that through it we are to expect from Christ the strengthening and refreshing of our souls.

I would, therefore, rather call myself a Catholic than a Protestant. Nor does the misuse of the former term in popular language to designate the Roman communion alter my view of this matter. If that corrupt communion had usurped the title of orthodox, and if before the Grand Jury of the Home District, and Church had suffered the claim to pass unchallenged, that surely would have formed no reason why we should call ourselves heterodox; nor why, when we began to see the real importance of a name, we should not claim that to which all along we had a just title.

It may be true, and I believe it is true, that in some minds this recurrence to the almost forgotten, but most true and important principle of Catholicity, has degenerated into a puerile anxiety about the restoration of mediæval practices and ornaments, to a dangerous hankering after a re-union with Rome, and to the existing Church which God has appointed to direct us in such matters; to shun all contact, and all wish for contact, with idolatry; to acknowledge in dence" might have prevented, if thereto inclined. mitted to our charge. If, by God's blessing upon our faithful endeavors, we are enabled to lead them to the Patriot made in maintenance of his original position: forsake sin, to love God, and to believe in Christ, all will be well. We shall then, without the trouble and the bitterness of controversy, produce the best eviwill be everlasting life.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1842.

The Primary Charge of Dr. Terrot, the BISHOP OF EDINBURGH, most worthily occupies the entire space of our first page, and forms an admirable pendant to the Bishop of Oxford's most excellent Charge, and the Review of the Bishop of London's three Sermons on the Church. It is through the New York Churchman that we are enabled to present it to our readers.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland, tracing its encouraging circumstances which now surround it, after years of persecution, poverty, and depression, it assisted in hatching the rebellion into existence, is not the least providential blessing, that its most was consistent with his duty as a loyal subject,—if, important and conspicuous diocese should be presided over by one who unites sound principles with the the judgment to uphold them in such a way as not to offer reasonable offence. Grave solid thought, and now proclaim our repugnance to his elevation to office. unblenching moral courage in speaking the whole truth, are perhaps the leading features of Bishop all its unity and all the fulness of its divine character, and fearlessly proclaiming the sin of setting up human thinks as a colleague.

Mr. Hincks as a colleague. polities in opposition to its heavenly and Scripturally founded battlements.

Bishop Terrot is brother-in-law of the Rev. S. S. Wood, the excellent Rector of Three Rivers, -and many of our readers will recollect that an early number of our last volume contained a brief notice of his useful and honourable career as a scholar and a divine.

Depository of the Charch Society, and we hope, next | AGAINST LOUNT AND MATTHEWS, without a reference week, to announce the time about which the Society will be able to offer Tracts and Prayer-Books for sale, and also to communicate additional information respecting its operations.

We have various articles awaiting insertion,-Bishop McCoskrey's excellent Sermon, entitled Episcopal Bishops the Successors of the Apostles, - a Review of Ranke's History of the Popes, -and other shorter articles and communications. Some few months may elapse before all our correspondents and contributors are attended to, but they are not forgotten or under-

our smaller arrears.

It is part of our duty, in the conduct of this journal, to uphold the connexion between this Province and the Mother Country, and to remark upon any measures of the local Government that have a tendency to discountenance loyalty, and encourage disaffection .-We, therefore, two weeks ago, protested most strongly against the appointment of Mr. Hincks,-not upon the many, and by no means inconsiderable, secondary upon the broad and fundamental principle of allegiance. To speak as plainly as possible, we condemned and still do condemn his elevation to office, because his in any office of trust.

The Examiner asserts that facts do not entitle us to assume this position. We have scarcely written six political articles during the last twelve months, party distinctions and unite together to support the and always reluctantly approach political subjects .- Government, that is, to maintain the present party in But as we are now challenged and contradicted, we power. Every man of common sense knows that shall state our facts once for all, and then leave them ALL REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS MUST BE ADMIto defend themselves. It is not our intention to wage editorial controversies on matters of State: though we shall never shrink, whenever we think the occasion Review is the appropriate organ (A PARTY OF POLIcalls for it, from expressing our opinion on the poli- TICAL APOSTATES) is of the latter description,"—that tical questions of the day.

We repeat that the conduct of Mr. Hincks, during the Rebellion of 1837, was such as to disqualify him livan and Draper are of course included among these for serving Her Majesty in any office of trust. We adduce the proof from the Patriot of the 26th November, 1839. There can be no doubt that the subjoined document is faithfully copied from the official records of the Treason Commission:

"TREASON COMMISSION. Décember 13th, 1837.

The Hon'ble ROBERT S. JAMESON, ROBERT B. SULLIVAN, WILLIAM ALLAN, ALEX. WOOD, and JOHN G. SPRAGGE Esqrs.

Her Majesty's Attorney General in attendance.
"William Warren Baldwin, of Toronto, Esquire, appeared for the purpose of making a voluntary declaration. He de-clared his entire ignorance of the insurrection or of the con-spiracy which preceded it. He denied in the most explicit manner any participation in the Rebellion or any other participation in the treasonable proceedings which have lately taken place. He had had no communication of a political character with John Rolph for a length of time past. On Monday or *Tuesday last he received a communication from an individual *whose name he declines giving, which for the first time induced *him to believe that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those trea-'sonable designs. This information is the only knowledge he has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has * made up his mind to take all the consequences of declining to ' give the name of this person. He cannot say whether the per-*proceedings. He might or might not have been. Dr. Bald-*win is not bound to secrecy by the individual, but he cannot

'and therefore refuses to disclose the name of the party."

(Signed.) W. W. BALDWIN. (Signed,) Bound in his own Recognizance in one thousand pounds, t appear before this Commission, when hereafter called up R. S. JAMESON. (Signed,)

Presiding Commissione On a subsequent occasion, Dr. Baldwin appeared commented on by the Patriot:

The Grand Jury theu examined Dr. Baldwin. He again refused to betray his friend. The Jury complained of his contempt, and the Doctor at length acknowledged that the name of his informant was Mr. FRANCIS HINCKS, Editor of the leading opposition Journal of the Province, and Candidate for the suffrages of the Freeholders of Oxford at the next Election.

Of the actuating motives of the latter gentleman, we are of course ignorant, to the truth of the facts regarding him we willingly piedge ourselves. Except the giving a simple epitome of it, we wish to make no comment on the above strange trans-

Mr. Francis Hincks, on the Monday or Tuesday, the first or second day of the Rebellion, informed Dr. W. W. Baldwin, that an illegitimate attempt to interpret the Articles in what is called their most Catholic sense. Let it be our care, my brethren, to obey in all ritual matters the existing Church which God has appointed to di-

the formulaties of our Church no sense but the literal | We know that Mr. Hincks devoted four columns grammatical and historical. An adherence to these of the Examiner to an attempt at explanation, which any party. resolutions will tend, I believe, to preserve us from was pronounced by the Patriot "a Chinese puzzle of entering as partizans into the quarrel which is agita- intricacy and casuistry," and which did not induce ting the Church of England, and leave us some leisure our cautious and well-informed cotemporary to retract to attend to what is of much more importance than one iota of what he had written and stated on the any controversy-the daily care of the flocks com- 26th November. On the contrary, the following

(From the Patriot, 6th December, 1839.) Note-We take leave to ask Mr. Hincks, if by an effort of his memory, he might not by some possibility force to his recollec-tion some particular fact, which, by an association of ideas, dence of our unity with the body of Christ, even the bringing forth fruit unto holiness; and the end thereof would bring fully, clearly and distinctly to his view, all the circumstances of this astounding case, and fix it beyond doubt in his mind, that it MUST have been on the MONDAY, that he informed Dr. Baldwin that he had reason to believe that Doctor John Rolph was engaged in a traitorous conspiracy against the Queen's Government? Such, for instance, as Doctor Rolph's calling on him (Hincks) on the MONDAY, at the "People's him enjoy his £1000 a year. Mr. Sullivan has been for some Bank," and enquiring, with quivering anxiety, if any letters had come to him from the North, "beyond the Oak Ridges?" Does not Mr. Hincks know, that from his confidential conversation then and there with Dr. Rolph about Mackenzie's moves ments, he bolted straight off, to communicate his pretended gleanings, from it to Dr. Baldwin? We say pretended, for it would so under a full conviction that its adoption would disunite the be difficult, if not impossible to make any one believe, that Mr. Hincks was previously ignorant of who were the principals in a conspiracy, mainly comprising the directory of the Bank of which he was Cashier, although he might have had the most cogent reasons for making it so appear. Mr. Hincks will, per-dingly.—The 4th division in the Executive Council comprises

If Mr. Hincks can satisfactorily disprove the charges ministerial commission, by an unbroken line, from of the Patriot, and can, moreover, show that his acting Apostolic hands, is perhaps the most interesting por- as Secretary to the "Constitutional Reform Society with any administration that will maintain them Apostolic hands, is perhaps the most interesting portion of the Catholic Church,—at least of that part of the prime moves which contained among its find it necessary, but it is well known that all their secretefforts it which uses the English language. Amid the was the prime mover,—which contained among its members the leaders of the rebellion,—and which we say, Mr. Hincks can do this, and show that he came forward, during the rebellion, in defence of Her firmness to maintain them uncompromisingly, and with Majesty's Crown, we shall rejoice at his success, and be ready to proclaim his innocence as loudly as we

After what has just been stated on the authority of the Patriot, -and stated, we are sure, by that Terrot's Charge. No line of it is without a pregnant journal after much cautious examination of facts, and meaning: no line of it is otherwise than worthy of the communication with those about the Government best are office holders and office seekers, will attempt to delude best, the most learned, and the most orthodox days of qualified to furnish information,—it may seem but a the Church. It is refreshing and inspiriting indeed to observe in every direction the revival of that sound learning and primitive piety, which once adorned the pages of a Ridley, a Hammond, an Ussher, a Bull, a Barrow, a Barr a Barrow, a Beveridge, and a Jeremy Taylor: and to of making a few extracts from a file of the Examiner, perceive our Bishops,—our Bagots, our Blomfields, in order that the country may see the extraordinary and our Terrots,—exhibiting the Catholic Church, in position in which the leading men of the Province

execution of Lount and Matthews, and says, "we ing,-(we beg not to be understood as adoptsolemnly declare, we would not, for all their of- ing his language,)—he has joined a party of FICES PUT TOGETHER, EXCHANGE PLACES WITH ANY of the individuals, who, with these [viz. Lord mies of political rights," and maintainers of "des-Glenelg's] Despatches and Sir George Arthur's potic principles." He has joined a "preposter-Minute before them, RECOMMENDED CARRYING THE Preparations are being made for the opening of the EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW INTO EXECUTION to Her Majesty's Government." Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Hincks's present colleague, was the most prominent of the individuals thus solemnly denounced.

The Hon. W. H. Draper, then and at present, the very able Attorney General for Canada West, meets October 21st, 1840: "Our political principles are of which Mackenzie was the head, and when Mac-We DETEST both his [the Montreal Courier's] prin- the successor of Mackenzie's paper, the Constitution, ciples, AND THOSE OF MR. DRAPER, AND WE SHALL PPOSE THEM TO THE UTMOST OF OUR ABILITY." Yet Mr. Hincks now joins the administration of which Mr. Draper, - who, we are sure, will avow no change We hope next week to clear off a large amount of of principles since October, 1840,—is a prominent and influential member.

The Monthly Review, a defunct periodical, was established by Lord Sydenham as the organ of his Government, and Mr. Sullivan, and various members and friends of the Provincial Administration, wrote articles for it. In one of the numbers, the very rational principle of forming an administration out of all parties,—the disaffected alone excepted,—was strongly advocated. But this did not please Mr. Hincks. In the Examiner, 17th February, 1841, he grounds of objection which present themselves,-but attacks the Review and combats the principle in question. These are among his untoward remarks upon the occasion:

"Are they [the House of Assembly] to be satisfied. conduct during the Rebellion was such as, in our after all their struggles, to let the DRAPERS, SULLIjudgment, to disqualify him for serving Her Majesty VANS, Macaulays, &c. remain as the confidential advisers of the Government?"

"Among the absurd cries of the day, perhaps the most absurd is that calling on the people to forget

NISTERED BY MEANS OF PARTIES." "To prove that the party of which the Monthly is, "entirely destitute of principle,"—"we have only to refer to their avowed principles." Messrs. Sul-

"political apostates." "Let us imagine a Cabinet in Great Britain composed of Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hume, and Mr. O'Connell, and we shall have some idea of the sort of Provincial Cabinet which our master-mind, the Governor-General, aided by his trusty Councillor the Monthly Review, would form in Canada, in order to unite all parties."

"We shall suggest a Cabinet for His Excellency's consideration, with which he may hope to carry an overwhelming majority in the new Legislature,-Bishop Strachan, Chief Justice Robinson, Mr. Draper, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Viger, Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Morin, Sir James Stuart Mr. Ogden and Mr. Day. PREPOSTEROUS AS OUR CABINET MAY APPEAR, it is just such a one as would

be suggested on the principles of the Monthly Review.' Catholic) in 1582—and the Authorised Version of the confidence in an administration formed on the principles of the 'Monthly Review.' That man has studied the Greek text, which is remarkably bold, large, and the Human nature to very little purpose, who image and growth of By Giving office to a few leaders of parties.—

The people are looking for measures of reform, and for an impartial administration of the Government.—

Those individuals who advocate these principles enjoy

Catholic) in 1582—and the Authorised Version of the Church of England in 1611.

The Authorised Version of the Authorised Version of the Church of England in 1611.

The people are looking for measures of reform, and for an impartial administration of the Government.—

Those individuals who advocate these principles enjoy

must be existent upon earth at the present day; and betray what he thinks was told him in incautious confidence, their confidence, AND WOULD JUSTLY FORFEIT IT BY JOINING WITH THE BITTER ENEMIES OF POPULAR RIGHTS." According to Mr. Hincks, at that time, Messrs. Sullivan and Draper were "bitter enemies of at the conclusion: popular rights." If they deserved that character

then, they deserve it now. "They feel that they (the present officials are the real editors of the Review) have forfeited the confithe ignorance or carelessness of other portions of the what transpired on that occasion is thus related and dence of all political parties, and they are therefore anxious to have a system adopted under which it will be impossible for men of principle to hold office, but which is peculiarly well suited for men who can change their course, provided they find it necessary,who can 'execute the policy of Government whether it accord with their private opinions or not,' and who do not form the character of the Government, but take their public character from it.' If the people of United Canada can approve of such a policy, and of such men, WE have, ON OUR OWN PRINCIPLES, nothing for it but submission; but we shall raise our warning voice in time. Under the flimsy pretence of being 'moderate men,' wishing 'to unite all parlies,' THESE PERSONS ARE SEEKING THEIR OWN SELFISH INTE-RESTS, AND IF THEY CAN SUCCEED IN DUPING THE PEOPLE, they will carry out no great measures of reform, nor will they place in office" [the following italics are Mr. Hincks's own] "a single honest man of

Here terminate our extracts from the Examiner of the 17th February, 1841.

Mr. Hincks has also recorded his opinion of his colleague, Mr. Sherwood, in the Examiner, March 3d, 1841: "I trust that no man of liberal principles would record his vote for an individual who has maintained the DESPOTIC PRINCIPLES which are to be found in of Canada. your" [Mr. Sherwood's] "Report on the state of the

In the Examiner of June 2, 1841, there are some more remarks by Mr. Hincks worthy of being transcribed. Mr. Sullivan, and a few more of Mr. Hincks's

present colleagues, are thus sketched off: "3rd. The Honourable Mr. Sullivan. We place this gen-tleman by himself because we really believe he is ready to go months back labouring with great assiduity to divide the Reform party, and to persuade some of its members that it would Reform party, destroy all confidence between its members, and Messrs. Draper, Ogden & Day, who are all Tories of the most determined character, and prepared to wage 'war to the knife' with Responsible Government, whenever they see a fitting appor-These MEN ARE ALL CORRUPT ENOUGH TO will be employed against the Reform party. We are not put-ting any imaginary case. The acts of the present administra-tion are before the country. Can they be vindicated in Parliament to the satisfaction of a Reform majority? We shall draw a veil for the present over the conduct of Messrs. Draper & Sullivan during the administrations of Governors Lead and Arthur. We rest our case on the administration of the present Governor General [Lord Sydenham]. Will any Reformer pretend to say that this has been satisfactory?—Can he hope that it will be satisfactory while Mr. Draper has the ear of the Governor General?-Those who can answer these questions in the affirmative will of course vote their confidence and that of their constituents in the present administration. We know that the advocates of a coalition ministry, the principal of whom

for hope that these gentlemen would agree in measures for the good of the country? We believe not, and we venture to assert that neither of the hon, gentlemen referred to would disagree

We now leave Mr. Hincks and his friends to the impossible task of reconciling his present conduct with denounces Sir George Arthur for consenting to the his past professions. According to his own ous Cabinet," composed of individuals " seeking their own selfish interests," men "who have forfeited the confidence of all political parties." He has acted in ludicrous and lamentable contradiction to his own declarations and opinions, and stands exposed to public scorn in his own editorial language. He commenced political life in Toronto as a supporter of Mr. Sullivan, when a candidate for the Mayoralty against William Lyon Mackenzie, - he then joined the party ENTIRELY OFFOSED to those of Mr. Draper. * * * kenzie had been foiled, established the Examiner as he has now united with the men whom, as we have shown, he attempted to brand with political infamy, and a blood-thirsty character. What will be

his next change, we have yet to see. With these remarks we leave Mr. Hincks. We would only add that we are not the advocates for carrying on the Government on exclusive principles. We would employ loyal politicians of every shade of vinion, in the administration of public affairs,—the only disqualification for office that we know of (fitness and character being first duly ascertained) is evident want of attachment to the British Monarchy. However right it may be to forgive those who were mixed up in the late wicked revolt, and who have since lived peaceably and obediently, it seems to us to be temptng Providence to select such persons for offices of influence and emolument. We love political tranquillity, and would gladly promote it: but a tranquillity, produced by the death and entombent of all public virtue and consistency, will speedily be succeeded by hideous forms of popular turbulence and revolutionary violence. In politics, as well as religion, the end is the main thing to be looked to: the preservation of honour amid civil convulsions and party strifes is certain to produce ultimate good, while the surrender of loyalty and integrity, though it may induce a temporary calm, will hereafter expose the vessel of the state to a fearful storm, when all its best mariners are thrown overboard,-its chart, its compass, and its rudder lost. When will Canadian statesmen learn to look more to God, and less to man-to follow truth, no matter whither it leads,—and to wait in patience for those results which always have flowed, and always will flow, from a conscientious and undeviating adherence to integrity and principle?

Notices of Books.

THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA, exhibiting the Six Important English translations of the New Testament Scriptures, &c. The original Greek Text after Scholz, &c., preceded by an Historical Account of the English Translations. Quarto. London. Bagster. 1841. Sold by H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto. Price £4. Handsomely bound in purple

This noble volume, worthy of an Archbishop's library table, is one of the finest specimens of modern printing ever exhibited. The binding is chaste, but exceedingly handsome and appropriate. To parishioners desirous of presenting their faithful pastor with a token of regard, or o clergymen anxious to mark their sense of the services

particulars might (as has been often shown) be concerted to the proceeded, arranged in brotherry and orderly arranged was a whole, is admirable. It to partake of refreshments, prepared under a canopy of simpossible to form any estimate of the blessing in result evergreens for the children in the beautiful grounds of the content of the as indeed faithful.'

one of the greatest and most stupendous monuments of holy learning ever reared by the mind of man,—executed of man, a song of praise should now be raised with heart by Origen, a Father of the third century, containing six different texts of the Old Testament, some in Hebrew, some in Greek. It amounted to between forty and fifty volumes, and is supposed to have perished in the year festival concluded with the Dismissal hymn, and I trust every year will add to the number both of Scholars and Teachers, and I for one shall never, with God's permission, omit being a spectator. deposited. This lamentable destruction, however, did not occur until the labours of the ardent-minded Origen had rendered inestimable service to the Christian faith; for even the writer of his Life, published under the auspices of the Religious Tract Society -a body, which, from its dissenting tendencies, evinces a frequent and irreverent disregard of antiquity, -even this writer of his life, adthat "his critical labours in the sacred text were, under God, the means whereby His Word was transmitted

put beyond the reach of similar destruction by the since tion the internal structure and affairs of the Branch discovered art of printing; and we trust that the copy, on which we have ventured these few remarks, will never adopted on this occasion. The meeting was no

The Parish Library, in 13 vols. 12mo. bound, published by the New York Protestant Episcopal Press. H. & W. ROWSELL, TORONTO. Price £2 10s.

Volume I. Leslie on Deism, West on the Resurrection. II. The Bishop of Chester (J. B. Sumner) on
Apostolical Preaching and Ministerial Duty.
III. Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of
England, and A Treatise of the Holy Scrip-

IV. Chevalier's Translation of the Epistles of Clement of Rome, Polycarp and Ignatius, and of the First Apology of Justin Martyr.

V. Bishop Gibson's Three Pastoral Letters, and Bishop Horne's Letters on Infidelity.

VI. Dean Sherlock's Practical Discourse concerning a future Judgment. I & XII. Bishop of Chester's (J. B. Sumner) Practical Exposition of the Gospels of St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke.

VIII. Dr. Bewden's Apostolic Origin of Episcopacy Asserted.

IX. Second Series of Dr. Bowden's Letters—Dr. Cooke's Essay on the Invalidity of Presby-terian Ordination—Episcopacy tested by Scripture, by Bishop Onderdonk.

X. The Protestant Kempis, by Bishop Jebb. XI. Lives by Izaak Walton. XIII. Bishop Burnet's Lives, edited by Bishop Jebb.

This is the cheapest collection of Standard Divinity et published: and far better still, it is the soundest. The rks are chosen with much judgment, and with an eye to the inculcation of practical holiness, as well as to the imparting of knowledge. Valuable notes are appended, and almost every volume has that excellent, but too rare, accompaniment, an Index. As a collection of Divinity, suitable for well-educated families or individuals, furnishing able evidences of Christianity, and of the divine Inution of the Church,-we can strongly recommend it. The type is very clear and legible, and the whole "getting up" of the volumes very respectable.

The Homilies, Constitutions, and Canons Ecclesiastical, Printed for the Prayer-Book and Homily Society. 12mo. pp. 717. neatly bound in calf. Sold by H. & W. ROWSELL, TORONTO AND KINGSTON. Price 10s. No praise of ours is required to promote the circulation of these Scriptural and soul-stirring formularies, many of them written by the Martyrs of our Church. The present edition of them is the most convenient, we believe, that has yet been printed, and when it gets known, we have little doubt, will come into general use throughout the two Canadian dioceses. It is well adapted for Prizes to be given to the elder pupils at Sunday Schools, or as

Communication.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT. Sir, -May I be permitted to ask what construction is to be put upon the term "Member of the Church of England" as used in the Church Temporalities Act? Must it be underused in the Church Temporalities Act? Must it be understood to include persons who may attend the Church merely once a year, or who hold a pew; or is it to be considered as applying only to persons baptized within her pale, or to persons who become partakers of both sacraments? An official opinion on this point in The Church would I conceive be useful to the Church-wardens and Clergy throughout the Diocese. I ask it because a person claims to be the purchaser of a pew who I believe has partaken of neither sacraments, who does not attend divine worship, and who lets his pew for profit. Yet according to the act I do not see that the Incumbent can refuse to sign to the act I do not see that the Incumbent can refuse to sign-the deed of conveyance, if the Vestry and Church-wardens de-

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

COBOURG .- The Rev. A. N. Bethune, on behalf of the Congregation of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, offers his best thanks to the "Friend of the Established Church," who has been kind enough to send him, for the use of that Congregation, a Fon'r, of the model of St. Mary's,

TORONTO. - The Rev. Alexander Williams, Rector of Cornwall, preached a very sound and scriptural sermon, in St. James's Cathedral, on Sunday last, on the Power of the Keys,—shewing very clearly the marked distinction between the Churches of England and Rome on this important point. The Reverend Gentleman exhibited much ability and discrimination; and the imformation much ability and discrimination; and the information which he imparted respecting a subject too little considered and still less understood,—a subject also of great practical consequence,—was received with much satisfaction by his hearers. After the sermon a collection was made for the House of Industry; and we understand that

£33 1s. 6d. was the result.

Woodstock.—We are glad to perceive by the Wood.

this journal, to the Rev. W. Leeming, who is desirous of at the several Stations in these Districts, on Sunday, the conveying his own and the grateful acknowledgements of his congregation to those kind friends and benefactors for respective free-will offerings :- A Militiaman, 11. 5s.—H. C. 15s.—A Catholic Presbyter, 1l.—I wo Ladies, 2l. 10s.—Unknown Individual, 1l.—A Catholic, 10s.—
Rev. R. Whitwell, 15s.—Mrs. Brooke, 2l. 10s.—Mrs. Cox, in the course of publication at the Diocese, now in the course of publication at the Diocese, and 1l. 5.—A Friend at Cobourg, 1l. 5s.—[The Editor must that there be also printed and disseminated 1,000 copies apologise for the delay, entirely his own, in making this 5s.—H. C. 15s.—A Catholic Presbyter, 1l.—Two Ladies,

acknowledgement.—ED. CH.]

Home District Clerical Association.—The Seventh Meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday the 13th instant, at the house of the Rev. G. C. Street, Incumbent of Newmarket. The members present were the Rev. Messrs. Street, Meyerhoffer, Osler, Gibson, Darling, Sanson, and Townley. Divine Service was held in the very neat Parish Church at 4 P. M.; Prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs. Osler and Darling, and the Sermon preached by the Rev. A. Sanson, from 2 Corinthians, ii. 3. Although the day was exceedingly oppressive, the number of the congregation gave cheering indications of their attachment to the house of God. The general appearance of the Church and Church-yard, and the recent the recent improvements, especially of the latter, afford also gratifying proof of the proper Church feeling of the congregation and their energetic Pastor. The Meeting was rendered peculiarly agreeable by the presence of two new members, the Rev. Messrs. Darling and Sanson, who have lately entered into Holy Orders. The discretion have lately entered into Holy Orders. The discussion upon the appointed portion of Scripture was exceedingly animated, and it may be hoped as profitable, as it was

certainly interesting.—Adam Townley, Secretary.
Thornhill Sunday School Festival.—(From of Lay Correspondent.)—On the 21st instant I witnessed one of the most pleasing exhibitions in this rising little village that the mind of a Churchman can contemplate, rendered to their body by a reverend brother, we can recommend this work as an appropriate and very beauti-German Mills, during the past year, and were then met ful present.

The six English versions are those of Wielif in 1380—
Tyndale, the Martyr, in 1534—Archbishop Cranmer, in 1539—the Genevan in 1557—the Anglo-Remish (Roman Catholic) in 1582—and the Authorised Version of the Church of England in 1611.

German Mills, during the past year, and were then met together to receive appropriate rewards for good conduct and attendance. With parents and spectators, there were upwards of 400 persons present. The ceremony of distribution took place in the village Church, commencing with an introductory hymn to their Maker, praying Him to be their ceretative world a through their ceretative career.

The Introduction alone contains 160 pages of appa- Mortimer!—one little girl was ready to faint with delight rently very valuable and well-digested matter, relative to the different English versions. The spirit of the writer may be judged from the very judicious and pious remark at the conclusion:

"If a testimony were needed to the general excellence of this remain find the support of the writer and as our blessed Saviour and the continuous states of the support of the writer and as our blessed Saviour and the continuous states of the support of the writer and as our blessed Saviour and the continuous states of the support of the writer and as our blessed Saviour and the continuous states of the support of the writer and as our blessed Saviour and the continuous states of the support of the writer and the continuous states of the support of the writer and the continuous states of the support of the writer and the continuous states of the support of the writer and the continuous states are states of the writer and the continuous states are states and the continuous states are sta version [viz. the authorised one, which we use], an appeal need only be made to the fact, that it has maintained its ground for two hundred and thirty years. It has been as highly esteemed by the learned as by the unlearned; and although many minor particulars might (as has been often shown) be corrected to advantage, yet the version, taken as a whole, is admirable. It which has flowed from this version: the translators acted in their labour as being the servants of Christ. They knew that ample justice to the tea and cake,—first having invoked, it was vain to trust in themselves, and thus, like Tyndale and Coverdale before them, they laid their work before the Lord in prayer, and found, in so doing, that He to whom they trusted prayer, and found, in so doing, that He to whom they trusted and children,—and when the Grace was sang in the open and children an air, how melodiously it sounded to the thinking m as indeed faithful."

The term "Hexapla" was originally applied to a work, suggesting gratitude, for that where the ancient forest

THE NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. (From the Cobourg Star, 13th July.)

In conformity with resolution 13, passed on the 13th June last, at the meeting by which the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch Association of the Church Society was organised, the Managing Committee of that arough those perilous times pure and uncorrupted."

Association met on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at the Parochial School House in this town, to take into considera-Association met on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at the Paro-We subjoin the resolutions proposed and which we have ventured these few remarks, will never be destroyed, except by the frequent use it may experience from pious hands in some modest parsonage-house of Canada.

The Parish Library in 13 yels 12mo, bound, published objects of the Society. We are sincerely rejoiced that this first step has been taken, and under such favourable circumstances, to bring our Branch Society into active operation,—and we devoutly trust that it may be rendered, with the Divine blessing, a valuable accession to the cause of our Church, and prove, by its future usefulness, no unworthy scion of the parent institution at Toronto.

The business of the meeting was opened and closed by the Reverend Chairman, in the prayers used by the great Church Societies in England, in accordance with the usage established by the Constitution of the Association. At the termination of the meeting, the subscription list for the town of Cobourg was formed, and the contributions which were made on the spot were very liberal and

Resolution 1. That the Rev. A. N. Bethune, senior

the township of Hamilton, in aid of the Church Society, viz.:-J. S. Wilcocks, Esq.; C. Butler, Esq.; G. S. Boulton, Esq.; R. H. Throop, Esq.; D. McKyes, Esq.; and Asa A. Burnham, Esq.

3. That the following gentlemen compose a Committee

for forwarding the interests, and collecting subscriptions in aid of the Church Society, in the township of Haldimand:—C. Hammond, Esq.; E. Barnum, Esq.; J. G. Rogers, Esq.; George Grover, Esq.; and Charles Vernon, Esq. The following for the township of Cramahe:—

non, Esq. The following for the township of Cramahe:

J. D. Goslee, Esq.; John Grover, Esq.; B. Spilsbury,
Esq.; George Burrell, Esq.; and Dr. Bayley.

The following for the township of Murray:—Hon.
R. C. Wilkins; A. H. Meyers, Esq.; S. Hawley, Esq.

The following for the township of Percy;—Isaac

Platt, Esq.; A. Maybee, Esq.; Jacob Stickles, Esq.

The following for the township of Seymour:—Major
Campbell; R. P. Boucher, Esq.; Captain Levesconte;
Dr. Denmark; Henry Rowed, Esq.; and B. Ranney,
Esq.

4. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergymen and Churchwardens, do constitute the Parochial School Committee for making collections in aid of the Church Society in Peterboro' and the vicinity, viz.:—

Maurice Clark, Esq.; J. G. Armour, Esq.; B. Y.
McKyes, Esq.; James Wallis, Esq.
The following for the township of Douro:—Hon. T.
A. Stewart; R. Reid, Esq.; Walter Crawford, Esq.;
Samuel Strickland, Esq.
The following for the township of Otonabee:—C. Rubidge Esq.; P. Roggers, F. R.

The following for the township of Otonabee:—C. Rubidge, Esq.; Thomas Carr, Esq.; R. Rogers, Esq.
The following for the township of Asphodel:—R. Birdsall, Esq.; Mr. J. Wildeman.
5. That, for the same purpose, in Port Hope and the township of Hope, the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergyman and Churchwardens, be appointed, viz.:—Thomas Ward, Esq.; M. F. Whitehead, Esq.; J. T. Williams, Esq.M.P.P.; N. Kirchhoffer, Esq.; Mr. James Laing; and Mr. Dunbar.
6. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the

6. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergyman and Churchwardens, be a Committee for Darlington and Clarke, viz.:—For Darlington—H. S. Reid, Esq.; J. Lamb, Esq.; Richard Jones, Esq.; Wm. Warren, Esq.; and Dr. Cubitt. For Clarke—J. S. Wilmot, Esq.; Captain Montgomery; J. Beavis, Esq.; Dr. Evatt; and W. Mackintosh, Esq.

For Cartwright :- Mr. James Cæsar, and Mr. William 7. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergyman and Churchwardens, be a Committee for Cavan:—Thos. Kelly, Esq.; Mr. Dawson; Mr. Robert McAmber; Mr. Thorne; Mr. McCall; and Mr. Robert

For Monaghan: - Joseph Graham, Esq.; Mr. Perrin; For Monaghan:—Joseph Graham, Esq.; Mr. Perrin;
Mr. Baker; and Mr. John Lang.
For Manvers:—Mr. Preston, and Mr. James Vance.
8. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergyman and Churchwardens, be a Committee for Emily:—George Hughes, Esq.; Richard Marmion, Esq.; and Mr. Gerard Patterson.
For Ops:—Mr. Richard Shaw; Mr. Rea; and Mr. Wm. Rec.

9. That the Clergyman and Churchwardens be a Paro-

chial Committee for Fenelon Falls and vicinity.
For Verulam:—Rev. Mr. Dunsford; T. Need, Esq. and Captain Fraser.

10. That the various Committees nominated to committees and the committees are also committees and captain Fraser.

operate with the Clergyman and Churchwardens in making collections for the Church Society in each township or parish, have in each case power to add to their 11. That the Chairman, the Secretary, Henry Rut-

tan, and Morgan Jellett, Esqrs., be a Committee for ascertaining and reporting the books and funds on hand belonging to the Newcastle District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at the next Quarterly Meeting of this Society, antecedent to the formation of depositaries in the several parishes of these WOODSTOCK.—We are grad to perceive by the woodstock Herald that tenders are advertised "for the erection of a spire on St. Paul's Church" in that village.

Chippawa Church —The following contributions for Chippawa Church have been transmitted by the Editor of Chippawa Church have been

21st August next, and that the amount of the same be paid into the hands of the District Treasurer.

13. That there be ordered from the Parent Society 200 copies of the Constitution of the Church Society and Discount Letter of the Lord Riskspa of the Discount new parts. of the resolutions of this meeting throughout these Dis-friets, accompanied by such remarks from the Chairman

The thanks of the meeting were expressed to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, for his superintendance of the pro-

The following is a list of the annual subscriptions made

H. Ruttan,£5 0 0 [Also, 200 acres of land, for the Grafton Parish.] [Also, 200 acres of land in Hamilton, for the parish of the G. S. Boulton, ton, for the parish of Cobourg; 6 acres in Bond Head, Clarke, for Church and Parsonage there; 10 acres in the 10th Concession, Murray, at Percy Landing, for a Church and Parsonage.]

Mrs. A. G. Allan, . 5 0 0 J. C. Townsend .. [For the increase of the revenue of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg.] D. Campbell, T. B. Read... J. G. D. McKenzie, J. V. Boswell, W. M. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Jonathan Shortt,. Thomas Fidler, William Bradbeer, ... Charles Hughes,...

C. H. Morgan,

0 5 0 Don. pd. Robert Grandy, Cavan, wright, for a Church, if built there upon Lot No. 11, 7th Condrove ro

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Later from England.

The Royal Mail Steamship Acadia left Liverpool on the 5th nst., and arrived at Boston on the 21st, bringing English papers the morning of the 5th.

Lady Bagot, and the three Misses Bagot were among the assengers. Capt. H. Bagot, R. N., His Excellency's private ecretary and nephew, escorts the ladies from Halifax to Quebec. The fine mail steamer Columbia, which arrived in England on the evening of the 28th, made the run home in nine days and a half from Halifax, to Liverpool, being the shortest passage yet accomplished across the Atlantic; the Great Westernarrived at Bristol on the morning of the 29th ult., after a passage of twelve and a half days from New York.

PARDON OF FRANCIS-ANOTHER ATTACK UPON THE QUEEN The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been rerieved. There does exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life. The details are almost too farcical for notice. It appears that as the royal cortege was returning on Sunday from the Chapel Royal, in St. James's, to Buckingham Palace, a detailed to the sunday of the sund formed youth presented and snapped an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth, who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the policeman in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing policeman in attendance refused to take him in charge, betternie it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape. He was apprehended in the course of the day, when it was discovered that he had recently and repeatedly been heard to say that he admired the conduct of Francis, and regretted that he had not succeeded in his attempt; that Francis was a brave fellow, and he wished he had been in Francis's place, for he would do for the Queen; that he had a prime air-gun and pistol, and he wished the properties of the same cause. The pistol had an old would use them in the same cause. The pistol had an old flint-lock, with a screw and rifle barrel. Upon detaching the barrel, which was done with some difficulty, from the si having become exceedingly rusty, owing to its long disuse, there were found in it a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of to-bacco-pipe, and some paper wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert had honoured the

Duke of Buckingham and Chandos with a visit at his magnifient mansion at Stowe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Correspondent of the Montreal Courier.) At the conclusion of a long discussion at the India House on the 22nd, on Mr. Weeding's motion in deprecation of the systems of emigration of Coolies from the East Indies to the Mauritius, Resolution 1. That the Kev. A. N. Bethune, senior Clergyman of those resident in the Districts of Newcastle and Colborne, be Chairman of this District Branch Association of the Church Society.

2. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergymen and Churchwardens, do constitute the Parochial Committee, for making collections in Cobourg and the twentyling of the Chairman (Sir J. L. Lushington,) to the effect, that a portion, but not the whole of the expense of the war ought to be defraved by the British Government of the discussions. be defrayed by the British Government, after a long discussions was carried on a division by a majority of 3.

Earl Stanhope has protested against the 3d reading of the Income Tax-Bill. Sir R. Vyvyan, the * * * * Tory member for Helston, has ldressed a letter to his constituents (which occupies almost one entire side of the daily papers) upon the several subjects of the Corn Laws, Income Tax and Tariffs, condemning the mea-sures of Ministers with reference to all these.

Mr. D. H. Farrell declines to defend his seat for Athlone. There is a vacancy in the representation of the County of Buckingham, in consequence of the death of Sir W. Lawrence Young, Bart. The Hon. Captain Fitzmaurice, brother of Lord Orkney, comes forward in the Conservative interest, and is un-

opposed.

The Session is expected to close in about a fortnight, the the Hudson Bay Company, in the North Pacific Ocean, have parchased the whole of that extensive line of coast including the Russian possessions, on the northwest coast of America, from Mount Saint Elias south, to the latitude of 54° 40° north, with the sole rights and exclusive privileges, of all bays, osts, sounds, rivers, &c. within the said territory, together with all the established forts and trading with the Indians for the term of ten years, from January, 1842, and for which the Russian American Company are to receive annually 4000 fur seal skins or £6,400 sterling. The Russians retain the Island of Sitka or New Archangel, where they have a large settlement. The emigrations from Germany to the United States of America continue unabated. Three vessels have recently been

chartered at Antwerp to carry 498 of these emigrants to New Amongst the Parliamentary papers recently issued, we find the following notice under the head "Canada": — Estimate of the further amount that will probably be required for the year ending the 31st of March, 1843; to defray the expenses of the Colony. For pay, clothing, &c. of Militia and Volunteers,

£108.000. The average price of Wheat for the last six weeks having risen to 62s. 3d. per quarter, the import duty on Foreign Corn is now reduced to 10s. per quarter, which approaches nearly to the rate proposed by the Whig Cabinet for a permanent impost. It is understood that Government has determined to allow the grinding of Foreign Corn in bond for the manufacture of biscuit to be got about for the manufacture of biscuit. to be sent abroad for Government use. Large orders for reign Oats have, it is said, been sent out on the strength of the jury caused to spring corn by the late drought.

THE COINAGE.—There is a great scarcity of silver felt in

mercantile transactions, in consequence of the extensive demand which has been created owing to the popular prejudice against gold coin, owing to the recent Government proclamation. The new coinage of half farthings will not be ready for some months; they are principally intended, it is said, for circulation among the negroes in the West Indies and the Colonies generally. There has been within the last faw days an extensive issue of new half sovereigns, dated 1841. These are now to be had at new half sovereigns, dated 1841. all the banks, and consequently the necessity for silver will be in a great measure superseded. A new coinage will immediately be struck, as the Master of the Mint has received a notice from the Character of the Mint has received a notice from the Character of the Mint has received a notice from the Character of the Mint has received a notice from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Government will call in the gold coinage from 1817 up to 1835—on what condition is not stated. Counterfeit 5s. pieces are in circulation; they purport being of George III.

THE COAL DUTY.—It is considered probable that the duty on the export of coals to foreign ports will come into operation on the 5th July instant, although every effort is being made to postpone the measure until October. The attempt to obtain a drawback on the coals consumed by British steamers has been negatived in the House of Commons.

The REVENUE.—The Leeds Mercury says, it is anticipated that the exponent of the measure will be the coals of the measure of the same of the s

that the revenue, for the quarter ending the 5th instant, fall short to the amount of a million. This is a very large assumed decrease, but as the accounts will be published in a day This is a very large or two, we shall soon know the worst.

The act for the discontinuance of climbing boys in chimney sweeping came into force on the 1st instant.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—Major George Graham, private secretary and brother to Sir James Graham, has been appointed to the office of Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in the room of the late Mr. Liston. Mr. T. Graham,

Postmaster of Carlisle, a cousin to Sir James, has been appoint ed British Consul at Bayonne.

Mr. W. Wordsworth, Jun., has been appointed Distributor of Stamps for the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in the room of his father, the great poet, who retires upon a

The Queen has promoted the gallant General Sale to be a

Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

The election for the Town Clerkship of London took place on the 23d, and the poll closed as follows:—For Mr. Sergeant Mereweather, 105; for Mr. Under Sheriff Pritchard, majority for Mr. Sergeant Mereweather, 25. Alderman Hooper and Mr. Pilcher were elected, on the 24th ultimo, to serve offices of Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, for the year ensuing, without opposition.

RESIGNATION OF EARL DE GREY, VICEROY OF IRE.

RESIGNATION OF EARL DE GREY, VICEROY OF LAND.—His Excellency Earl de Grey, accompanied by the Countess de Grey, intend leaving Ireland this week, en roule for the German spas, which have been recommended by the physicians, for his Lordships' health. His Excellency conphysicians, for his Lordships' health. His Excellency of rheumatic gout, at least so say the papers. It is currently reported that the Earl retires from the Vice-Royalty of Ireland, red that he will be succeeded in his high office by the Duke of Beaufort. No better man could be selected for the post cives and that he will be succeeded in his high office by the Dust than Beaufort. No better man could be selected for the post than the consistent and popular nobleman to whom rumour gives the appointment. Some "airy tongues who syllable men's names" have mentioned the Earl of Jersey and other noblemen.

The London papers announce the death of the Countess. The London papers announce the death of the Countess. Dowager of Galloway. Of the Earl of Leicester, better known Dowager of Galloway. Of the Earl of Leicester, better known as "Coke of Holkham," in his 91st year. Of Sir Joseph Litas "Coke of Holkham," in his 91st year. Of Sir Joseph Litas the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in his tledale, one of the Judges of the Court of the Marquis of 75th year. Of Lord James Townsend, uncle of the Marquis of Fownsend, and one of the Queen's naval aids. Of Sir William Townsend, and one of the Queen's naval aids. Alexander, formerly Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, 87. Of Sir William Young, M. P. for Buckinghamshire, Quer, 87. Of Sir William Young, M. P. for Buckinghamshire, of Lord Rodney, et. 60. And of Frederick Henry Yates, Esq., of Lord Rodney, et. 60. And of Frederick Henry Yates, Esq., of the Adelphi Theatre, and very celebrated as a performer in the line of Mathews, with whom he was at one time in partnership.

in partnership.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived, on a visit to her Majesty, on the 20th ult. They are expected to leave this

week.

Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager has taken Rothsay Castle at High Cliff, near Christchurch, Hants, the seat of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, for three months. As our city correspondent alluded last week to a stock

exchange rumour that Louis Philippe is ill, we may as well mention, that we have reason to believe the rumour to be totally unfounded. A friend of our own, who is in Paris, dined with the king, at the Chateau de Neuilly, a few days ago, 1 0 0 Don. pd. and the monarch is described as entertaining a numerous 0 10 0 Don. pd. party, with all the case and gaiety of a man in health. Ha