"set over you in the Lord, for your instruction and edification, and whose province it is to acquaint themselves with these things, that they may teach "the flock over which the Holy Gbost hath made them overseers." Take nothing for granted, to the prejudice of the Church of your birth or your adoption; and allow not yourselves to be even alarmed, until after due inquiry made of those who, from their station or otherwise, are the most likely to know the truth of falsehood of any allegation against her. And above all, suffer not yourselves to be imposed upon by the idle rumours and popular clamour of the day, into a belief of and concurrence in the prevalent reproach, which identifies some of our communion with errors and tendencies to error, which they hold in as much incompromising Protestants, relatively to Rome and her corruptions; as free from undue assumption, intolerance and lust of power, and as safe guides, as those who insinduction of "novelties to disturb our peace."

"The following popular treatises, among many others of equal value, but of greater bulk, are commended to attention. Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; Palmer's Letters to Dr. Wiseman; Dodsworth's Romanism and Dissent: Massingberd's History of the English Reformation; Hay on Infant Baptism; Kip's Double Witness; Hobart's Apology; Onderdonk's Episcopacy tested by Scripture, with Barnes' Review of the same; Wilmer's Churchman's Manual; Homilies of the Church, new edition, now publishing in Philadelphia.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Poetry.—On the Grave of Bishop | Charity in Controversy.

Ken.
Relations of the Church and State Sir Philip Sidney. St. Paul at Athens.

David playing before Saul.

Communication.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Catheo'clock, A.M.

General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at their attendance on the same interesting and important Toronto, on Sunday, the thirtieth of June. Candi- occasion. Their presence, we are well assured, will be dates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, particularly gratifying to the Lord Bishop, as well as to are requested to intimate their intention to offer them- all their clerical co-operators in the good work which selves, without delay, and to be present for Examina- it is the object of the Church Society to promote. tion on Wednesday, the 26th June, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si whether referring to the general Society, or to its local Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

Some discussion has lately been prosecuted by certain of our Conservative contemporaries, on the propriety of establishing an Association through the means of which unanimity of counsel and vigour of action might be imparted to those of our fellow-subjects who, with loyal devotion, are anxious to maintain our connexion with our father-land, and to oppose the machinations of those who are apparently bent upon sub-

several spirited communications under the signature of a "U. E. LOYALIST,"—very forcibly expressing the In reference to this question we have observed several spirited communications under the signature reasons for such a conjunction, and giving in detail the plan of action by which such a loyal association should be guided. There is much in what is stated by our valued friend the "U. E. Loyalist,"-for such we believe we may venture to term him, -which meets with our hearty concurrence; and in the principle especially "ith which he sets out, we must at once cordially agree, namely, that the coalition of the foes of sound and constitutional government demands a counteracting association of those who desire the perpetuation of all the blessings involved in its maintenance.

There can be no doubt, we apprehend, that the individuals who designate themselves the "Reform Association" have entered upon their campaign with the briskness and energy which generally characterizes the assailants of what is right and established; and if they are diligent, as we must believe they are, in disseminating throughout the land opinions and principles which, if they obtain a footing in the public mind, must wither and dissolve very speedily the last tie that binds us as a Colony to Great Britain, it is no time for the friends of good government to be supine and lethargic. It becomes them not, as is too often the case, to rest with an indolent security upon the justice and goodness of their cause, or to be content with the presumption that the native good sense of the people, alive to the political freedom and social benefits they enjoy, must sufficiently resist the poison of insubordination and disaffection which others are so sedulous in infusing. Native good sense, like a sound physical constitution, is susceptible of perversion, and injury, and destruction from the application, unresisted and uncorrected, of unwholesome and deleterious nostrums: if not moved and directed by a salutary impulse, it may soon become the tool of an agency whose object is public disorder and political devastation.

We cannot say, however, that we are altogether prepared to acquiesce in the subordinate arrangements to the Red River, on the 16th instant. On the Sunby which it is proposed that this loyal Association day preceding, the 12th instant, an Ordination was shall practically carry out its objects, and perhaps at held by his Lordship in the Cathedral Church of Quefirst it would be most wise to be content with the bec, when the following gentlemen were admitted to simplest machinery by which it would be possible for Holy Orders:its work to be carried on. The broad basis of a Loyal | DEACONS .- Mr. Henry Evans, appointed to be Assis-Association, -with the professed view of maintaining our Colonial Constitution as it is, and thus upholding the indispensable supremacy of the Mother Country, -would, in its very title, be explicit enough to engage the interest and enlist the energies of all who are persuaded, from the signs of the times, that our Constitution is in danger. But if, in the proposal for such an Association, we descend to very minute particulars, and make for instance any formal recognition of any of those new theories of Government which have been started in this Colony within the last few years; if, in such an Association, there is to be any indication of acquiescence in the impracticable schemes of "Responsible Government" which the antagonists of our honoured Governor General have been erecting as a species of political idol for the delusion of the people and the destruction of our Colonial dependency, we should fear that insuperable difficulties would be felt in associating to any efficient extent, under such a Constitution of the proposed Society, the sympathies of the loyalists of Canada.

We have been much grieved, indeed, to observe, in so many quarters, an appeal to the Resolutions of September 1841, as a sort of authoritative commentary upon the sense of our Constitutional Charter; when such Resolutions, as embodying any decided or recognized principles of Colonial Government, or as testifying to the honestly and fairly expressed sense of the country, have really no weight or authority whatever. the imposition of hands. They were elicited, as we may say, by an accident, and might be termed the offspring of a local political and that under circumstances in which the anti-monarchical majority were enjoying the freshness of a triumph over those of more ancient and better tried May it please your Lordship,

brevity, and merely as designing to point out the hazard of assuming as the basis of a Loyal Association, resolutions upon the practical agencies of the Government which loyal men at large, we apprehend, do not conceive that they have a right to recognize.

At the same time, we concede the pressing necessity of an Association whose object it shall be, in conjunction with the view of promoting a better unity and greater vigour of action, to implant more deeply and transfuse more widely the principles upon which the duty of loyalty is founded,-the holy and scriptural and just abhorrence,—I say it with confidence, for many of them I know personally, and some intimately,—as those who bring the charge against them; and are, moreover, as sincerely and devotedly attached to the true principles of the Anglican Reformation; as decided and principles of th fluctuating and discordant as the passions and caprices | fourth page. nate certain "suspicious leanings and predilections" to to counteract the unwholesome publications dissemtheir prejudice, or directly charge them with the intro-

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Triennial the 5th of June next. The day appointed for the Visitation, through the kind consideration of the Lord dral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the sixth of Bishop, is made to follow that for the Meeting of the The Clergy are requested to appear in full Toronto during the summer, and because the more The Annual General Meeting of the Church Society who might not otherwise, from distance and parochial engagements, feel themselves justified in attending. We may expect, therefore, at the ensuing general meeting of the Society who might not otherwise, from distance and parochial engagements, feel themselves justified in attending. We may expect, therefore, at the ensuing general meeting and turnings by which they usurped the Episcopal name and office. Wesley's ordinations, the name and things obligatory assemblage at the Visitation would bring Divine Service, preparatory to the business of the day, of the Society a more than usual number of the Clergy will be held in the Cathedral Church, at 1 o'clock, P.M. of the Diocese; and we shall hope, too, that no inconsiderable number of the Laity from beyond the The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next immdiate vicinity of Toronto will be induced to give

The past proceedings of this Institution, which,branches,-have always appeared with promptitude in this Journal, renders it altogether unnecessary that we should dwell with any thing like minuteness now the grand object of disseminating Christian truth tures, the Book of Common Prayer, and other religious publications; and secondly, by the labours of Travelling Missionaries.

der the efficient management of its superintensoon as the funds of the Society will permit, the sphere of its operations in this respect might be advantageously enlarged; and we hope, indeed, that it may be found practicable to adopt means by which the Depository may fully sustain itself and leave the resources of the Society, derived from annual contributions, wholly solved by the Society, derived from annual contributions, a selection of Church and the professional fame had not even then attained as a leading counsel at nisi prius higher rewards in fame and in this higher rewards in fame and in the having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, its highest point of eminence, he entered parliament with the character of being one of the ableist counsel at nisi prius higher rewards in fame and in wealth that we look as a leading counsel at nisi prius that wellow the dever adorned the English bar. Yet there were many are of a character so well established, that we look are of a character so well established, that we look are of a character so well established the principle upon which we are commenting.

Although his professional fame had not even then attained to the principle upon which we are commenting.

OBJECTIONS UNDER LORD ABERDEEN'S ACT.—By this as a leading counsel at nisi prius that wealth that have over many are of a character so well established, that we look are of a character so well established, that we look are of a character so well established, that we look are of a character so well established the presented to the principle upon which we are commenting.

OBJECTIONS UNDER LORD ABERDEEN'S ACT.—By this as a leading counsel at nisi prius that wealth that never them attained to the lot of the most fortunate as a leading counsel at nisi prius that wealth that never them attained to the lot of the principle upon which we are commenting.

OBJECTIONS UNDER LORD ABERDEEN'S ACT.—By this wealth that having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, in this higher rewards in fame and in wealth that the shaded of the defect of the available to Missionary and co-ordinate operations.

As it is, the paramount importance of the latter has, by no means, been overlooked. The District Branches, scattered throughout the Diocese, in being permitted and still leave a considerable sum for parochial expenditure. In two or three instances, indeed, Missionaries have actually been engaged by District Branches same day. of the Society, and others are ready to maintain each a labourer for the same work as soon as it may be found convenient for the Bishop of the Diocese to of the Clergy, who are kind enough to interest themthe District Branches, leaving the funds of the Parent of making remittances on its behalf. These, we beg Society available for the prosecution of other portions to assure them, will be very acceptable; as a large of its diversified work.

The Society, it is obvious, derives additional energy and success from its Annual Meetings; and these, we have every confidence as well as wish, will henceforward be kept up with all the spirit and interest by which they have been characterized heretofore.

We mentioned in our last that the Lord Bishop of Montreal was to have proceeded from Lachine en route

tant Minister at Dunham.

Mr. Edward Cullen Parkin, appointed to the charge of St. Paul's (Mariner's) Chapel

Mr. Charles Rollitt, appointed to officiate at Grosse Isle during the Quarantine season, with duties annexed as Travelling Missionary under the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec.

PRIESTS .- Rev. Joseph Antisell Allen, Minister of Christieville.

Rev. Charles Bancroft, A.M., who removes to the Diocese of New York, to the charge of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. Henry Hazard, Missionary at Sherrington. Rev. William Jones, appointed Asst. Minister at Eaton.

Rev. William Turnbull Leach, A.M., Minister of St. George's Chapel, Montreal. Rev. Joseph Scott, A.M., Missionary at Brome Rev. George Slack, Missionary at Granby. Rev. Isaac Patrick White, appointed to assist in the duties of the Parish of Quebec, during the absence of the Lord Bishop.

Rev. Andrew Trew Whitten, Missionary at The Rev. Official Mackie, and the Reverends W. Chaderton, E. J. Senkler, and G. Cowell, assisted in

We understand that the following Address from the Clergy present in Quebec, together, as we have learned, cabal. For surely, the most unfairly constituted with the Clergy of the city of Montreal, was presented Parliament that ever yet had existence in this Colony, to the Lord Bishop on his embarkation at Lachine:-

> TO THE RIGHT REVEREND, THE LORD BISHOP OF MON-TREAL, &c. &c. &c.

about to engage:—to confirm the Churches; to set in orwith an industry rarely called into existence by any stimulus
der the things that are wanting; and to cheer the distant less than the pressure of actual necessity. It would seem as if

thy of that high vocation to which your Lordship has been called in the Providence of God!

May He—the Giver of all grace—vouchsafe to you all needful support,—enable you to see of the fruit of your labours,—and restore you to your Diocese strengthened in body and refreshed in spirit.—Farewell!

dents of education, as that no bounty of fortune count abate in sessionity, nor any allurements of pleasure corrupt the dignified ambition which aimed at judicial rank, and was eventually gratified by ample income and hereditary dignity.

Mr. Scarlett began his professional career in the usual way. Previous to his call to the bar he shut himself up in that in body and refreshed in spirit.—Farewell!

ter which required immediate insertion. To secure for, though he sowed in toilsome solitude, he reaped an early its appearance this week, we have placed it on the The features which mark the life of a young barrister are full

in Canada, I got a friend visiting the city to procure me one; and after perusing it (not only once, but twice) came to the same conclusion as the Editor of *The Church*, that June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 Church Society; in order that the Clergy might not subject of Methodism I had met with. One thing struck be put to the inconvenience of attending twice at Toronto during the summer, and because the more spiculty. A child of ten years old can understand it, although it treats of some subjects, which are commonly

are completely nullified; whilst, at the same time, he produces Coke's own letters to Bishops White and Seabury, to condemn him out of his own mouth. Class-meetings, 'ealls to preach,' the Methodist 'succession,' and Bishops in the sense of 'office,' are shown up to admiration; whilst he undeniably proves that, in the so-called 'Methodist Church' there is not, nor can be, any infant children!! A more lucid and conclusive argument for the Apostolic Succession, in a short compass, I have

"If I could afford it, Mr. Editor, I would place this leave them. And, besides this, I would put a copy of 'i upon its designs and progress. But we may, at this into the hands of every family in our Communion; for I

ever be in any danger to be drawn off to 'join class.'
"But this I cannot afford, and so can only recommend according to the teaching of the Church of England,
—which necessarily includes, too, the counteraction
of error,—first, by the diffusion of the Sacred Scrip-

possessed a valid ministry, or valid sacraments.

"This Tract is precisely such an one as the Church needed. It ought to be stereotyped. It is admirably CRANMER.

We beg to call attention to the announ dent, Mr. Champion,—has long been in vigorous and successful operation, and has been, as we firmly believe, organist of Christ's Church, Hamilton, of celebrity. The demise of George III., however, necessarily led skill, which distinguished him in the prime of life. Within the agent of incalculable and increasing good. As soon as the funds of the Society will permit, the sphere soon as the funds of the Society will permit, the sphere of the court he was speechless, and having acquired, and he accepted the offer of the late Earl stands of the Society will permit, the sphere of the court he was speechless, and, within the short space of five days, he breathed his last, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the advanced age of 76, and having acquired, having reached the offer of the late Earl two hours from the adjournment of the court he was speechless, and where the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of religion among the lower classes in two hours from the adjournment of the notion of the late and having acquired.

Hamilton Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the Church in of that town, is to be held on Wednesday and Thursday, very high opinion of their own wisdom and intelligence; he Horsham in 1841; and his elevation to the peerage will there to appropriate three-fourths of their income to local purposes, can easily, in all instances, maintain at least one Travelling Missionary within their proper bounds, one Travelling Missionary within their proper bounds, and of the Control of the until 4 P. M., for the convenience of parties who may until 4 P. M., for the convenience of parties who may desire to proceed from Toronto and return on the

supply one adapted for the duty. So that every con- selves in procuring the subscriptions due to this jour- but simply to get a verdict by such means as to him appeared fidence may be entertained, that very soon a Travelling | nal, as well as to our Agents generally, the conveniency Missionary will be maintained at the proper cost of which will be afforded by the approaching Visitation, amount is still due upon the present volume, and heavy weekly expenses have regularly to be met.

l life was passed during the reigns of four Sovereigns.

He was the descendant of a family which settled in Jamaica as long ago as the first establishment of the colony. In that island they lived long enough to acquire considerable wealth and distinction, and there Lord Abinger was born, the second and last surviving son of Robert Scarlett by his marriage Miss Elizabeth Anglin. His youngest brother, Sir William Anglin Scarlett, was also a member of the legal profession entually became Chief Justice in the island with which he and his relatives had been for so long a period connected. As a natural result of the locality in which he had been born, t was necessary for Lord Abinger to leave his home and travel to Europe, in order to secure the benefit of such an education and characteristic vehemence. Whereupon the Duke, in his as his early powers seemed entitled to receive, and for this urpose he was consigned to the care of a friend in the north was soon removed to Cambridge; where he entered as a fellow gree of B.A., and shortly afterwards quitted the university. Within one year after his call to the bar, viz., on the 22d of August, 1792, he married the third daughter of Mr. Campbell, of Kilmorey, in Argyleshire, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; of the latter the eldest is the lady of Lord Campbell, who enjoys a peerage in her own right as Baroness

On quitting the university he came to London, and devoted notions of loyalty, could scarcely be regarded as competent to settle, by any number of Resolutions what-

for Churchmen to sit down in apathy and listlessness, and fold their arms in indifference to their distinctive principles. This is no time for ignorance in these matters. Income your clares, long of your Church, and the exposition and defence of those standards which are published and in a course of publication, and that in a cheap and convenient form and easily procured.* Consult your pastors, those who are selected, he resigned the office of Attorney and affectionate interest with which we are to be practically governed,—to define what rules and of the government, and the exposition and defence of those standards which are published and in a course of publication, and that in a cheap and convenient form and easily procured.* Consult your pastors, those who are several to be present memoir formed a competent independence, he devoted himself to the most labeliance to the principles by which we are to be contemplate your approaching departure from amongst us. While we regret that any necessity should constrain you to leave us, though but for a little season, we appreciate the spirit which has prompted you, at whatever cost, to obey the call of duty; and we trust that your Lordship's exact last of the land are to adopt as best befitting a claim of the land are to adopt as best befitting a casely procured.* Consult your pastors, those who are several to the procured and affectionate interest with which we called to the bar in the year 1791. It has frequently been observed that the possession of any considerable patrimony proves and requested the first of the spirit which has prompted you, at whatever cost, to obey the easily procured. Although he inherited more than a competent independence, he devoted himself to the most labeliance of the procured with Sir Robert Peel and his supportant to success in the art of the spirit which has prompted you, at whatever cost, to obey the easily procured. Although he inherited more than a competent independence, he devoted himself to the most land of the government, and that t Missionary in his labour of love:—what object more worthy of that high vocation to which your Lordship has
been called in the pressure of actual necessity. It would seem as it
in his case the gifts of nature had been so improved by the accidents of education, as that no bounty of fortune could abate his

> monastic seclusion to which those who read the laws of England The communication of "Erieus" had been in type for two weeks, but crowded out by press of other mat-

of sameness and often of dull monotony. He goes to West-minster or to Guildhall in the morning, and returns to his He goes to West-

Tract in the hands of every Methodist in the United States; for I cannot believe that any member of that society, who really desires to know what the truth is, can read it and remain a Methodist. Had I belonged to that society for fifty years, this Tract would compel me to time, briefly state, as mainly included in its operations, do not believe that any one of them, who reads it, would

We beg respectfully to suggest to our brethren

From our English Files.

THE LATE LORD ABINGER.

throughout the community at large, the death of a chief judge belonging to any of the superior courts, is regarded as an event, the first subject to which he applied himself in the House of a Ten Hours' Bill have only two grounds upon when the community at large, the death of a chief judge belonging to any of the superior courts, is regarded as an event, the of a Ten Hours' Bill have only two grounds upon when the community at large, the death of a chief judge belonging to any of the superior courts, is regarded as an event. ed life was passed during the reigns of four Sovereigns. When he entered upon the exercise of his profession Lord Kenyon presided in the Court of King's Bench, Sir James Eyre was Chief Baron, the first Earl of Rosslyn at the head of the Common Pleas, and the first Earl of Eldon Attorney General. To climb the heights which these great men had already attained to the heights which these great men had already attained formed the object of his youthful ambition. To contend with ormed the object of his youthful ambition. To contend with of his mind; accordingly, we find him giving cordial and effithe formidable rivalry of their imitators and successors became the business of his life; and no reader now requires to be informed that he prosecuted this great design with an amount of professional learning, moral energy, and intellectual power, such as has been rarely equalled and never surpassed. He rose high and maintained himself in a position of almost unastronal was reserved for a later period and another parliament. ose high and maintained himself in a position of almost unasailable eminence, amongst such men as Best, Gibbs, Garrow, Shepherd, Gifford, Copely, Tindal, Romilly, Brougham, Wilde, with the celebrated Thomas Erskine at one extremity of the series, and Sir William Follett at the other. Few uties can be more agreeable to the writer, and perhaps not eview of the steps by which a man who was neither "born great, nor had greatness thrust upon him," achieved by his own and Mr. Scarlett became Attorney General. This was his naided efforts the dignity of the bench and the honours of the

ferred that they were at all times more in consonance with the moral and intellectual constitution of his nature, than that liberality which enters so largely into the speeches, and so little into the practice of his quondum associates. In the office of Attorney General Mr. (now Sir James) Scarlett was succeeded by that able and very learned person, Sir Charles Wetherell. Then came the Wellington ministry, and with their accession to the office came many changes, and which was the measure of Roman Catholic relief. To the Charles Wetherell opposed himself with extraordinary effect usual way, intimated that the resignation of the worthy and learned knight would be very acceptable; and without loss of time Sir James Scarlett became once more his Majesty's Atf England at as early an age as he could venture to travel time Sir James Scarlett became once more his Majesty's Attorney General. This was the period of the Brunswick Clubs; and the enthusiasm which characterized those associations naturally extended itself to their organs amongst the daily and weekly . Several oriminal informations were filed against a pub lication, long since defunct, called the Morning Journal, ag the Atlas, and other papers, for libels on the Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor. These prosecutions, in which Sir James gained verdicts, formed the leading features of his to Lord Fitzwilliam, whether sitting for Malton or for Peterborough, and yet he gave his unqualified support to those prin-

for Peterborough, still a supporter of the Whig interest, though so quiet, obtrusive, and discreet, that he could scarcely be called

tent maintenance of which he has been distinguished for nearly

20 years; and from the general tenor of his life it may be in-

a partisan. On the breaking up of the Liverpool adn

Cockermouth in 1831, and for Norwich in 1832.

Lord Lyndhurst filled the office of Chief Baron in 1834.

davised his hearers to petition the House of Commons and the House of Lords, said—

Lyndhurst was, therefore, required to withdraw from the Exchequer, in order that he should preside in Chancery; and the office of Chief Baron was conferred upon Sir James Scarlett, who, at the same time, was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Abinger.

It heads the same time, was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Abinger.

It heads the same time, was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Peers proportion in Westernian Hell state of the strength of a brother's love. But she is a daughter, and the strength of a brother's love. But she is a daughter, and the strength of a brother's love.

become an eminent judge; on the contrary, it has happened in nore instances than one, that men who never had enjoyed parents—at least it is on the behalf of many that are parents more instances than one, that men who never had enjoyed much fame at the bar have, when placed on the judgment seat, acquired, amongst the sages of the law, the highest and most enduring reputations. To this rule Lord Abinger formed no exception, for his fame as an advocate has not been equalled by his character as a judge. The same result having often happened in similar cases did not prevent considerable surprise in some minds, that a man who for nearly 40 years had been accustomed to influence juries with almost undisputed sway, should suddenly lose some portion of his ascendancy over their minds when he attitude and in the language of humility, loyalty, and affection. And, whatever be the reception you may meet with from the other branches of the Legisland and the statistical transfer of the Legisland and mothers that you address her—that their hours of comments that you address her—that their hours of comments and mothers that you address her—that their hours of comments—that we are glad to persive that we are so well austrained in our primary of the Cutter to a Methodia; "lately in our primary our prima his personal appearance was, in a remarkable degree, calculated to win the favour of every beholder. Though born in a tropical climate, his physical strength and animal spirits were indomitable, while his command of temper also presented an exception to the ordinary rules which apply to West Indians. He was as calm as an Englishman, and as discreet as "if bred at Glasgow or at Aberdeen." While he toiled through the duties of the case, the feelings and opinions of the judge, the degree of intelligence and prejudice existing in the jury-box, the characters of the parties to the cause, the documentary evidence, the a junior counsel, his leader—no matter who that fortunate person might be—always appeared to place full reliance upon Under every variety of circumstances he exerted himself, body his legal information, and even upon the prudential suggestions respecting the conduct of the case which, from time to time, he would cautiously pour into the ear of his learned but less able senior. These things are never lost upon that branch of the legal profession which dispenses patronage to the bar; and to set up one of his own witnesses whose testimony might have business in term time, business at nisi prius, business on circuit, been damaged by a severe cross-examination from the adverse came in "thick and threefold," until the perquisites of his counsel. Polite to the bar, respectful to the bench, and conclerk amounted to an income on which even a gentleman might manage to live. But his position was still that of a junior distracting duties with faculties never obscured by passion or counsel; the favour of the Crown had not yet conferred on him the honour and emolument of being called within the bar; nevertheless, the high estimation in which his powers as an advocate were held, induced many an attorney to dispense with the assistance of a King's counsel, intrusting the character and conferred by passing of enfeetbeld by defeat—with a memory never at fault, a judgment that seemed incapable of error, and an ardent zeal as readily called forth on behalf of the meanest as well as in the cause of the most dignified client. Though the subject-matter of the assistance of a King's counsel, intrusting the character and conferred by passing the confer

the assistance of a King's counsel, intrusting the character and fortune of those who employed him, to the dexterity and discretion of one who never disappointed any rational expectation which a client could form, and very often exceeded his fondest hopes. Notwithstanding this signal success, twenty-three years elapsed between Mr. Scarlett's call to the bar and his acquisition of a silk gown. At length, in the year 1816, Mr. Scarlett was called within the bar, invested with a silk gown, and became, therefore, one of that eminent body known as "his Majesty's counsel learned in the law." From this time forward a layer proportion of the leading business of the Court of King's He was for many years a bencher of the Inner Temple, and at all times a very zealous gnardian of the rights and privileges of that ancient and learned corporation, never failing to use his best endeavours to prevent their calling to the bar any individual whose character or habits were likely to unfit him for becoming a depository of that large confidence which must often be reposed in members of the legal profession. He was for many years Attorney General of the County Palatine of Lancaster; and his lordship was also a privy

Bench fell into his hands; and as there came at the same time a considerable increase of fees, without any great augmentation of labour, he naturally bethought himself that the time had His first wife died in the year 1829, and after remaining a widower for 14 years he married, in 1843, the daughter of the late Lee Steere Steere, Esq., of Jayes, in Surrey. Lady Abinger had previously been married to the Rev. H. J. Ridley,

could advantageously unite the exalted function of enacting laws with the more lucrative, but less conspicuous, occupation of expounding them. To enter the House of Commons, therefore, became the next object of his ambition, and he forthwith offered himself as a candidate for the borough of Lewes; but his opponent, Sir John Shelley, was elected by a majority of attacked with the fatal disease that terminated his valuable pendent congregation—its most illiterate members particularly 10. On a subsequent occasion he offered himself for the same place, but with no better success; and in consequence of this disappointment, he was obliged for a few years longer to confine disappointment, he was obliged for a few years longer to confine the presided in court on the second of this month up to the late squabbling about "presenting," and "cognoscing," and "mode-squabbling about "presenting," and "cognoscing," and "cognoscing," and "base of the Norfolk Circuit during the presided in court on the second of this month up to the late

reference to the general or abstract merits of the case, as to the peculiar mind and temper of those by whom that case was to be adjudicated. It never seemed to be his object to produce a brilliant effect as regarded the auditory assembled in a court, or to win applause from the more enlarged judgment of the public; the simply to get a vertice by each of the case, as to the peculiar mind and temper of those by whom that case was to be adjudicated. It never seemed to be his object to produce a brilliant effect as regarded the auditory assembled in a court, or to win applause from the more enlarged judgment of the public; (From the John Bull.)

(From the John Bull.)

the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, therefore, did but little towards qualifying him to become distinguished in the senate. Doubtless his understanding was meetings at Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield, where resolutively sound and viscous transfer of the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, to a certain extent, an embarrassing character. The public meetings at Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield, where resolutively sound and viscous transfer of the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, to a certain extent, an embarrassing character. The public meetings at Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield, where resolutively new and the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, to a certain extent, an embarrassing character. The public meetings at Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield, where resolutively new and the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, to a certain extent, an embarrassing character. The public meetings at Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield, where resolutively new and the speediest is the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, to a certain extent, and the speediest is the surest and the speediest; his mode of practice at the bar, to a certain extent, and the speediest is the surest and the speediest is mode of practice at the bar, to a certain extent, and the speediest is the speediest is the surest and the speediest is the speediest in the speediest is the speediest in the speediest in the speediest is the speediest in the superlatively sound and vigorous, but its whole force had for tions were unanimously passed in favour of it, were meetings many years been concentrated upon the subtleties of his profession. The statesman is accustomed to view mankind in
masses—in mighty aggregations; but the nisi prius advocate
deals with no greater body of his fellow-men than is barely

The principle of the parties, and the only parties, who can be either injured
or benefited by the measure. We say the only parties, for we
really cannot bring ourselves to believe with Sir Robert Peel
and Sir James Graham, that the national prosperity would be sufficient to fill a jury-box. In his mind the interest of a affected by the limitation of the hours of factory labour. nation may be confounded, as to its nature and quality, with that of an ordinary client, and the principles of legislation forgotten amidst the heats and struggles of forensic polemics.

did think there was something in the argument that a reduction of time would be followed by a corresponding reduction of time would be followed by a corresponding reduction of wages; though even that difficulty we felt might be ultimately (From The Times.)

It can therefore occasion no surprise that the great luminary of Westminster-hall should, in St. Stephen's Chapel, appear as a operatives.

At the question pow presents itself, however the comforts of the second or third arts resourced to the comforts of the second or third arts resourced.

As the question now presents itself, however, the opponents belonging to any of the superior courts, is regarded as an event, never unimportant, and sometimes to be deeply deplored.—

During the long period of half a century Lord Abinger had

The first subject to which he applied himself in the House of a Ten Hours' Bill have only two grounds upon which they can take their stand: the one, that it is an unsound principle in power when he first obtained a seat in that assembly. He is power when he first obtained a seat in that assembly.

The first subject to which he applied himself in the House of a Ten Hours' Bill have only two grounds upon which they can take their stand: the one, that it is an unsound principle in power when he first obtained a seat in that assembly. He of the power with the labour market—the opposition of the power with the power ractised or administered the law. His active and distinguish- urged the expediency of applying the sinking fund to make other (which we have just alluded to.) that the trade and com-When good the deficiency in the revenue; but, as might be expected, merce of the country will be seriously endangered if one-sixth

the formidable rivalry of their imitators and successors became | cient assistance to Sir Samuel Romily and Sir James Macintosh | the proper sense of the phrase) to interfere with, because there are no free labourers to come into it and make their bargains. With the children it is absolute compulsion; with the women, little less. It is to protect these two classes of operatives from this direct and indirect compulsion, that the Ten Hours'

Then, as to endangering the trade and commerce of the In the year 1822, a vacancy occurring for the University of Cambridge, he became a candidate, but Mr. Bankes was recountry, if one-sixth of the present labour in factories be struck Who ought to be the competent judges of this danger? turned by a majority of 138; and Mr. Scarlett continued to sit The manufacturers themselves—and they say, give us the Bill. One of the strongest arguments against the assertion of the League that the repeal of the Corn Laws would benefit the landed interest, has been, and is, that the agriculturists, who tion, in 1827, Mr. Canning invoked the assistance of the Whigs, may fairly be supposed to be the best judges of what will be for their own benefit, deny the assertion. How long would the Corn Law remain, if the farmers themselves were tioners for its repeal? Apply this argument to the factory operatives and to the mill-owners. They are now becoming titioners for the very measure which, it is contended, would ruinous to them. At the Bradford meeting, Mr. Walker, described by Mr. Oastler as "one of the largest manufacturers in the world," said he "came forward with confidence to declare, after an intimate acquaintance with the factory system for more than a quarter of a century, that he was decidedly in our of a Ten Hours' Bill.

But there is another peculiarity about the question. It volves not merely considerations of political economy and ommercial prosperity-it enlists on its side the moral and religious feelings of the country. Lord Ashley enunciated a eat and immutable truth, when he declared that " what is morally wrong can never be politically or commercially right.' This is the high ground upon which we would fain see a Christian legislature stand, in all its acts. As we nationally honour God, and maintain His truth, He will nationally honour us. "What is it," asks an eminent divine of the present day, "that prominently marks the character ountry against all the struggles of the Church of Christ in the midst of it, but an intense money-getting spirit; regardless of all the sufferings of others, if property may be enlarged.— This is eminently seen in the state of the factory children. An unholy thirst for gold, without reference to God's will and the misery that now oppresses our country is from making haste to be rich."

and contemptuous manner.

We have seen two letters from Mr. Cartwright, of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a friend in this city, in both which he was a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers, by a reception of the 3d friend and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last steamers and 17th April, received by the two last s

In our summary of the meeting at Bradford, we have quoted one or two striking passages from the speech of the Rev. T Nunn. We introduce another here, and would emphatically observe, that a question which is capable of being taken up in during the years 1830 and 1831, were submitted to the consideration of parliament. He had, however, for some time ceased to be the nominee of Lord Fitzwilliam, having been returned for

Towards the latter end of that year, Sir Robert Peel was un-expectedly called upon to form a Conservative ministry. Lord not stern men to address, but one whose Royal feelings, I ven-It has long been proverbial in Westminster Hall that a disinguished advocate, when raised to the bench, does not always must touch. Tell her that it is mainly on account of your

stumbling-block of the Scottish adherents of that persuasi The absolute INFALLIBILITY, neither more nor less—the theological infallibility—of every separate congregation, appears to be the principle which has all along been at the root of the whole dissension and disturbance. Not content with the sanction to the qualifications of the minister—to his learning, to his orthodoxy, to his purity of life—given by the general government of the whole Church when it admitted him to the ministry, the great founders of the Presbyterian order have left the further condition, that every man who aspires to be a teacher of the people must be again attested, not only as to his abilities and general suitableness, by his agreement or disagreement with the particular ju gment on these points of not the whole, but of any three, or two, or one of the individuals whom he is to be appointed to teach. Let but a single clown—let but one individual, the meanest, the most ignorant, or the most worthless of the congregation, show that the DOCTRINE of the candidate, or his manners, or his speech, or gestures, are not calculated to "edify" the objector, and forthwith he must be rejected. The congregation is both Pope and Council, except, that according to one view of the case, which is now embod and adopted by the law of Scotland, they ought not to have the power of carrying into execution their own decrees. But in Knox's scheme they were absolute; Calvin and Beza, we believe, differed from the Scottish Reformer, and vested the power of deciding arous the absolute. deciding upon the objections and reasons of the people in the

ordinary and fluctuating theology of the multitude, corrected at best by an appeal to some dozen gentlemen, themselves elected upon the same principles—is the test and trying-stone even of the divinity of every candidate for the ministry, paramount to the guarantee of painfully saught be received. the guarantee of painfully sought learning-paramount to the testimony of accordance with primitive or any other authority —paramount to the voice and decision, pronounced at his ordination, of the General Assembly itself. Yet this was the device of men who had constantly in their mouths the fickleness of the multitude, and were fonder of no other saying than of

the old one-" Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus." We say, that this erection of the whole body of every inde-

The publication of the Edinburgh and of the Quarterly Review, formed two remarkable epochs in our periodical literature; and the publication of the English Review is destiwe think, to form a third. Circumstances which are sufficiently well known tended to create more than ordinary interest in the appearance of this work, and, although it may possibly disapnt some who expected, perhaps, an old acquaintance in a new dress, it will disappoint none who desire to see a champion in the field capable of defending, at every point, the cause of in the field capable of defending, at every point, the the Church, whether as regards her formularies, her doctrines, her discipline, or her mission, against her numerous and unre Those who would "down with her to the ting enemies. Those who would "down with her to the und," and those who would turn her from the right path, will find themselves equally confronted. The article in this first number which takes for its theme the contemplated union prehensive inquiries into the episcopal office in all its relations, that has ever fallen under our notice, condensed into so small a compass. There is also much valuable matter in the review of several German works upon the English Church, as well as much first-rate criticism, in exposing the superficial character of some of them. Indeed, the critical notices of new works are distinguished by acuteness, taste, and erudition. The opening article, a review of the third volume of MICHELET'S Historical is replete with curious information and original views o the literary portion of the English Review, it contains foreign and colonial ecclesiastical intelligence and foreign correspondence, of a highly interesting character.—The John Bull.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. - The information contained in the following letter respecting the health of our revered Governor will diffuse a general feeling of satisfaction through-

(To the Editor of the Montreal Times.) Sir:—An account having been published in your paper of May 7th, stating that an operation had been performed on the Governor General for Governor-General for a supposed cancer of the face, we shall feel obliged by your contradicting this statement, as being nerfectly incorrect as an all statements. perfectly incorrect, as well as several others which have lately

appeared in the various public papers.

It will, no doubt, be a great satisfaction to the public to be It will, no doubt, be a great satisfaction to the pumier of informed, that the Governor-General is in the enjoyment of excellent health; that the ulcer on the face is not, in our opinion, a cancer; and, moreover, that the treatment which been lately pursued, has already been attended with such beneficial effects, that every hope is entertained of a speedy recovery

Your obedient Servants, ALEX. SMITH, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon,
JAS. SAMPSON,
GEORGE D. POLLOCK.

Government House, May 14, 1844. MONTREAL ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, the At a Meeting which took place yesterday afternoon at the News Room; the Hon'ble George Moffatt in the chair, it was decided that the address to the Governor-General in of his present policy, should be entrusted to the following gentlement for presentation to his Excellency. W. Molson, J. Torrence, R. Armon, J. M. Doctor Torrance, R. Armour, J. MacDonnel, Esquires, and Doctor Trestler. The Chairman stated to the Meeting that he happy to inform them that the address had received five thouselved one hundred and of that the gentlemen comprising the Deputation will proceed to Kingston on Monday next.—Montreal Courier.

LORD STANLEY.—We take the earliest opportunity of cot recting an impression that might go abroad, unfavourable Lord Stanley, from what our London Correspondent has state to the recairing the days of the recairing the recairing the days of the recairing the days of the recairing the days of the recairing the recai of his receiving the deputation from Upper Canada in a haughty