

only, or their accredited representatives. The canons or decrees of these are binding on the whole Church. The Provincial consists of the Bishops and Clergy of a province under the Archbishop or Metropolitan. The canons of this council bind only the province in which they are made. The Diocesan consists of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese. Its regulations, of course, extend no further.

It may be necessary in the first place to state that for the convenience of the external government of the Church it was found necessary to make different degrees of order among the Clergy, or rather, I should say, to sub-divide the three orders. This was done merely for convenience, and not in any way interfering with the three divine orders of the Bishop, Priest, and Deacon. For all spiritual purposes these are sufficient. But for external government it is convenient to sub-divide these orders, making some subordinate to others. Thus Diocesan Bishops had placed over them an Archbishop or Metropolitan, who again was subject to a Patriarch; while Presbyters had their Archpresbyter, Deacons their Archdeacon. These Patriarchates and Provinces, being set up during the Roman Empire, naturally took their territorial divisions from the corresponding civil divisions. Thus as Rome was the seat of government for the West, it became the seat or see of the Patriarch of the West; Alexandria, of that part of Africa; Antioch, of Asia. When the Empire became divided into the eastern and western, and when Constantinople became the capital of the eastern division, its Patriarchate was made equal to the old seat of Empire, inasmuch as it was "New Rome." These were the four great Patriarchates: under these were Metropolitans, who were set over as many Bishops as were in the civil province. Under these were the Diocesan Bishops.

This arrangement, we see, was for the advantage of the Church in preserving unity: for if any one found himself unjustly treated by his Diocesan Bishop, he might appeal to the Metropolitan; and from the Metropolitan to the Patriarch—though it happened through the pride and ambition of some of these Patriarchs that divisions in the Catholic Church arose, and the external unity was broken. However, we must ever bear in mind that for all spiritual purposes a diocese is a complete part of the Church; contains in itself all things necessary to the salvation of its members, and that in spiritual things all Bishops are equal: each is a successor of the Apostles, and has Apostolic powers. The elevation of one over his fellows, as a new order, possessing spiritual powers which other Bishops have not (as the Pope claims) is a human invention, unknown in early times. Primacy in external matters is right, but supremacy in spiritual powers and gifts is an innovation on the Divine institution of Episcopacy.

Such was the general regulation throughout the ancient Christian world. We find, however, exceptions. Thus when the Patriarch of Antioch claimed jurisdiction over Cyprus, the Council of Ephesus disallowed his claim on the ground of ancient custom. When St. Augustine, the emissary of Gregory the Great, came to England, he found the British Bishops independent of the Roman Patriarch, and owing allegiance to a Metropolitan of their own, the Archbishop of Caerleon; and this independence was so well known, that in times long after it was acknowledged even by the Pope himself. For when our Archbishop Anselm (in the reign of William Rufus, in the year 1098) sat at the Council of Bari, the Pope Urban II., placing him next to himself, above all other Archbishops, declared him to be "Apostolic and Patriarch of the world beyond sea" (*alterius orbis Apostolicum et Patriarcham*), or, as William of Malmesbury writes, "Pope of the world beyond sea" (*alterius orbis Papatam*).

This privilege of Great Britain, of having its own Patriarch, in the person of the Archbishop, will be an important fact in our consideration of the English Provincial Councils, and the extent of their jurisdiction. I must, however, leave this for another letter.

E. C. L. B.

#### COMPETENCY OF THE CLERGY NECESSARY TO THEIR BEING USEFUL AS INSTRUCTORS.

The people know how little influence the teachers of religion are likely to have with the wealthy and powerful of long standing, and how much less with the newly fortunate if they appear in a manner no way assorted to those with whom they must associate, and over whom they must even exercise, in some cases some authority. What must they think of that body of teachers, if they see it in one just above the establishment of their domestic servants. If the poverty were voluntary, there might be some difference. Strong instances of self-denial operate powerfully on our minds; and a man who has no wants, has obtained great freedom and firmness and even dignity. But as the mass of any description of men are but men and their poverty cannot be involuntary, that disrespect which attends on all lay poverty will not depart from the ecclesiastical. Our provident Constitution has, therefore, taken care that those who are to instruct presumptuous ignorance, those who are to be censors over insubordinate vice, should neither incur their contempt nor live upon their alms. For these reasons, while we provide first, and with paternal solicitude, for the poor, we have not delegat-ed religion, like some things we are ashamed to show to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. Not we will have her to exult her front in Courts and Parliaments. We will have her mixed throughout the whole mass of life, and blended with all the classes of society. The people of England will show the haughty poten-

ties of the world, and their talking of these is that a free, a generous and informed nation, honours the high magistrates of its Church; but it will not suffer the insolence of wealth and titles, or any other species of proud pre-eminence to look down with scorn on what they look up to with reverence nor presume to trample on their acquired personal nobility which they intend always to be and which often is the fruit, not the reward; for what can be the reward of learning piety and virtue? EDMUND BURKE.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 3rd of August. Nothing decisive had occurred since the last mail; General Cathcart's measures having been more of a defensive and preparatory character. The news from the seat of war is to the 27th July.

By it we learn that on the 6th, 7th, and 8th July, General Cathcart having with him the 6th Rifle, a detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners, a company of enrolled Fingoes, and two guns, penetrated, and secured a large portion of the mountain ridges bounding the Waterkloof. His Excellency entered through the noted Bush Neck at midnight of the 6th, and, at daybreak, ascended the steep pass near Niland's farm, without meeting with the resistance which was anticipated. He then proceeded to assail, with shells and rockets the lurking places of the Kaffirs and rebel Hottentots within range. On this, the southern side of the kloof, however, neither kraals nor cattle tracts were to be seen, and the enemy speedily made themselves scarce in that quarter. By a well planned and a'ly executed movement, a similar force also appeared at the same time at the northern side. Lieut. Col. Napier had been directed to move from Blinkwater at 3 a.m. with a squadron of the Cape Corps, three companies of the 91st, the Kat River Hottentot Levy, Captain Lakeman's new company of Europeans, a strong detachment of Fingoes and two guns. Having gained the table land which commands that part of the kloof, this force proceeded to attack and burn all the kraals within reach. Here a decided resistance was experienced and one man of Captain Lakeman's company was killed. "In this day's work," writes General Cathcart, "the loss of the enemy must have been severe, from the well directed fire of the artillery, and the energy with which the attacks were carried on." On the 8th at day-break, the two columns united on the north when the Rifle Brigade, with the Levies and Fingoes, proceeded vigorously with the work of "securing," rockets being thrown and shells fired into the kloof below, where the numerous kraals were found easily accessible. In these operations one man of the Rifle Brigade was killed, and one Fingo wounded. At noon the head-quarters column returned to its former position, re-passing the Neck without loss although followed up by great numbers of the enemy, who unflinchingly exchanged shots with the rear guard of the 6th Rifle. Next day the troops returned to quarters.

A very well contested affair had also taken place at Mundell's Kwantz on 24th July. It appears that the Colonel commanding (Colonel Buller) had received intimation that a numerous body of Kaffirs were there, and he marched a force of about 1,000 men consisting of the 60th Rifle, Rifle Brigade, Cape Mounted Rifles, and Artillery, with four field pieces, towards the above-named place at an early hour on the morning of the 24th inst. A few stragglers of the enemy having been shot in the course of the advance, the division came up to the spot where the Kaffirs were without being observed and commenced a very destructive fire on them. Upon being thus taken unawares, the enemy got into the greatest confusion, and ran in every direction. A retrograde movement was then made to entice them out of the kloof, which had the desired effect, for the enemy having noticed it were greatly emboldened, and followed the troops very closely, until they found themselves between the fire of the guns and that of the troops, for they had taken up a position; when the guns unlimbered and brought to action in the shortest time, and then commenced the destruction of the mountain warriors. Never had the artillery practice given them such satisfaction since the commencement of the war than they had for about an hour on this occasion. The enemy's loss is supposed to be upwards of 100 killed, whilst on our side there are only two men of the Rifle Brigade and one of the Cape Mounted Rifles slightly wounded.

A letter from King William's Town states that on the afternoon of the 23d June about 200 Kaffirs 40 armed with guns, attacked the Fort Poto cattle herds about three p.m., killed and roasted a Hottentot at a fire took a Kaffir herd prisoner, and carried off the cattle at the post to the number of 65 head. Several other cases of depredations by predatory bands are mentioned. The territories in the neighbourhood of the colony—Kaffirland always excepted—were generally in a peaceful state.

#### Colonial.

##### THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.

There is evidence of the progress made in the works on this line and of early traffic, in the arrival of the first locomotive for use thereon. It was manufactured at Portland in the State of Maine and reached this city some days ago. On Tuesday evening all being ready the steam was got up and it started from the Queen's wharf on an experimental trip, in charge of Mr. Hackett as Engineer. The trial was satisfactory. The rails are now laid for about ten miles out of our city from the Queen's wharf, and

will shortly be extended from thence into the heart of the city, and before many weeks the produce of the North may be thus brought to our markets. We understand Mr. James Good of this city is making locomotives for this line. This is as it should be.—*British Canadian.*

#### GOLD IN CANADA.

The following account of the washing of the gold drift at the junction of the Riviere du Loup with the Chaudiere, is interesting: "The whole quantity of gold obtained during the season was about 1900 penny-weights, and fifteen men were employed in the work.

"During one week the quantity of gold amounted to 143½ penny-weights, the price of which, stated subsequently by dealers in London, to whom a sample was submitted, was £3 10s. 6d. sterling, per ounce, or about four shillings and four pence currency per penny-weight. This would give a total value of £313s.; the wages paid were £15, leaving a margin for profit of £163s., by which it would appear that the deposit was yielding about double profit.

"Resulting from the seasons work on the Riviere du Loup there was about a ton of fine black non-sand in the keeve or vat over which the copper bottom was used. The unseparated quantity of gold in this after repeated trials, was ascertained to be 1-77 grains per pound avoirdupois: this would give 165½ penny-weights to the ton, the gross value of which would be about £36. From among a few ounces of fine gold obtained from the sand, there were collected some small grains both of platinum and iridosmine, the value of the former being below, and of the latter double that of gold."

#### THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

From the *British Canadian.*

Undereath will be found a Communication from an intelligent and well-informed Correspondent upon this subject. We know that his sources of information are good, and a perusal of his letter will show that he fully corroborates all we have already stated, and furnishes further information as to this iniquitous measure. Our "Subscriber's" communication is well worthy of attention:

(To the Editor of the *British Canadian.*)

SIR—I read with much pleasure your remarks on the contemplated change in the "Toronto University," in your issue of Oct. 2nd. With you I have no feelings of affection or regard for that "Godless Institution," as the squad of the Kirk of Scotland in Canada well designate it; but I greatly grieve to see an Institution so richly endowed with public lands belonging to this country falling into the hands into which it is likely to fall. Perhaps it may not be generally known, but still it is the fact, that the author of the bill introduced by the Hon Francis Hincks is the Rev. Dr. Ryerson—this I have on the best authority. Is then Dr. Ryerson a person at all likely to place this important Institution on a firm basis? I think that "all his antecedents answer NO!" He is undoubtedly a clever man—a plausible speaker and writer—one well able to "make the worse appear the better reason." But I take it, that a man to lay down a system of university education should have himself passed many long years in a university, and, from personal observation, witnessed the workings of the system they adopted. Had Dr. McCaul been the author of the bill in question I should have had much more confidence in it. He has passed years in a University—he has been the only stay (except the handsome endowment) which has kept "the Godless Institution" from tumbling down, like a house built upon the sand. But what can be expected from Dr. Ryerson's University scheme.—It has been well said that "reading about making shoes will not enable a man to make them;" he must witness the making of them, and "must practice the making of them too;" and I think that all the reading about Universities which Dr. Ryerson has had will stand him as little in stead. But he probably intends to practise on University making, as he has practised on school bill making. Has there been a single Session of our Legislature without some change in our Common School Bill, and all proceeding from his prolific brain?—not one. And has he not, at last, worked it up into such a mass of confusion that the whole country are quarrelling about its enactments, and trustees constantly referring to him to explain what such and such a clause of it means? And yet he went on a pilgrimage at the late excellent Sir Charles Metcalf's expense, to make himself master of this very subject. If, then, he has succeeded so poorly with what he might have mastered before this time, he surely will succeed no better with what he is by neither education nor opportunity of observation at all fit to grapple with. I do not intend to argue, that the cause of education in our Common Schools is not further advanced than when Dr. Ryerson was appointed Chief Superintendent; but I do say that it has improved in spite of the constant changes in the law—(changes which have been so frequent, that persons have become tired of making themselves acquainted with the enactments of the School Law)—in spite of the theories of the Chief Superintendent which have been found so impracticable, that since he has been in office it has been the work of one Session to repeal the enactments of the preceding Session and to enact others, in like manner to be repealed in the following,—through the stimulus given to

education by the larger annual grant made for it—through the encouragement given by the improved and certain salaries attached to the office of a School-teacher—but, above all, through the great improvement in the country at large which has been made in spite of governments who took no pains to foster the country, but who have cared only for securing for themselves and their friends lucrative situations and plenty of patronage. I say, then, that all Dr. Ryerson's antecedents are against his succeeding in this new and ambitious scheme of his; and I say that it will be a wrong and a grievance inflicted upon the people of this country, if the handsome endowment belonging to the University of Toronto, and amounting at the present time to some £12,000 per annum, and capable of being made to reach £25,000 is frittered away, whilst Dr. Ryerson is serving his apprenticeship at University making—a rather expensive business in more ways than one. For who will send their children to a University where changes are constantly going on, and where, it is more than likely, that before they can take their degrees, the whole affair may be broken up by an act of Parliament introduced by some person who is styled a minister, because he happens to have command of a party in the House of Assembly who will do his bidding right or wrong. It is, too, rather rich, Sir, to find from your statement, that the only faculty retained by the bill, in the Toronto University is that of the Faculty of Arts, whilst those of Law and Medicine are to be abolished. So far, however, as Law is concerned, I am credibly informed that during the last term there was only one student, whilst the Law Students in Trinity College were thirty-nine!! Another strange fact has been brought to light in connexion with this University Bill now before the House of Assembly. Dr. Ryerson has taken a good deal of pains to state that the Lord Bishop of Toronto is favourable to his plan; but having spoken to his Lordship on the subject I have ascertained that this is not the case, and Mr. F. Hincks has been so informed by his Lordship himself, in answer to a communication from that minister to the Bishop, giving his Lordship an outline of his proposed bill.

It may suit Dr. Ryerson to obtain £1000 for Victoria College, and as much more for himself, per annum as presiding over the new Institution; but it will never do for Trinity College to take any assistance from the Government, on the condition of being under its control in any shape or form.

Now, that the great advantages to be derived from a "mammoth Institution" such as it was intended "the Toronto University" should be, have been given up, and each College that will accept it, is to be assisted out of the endowment fund, I should think that instead of the proposed plan which offers no particular advantage, except that of making the several colleges dependant on the government of the day (a very questionable advantage as far as the cause of education is concerned), a far better plan would be to divide the endowment fund among the several denominations of Christians in Upper Canada, according to their number, and making there several Synods, Conferences, &c., trustees of their shares of the fund required by them, to devote them to the support of their several Colleges. This would suit all parties much better; secure a much better education; save the country a great deal of money, which they spend on legislating on a subject with which very few of our legislators are at all acquainted, but would take out of the hands of the Government a good deal of patronage which is found very useful about election times.

A SUBSCRIBER.

October 4th, 1852.

#### NEW GLASGOW.

A correspondent has sent us an account of a rather serious affray that took place in New Glasgow on Saturday last:—

"On Saturday evening, 25th September, Philip Shovelin, of New Glasgow, County of Terrebonne, and John Kearney, Senior, and his son John Kearney, Junior, in the adjoining County, met in the Village of New Glasgow, when they had a few words. The latter party waited near the house of Phillip Shovelin, on the public road, for his coming home, having his servant boy with him in his cart. They saw two men on the road, and one of them called out, "Is that dirty Shovelin?" When he answered, the man in the cart was instantly knocked down, and a blow given to him that broke his arm. He was no sooner out of the cart than they both seized him, cutting, bruising and mangling his body in a brutal manner. The boy shouted for assistance. When his wife and niece, who were waiting his return, heard his cries, they ran to his rescue. John Kearney and his son were at the gate when they got to it, and when asked by them if they had murdered him, they replied that they had made his wife a widow, and they might take law immediately. When they came to him he was holding by the fence, and the blood running from him; the mare was lying on the road in the cart, and they had to cut part of the harness before they could extricate her; they then called upon some of the neighbours to assist them in carrying him home.

Hugh McAdam, Esq., J.P., was called upon to examine into the matter, and give an order for their apprehension: this was all carried before daylight on Sabbath morning. The Bailiff, judging that he might have some difficulty in apprehending them, took two or three along with him. When they went to the house, they were told that if they did not leave immediately, he would fire upon them. They were heard loading their guns, when they told them that they were now ready for them. A shot was then fired from one of the windows, and other missiles thrown out. The Bailiff would not allow them to return the fire. Both of them then came out of the house, and owing to the threats of the two, the party left.