecute this enterprise with his own means. He has an arm, habituated to all the labours of digging and embankment, and there are capable engineers in his service. A canal which should join the Nile to the Red Sea, would give considerable commercial advantages to Cairo and Alexandria, commun great activity to the navigation of the Red Sea and the Nile and probably fertilise an extensive zone of desert on the two banks. A loan contracted for the execution of this enterprisand guaranteed by the revenues of the canal itself, might be seen to be a s effected in aid of the finances of the Pacha, without deprive him of any portion of his political independence. enterprise which would be profited in dependence. I with the rest of Europe, and which ought to be encouraged by all who take an interest in the prosperity of Egypt, and in the progress of civilization."

progress of civilization." LATE VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH OF THE FRENCH SQUA DRON.—A letter, of which the following is a translated copy, has been received by the chief naval, military, and civil authorities at this thorities at this port, acknowledging the universal courtes