

what the Church of England requires her school masters to do. I was speaking of what the Church of England required of her pastors and parental members. The Canons you quote do not, therefore, even touch the subject of my argument, much less convict me of misrepresentation. Not to notice the fact that nearly all the schools taught in the times when the Canons were framed, were boarding schools—schools which I expressly excepted, continuing my remarks to day schools. I observe, that any Church has a right to prescribe what duties it pleases to teach its employed and paid by itself; but it is quite another question to insist that the support of such teachers shall be provided for by public taxation. The latter was the point on which I remarked.

4. The elaborate indignation of your correspondent "A. T." is as much misplaced as your own. I have not in any of my official reports or papers, uttered one "sectarian religious" sentiment, much less inculcated "sectarian religious doctrines." I have simply explained and defended, against "sectarian" attacks and misrepresentations, the Christian and useful character of a system of education which has been established and supported by successive Administrations and Parliaments, and which has already conferred great benefits upon the country at large, and has been sustained by members of all religious persuasions and men of all parties with unparalleled unanimity, notwithstanding the opposition of the *Canadian Churchman* and one or two kindred spirits.

5. Your correspondent "A. T." berates me for having, as he alleges, made an unfounded attack upon England. The substance of my allusions to the imperfect and inadequate expedients to promote popular education in England, was stated to me two years ago, in still stronger language than I employed, by the venerable Marquis of Lansdowne, who was at that time Chairman of the Privy Council Committee of Education, and who deeply lamented that the opposition of conflicting parties in England prevented, as yet, the establishment of a National System of Education, and limited them to employing the expedients of temporary wants to religious and other parties. The authority of such a nobleman outweighs the futile oppositions of a thousand "A. T.'s." Though much has been done and is doing to extend popular education in England, yet the expedients employed do not rise to the dignity of a system, are wholly below the greatness of the British nation, and utterly inadequate to supply the wants of the labouring population.

6. You have given an article under the head of "Chief Justice Robinson and Education." Will you give the Chief Justice's Address, to which you refer, a place in your columns, "without note or comment," that that distinguished ornament of his country may speak for himself to your readers? I think the eloquence of the Address and the position and character of the author, claim this courtesy at your hands.

I am, Sir,
Your obt. servant,
E. RYENSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, December 3rd, 1852.

THE RECTORIES.
LETTER III.

That an important question like that of the patronage of the Rectories, to which the attention of the Church Society was officially called by special circular, should have drawn forth many propositions for its adjustment, was what might reasonably have been expected; indeed it would have argued a singular degree of apathy on the part of the members of the Society had the case been otherwise.

It is not my purpose, nor, since the meeting of the 1st inst., is it necessary to criticise the several plans which have been proposed, as they appear to be generally merged in the two now before the Society, viz., that included in the By-Law framed by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, and that in the amendment moved by the Rev. D. Blake; the former conferring the right of presentation wholly upon the Bishop; the latter retaining the said right in the Society, but giving the Bishop a previous right of Nomination.

As the final adoption of any plan is postponed till the June meeting, I will only offer now some general suggestions on the subject. Where a right of Patronage is vested in a numerous body spread over a whole Province, it seems evident that the power must be concentrated to render its exercise conveniently practicable.

Of course the vote of every member of the Society could not be taken on every appointment nor the votes of any large portion. Hence the difficulty of any scheme which would not only embrace the votes of every corporate member, but would even extend its qualification to a much wider circle. A large field would be afforded for canvassing and agitation; and though such a plan may have the plausible appearance of taking the opinion of the many; yet in reality, and in most cases, the matter would be left to a few in the parish or elsewhere who might feel invested. But this operation would be inherent in such a plan, viz.,—that an active candidate might at any time swamp the local votes unexpectedly by bringing in a train full of voters, or a packet full of promises, from some distant quarter where he possessed influence.

Again, all plans are objectionable which would invite or require clergymen to come forward as candidates. To give the Rectories only to candidates, is quite at variance with what promotion in the Church ought to be, that is, simply by presentation, not election; it places the clergy in the light of *preferment seekers*, which they ought not to be. To see a number of clergymen

rushing forward as candidates for a vacant rectory, each with his handful of recommendations, testimonials, &c., is contrary not only to the dignity and respectability of the order, but to its peculiar spiritual character. Patronage should be considered as the power of selecting, not one, among a crowd of applicants but a fit and deserving person from among the whole clergy, whether applicant or not.

The next important point, and one that has been much spoken of, is the admission of the "lay element," or the voice of the laity, in the appointment to Rectories.

To a certain extent the question seems settled for us already. The patronage is now vested in a mixed society, of which the laity constitute the greater portion, and in which they are fully represented. They have, therefore, an influential voice in the final disposal of the patronage.

But with respect to the voice of the laity in the appointment to particular rectories, there is room for much discussion. The warmest advocate of lay influence need not, I think, have the least doubt of its becoming quite powerful enough in this Province. The influence of the laity in all other benefices must become so potential that it may reasonably be suggested whether it would not be well to throw the weight of the patronage of these Rectories rather into the other side of the scale.

It has been alleged that the present influence of the Bishop in the appointments of the Diocese is ample, as he has all the Missions at his disposal. But we must not confine ourselves to the present state of things. The present missionary character of the Church in this Province must gradually merge into that of a settled and independent Church, established within itself, and resting upon its own resources and endowments. Already every older Mission is required to provide half its clergyman's stipend; eventually it must furnish the whole, either by annual payments, or by endowing its Church with glebes. In the latter case, the persons giving the endowment may become its patrons by statute, and in the former case, the congregation contributing the annual income, must be consulted in the appointment of the Minister whom they are to pay. Thus the patronage which is now merely the power of locating Missionaries, must gradually pass from the Bishop, and become actually or indirectly lay patronage. The present Rectories, therefore, constitute the only patronage which can be secured to the Sees of the Province. These reflections seem to me to remove any objection based upon the present supposed over-influence of the Bishop, and appear to furnish a good reason for vesting the Patronage in him rather than in any others.

Thanking you for the insertion of these communications, I remain, Reverend Sir, yours truly,
H. C. C.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, Dec. 3, 1852.

The *Europa* reached her dock a little after 7 last evening, with Liverpool and London dates to the 20th Nov. She brings 68 passengers.

In the British Parliament the Free Trade resolution of Mr. Villiers had been made known, and would come up on the 23rd instant, and Mr. Disraeli had given notice of an amendment fully endorsing free trade principles. A Parliamentary paper states the increase of the income for the year ending Oct. 10 over the expenditure will be £1,900,000.

The West India mail steamer *La Plate*, arrived at Southampton with the loss of her commander, Captain Elliot, the purser, and seven men from fever.

The Earl of Shrewsbury died at Rome on the 9th ult. He was one of the pillars of the English Roman Catholic Church.

The prospects of cheap international postage are encouraging.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Richardson & Bro's circular says: Flour sold freely at a further improvement of 6d. per brl. Philadelphia, Baltimore, realize 25s. 6d. a 25s. 9d. No 1 Western, 25s. Some very extra was obtained at 27s. per brl., ex ship. Sours have also been in active request to hold over a 22s. 6d. made of some good Western. Indian corn unchanged in price but in limited request. Imports of foreign grain and flour since this day week, 2,675 quarters wheat, 1,000 quarters Indian corn, 1,300 brls., and 200 sacks of flour.

This day currency of American cereals. White 7s. 2d. a 7s. 4d.; extra 7s. 6d. Canadian 6s. 10d. a 7s. Flour—Ohio 25s. a 25s. 9d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s. 8d. a 25s. 6d. Western and Canadian 24s. 6d. a 25s. Indian corn, 31s. 7d. for yellow.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* announces that on Dec. 1, the French army will amount to 370,751 men. A reduction of 31,000 for the year.

The news of the establishment of the Empire caused but little excitement at Madrid.

It is stated that General Oloque has resigned his command at Puerto Principe, and that Brigadier General Lopez Ballardez is has been appointed in his place. A rumour also prevails, though it has been contradicted, that General Canedo is to be superseded in the government of Cuba by Count Demirussle.

The Paris papers state that a protest from the Prince of Orleans against the Empire is contemplated, and to be couched in stronger terms than those of the Count de Chambord.

2500 marines were about to leave Toulon to garrison Cayenne.

30 of the prisoners confined at Dijon for insurrection have not been pardoned.

ITALY.—Efforts are making for establishing

steam navigation between Genoa and the United States.

TURKEY.—The Viceroy of Egypt has forwarded to the Turkish Government bills to the amount of £300,000, as his contribution in advance of next year. The receipt of this money has produced great relief to the Sultan, and relieved all uneasiness in regard to the loan.

SPAIN.—No speech will be delivered from the Throne on the opening of the Cortes.

PORTUGAL.—The elections were going on tranquilly with every chance of an important majority for the Government.

GERMANY.—It is stated that the Austrian Government will acknowledge the new form of Government to be established in France.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices to Oct. 1st report the frontier as more quiet.

CHARLESTON.—The steamship *Isabella* arrived arrived to-day. The *Crescent City* affair has been settled, and she will be allowed to enter port with Purser Smith on board, his affidavit having proved entirely satisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

Manchester, Nov. 9.

This morning at half past four o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Manchester by many persons, and also in the surrounding neighbourhood. It was the subject of much conversation in the Exchange throughout the day, and in all places of business. A gentleman at sale, (six miles south-west of Manchester) who has resided nine years at St. Domingo, and is not unacquainted with such phenomena, was awoken by it and recognized the sensation immediately. It was something like the vibration felt in a badly built house when a heavily-laden carriage rattles past. The crockery rattled and the sensation lasted about half a minute. He looked at his watch, and found that the time was about half-past four o'clock. The residents at Tinporley-hall and of Longfold-hall speak of feeling the shock.—The residents at Davyhill no-hall noticed the shock, and a young lady of the family, having a lighted lamp in her room, saw the dressing table vibrate.—All of speak the motion as a lateral vibratory one. A solicitor at Bowdon, 10 miles from Manchester, says he felt a tremulous vibratory motion of his bed, as if some one moved it from head to foot.—The head of his bed was to the north, or north-east. It occurred at exactly at half-past four o'clock, he says it lasted two or three seconds. It awoke two other members of the family. A manufacturer residing beyond Bolton and about fourteen miles north-west of Manchester said he was awoken, and felt his bed tremble under him, his wife was awoken at the same time. The bed and the curtains shook with the motion, and his first impression was that a servant in a room above had been seized with a fit. Several servants and members of the family were roused by it, and one of his sons under went the impression that the cotton mill had suffered damage, but he found that such was not the case. On looking at his watch he found it exactly half-past four o'clock by railway time. A cotton manufacturer at Ramsbottom, twelve miles North of Manchester felt the shock, and another gentleman speaks of being roused by it at Parr's wood, five miles South of Manchester, and of hearing the furniture shake distinctly. He examined his watch and found it exactly half-past four o'clock. Evidence of the fact, indeed, might have been obtained from a thousand persons in Manchester yesterday, but we heard of no damage done. Several persons speak of a sensation of sickness. Dogs trembled and were much frightened. Messages by electric telegraph on the Manchester Exchange speak of smart shocks having been felt at the same moment at Holyhead, Bangor, Conway, and Liverpool, accompanied or preceded by a rumbling noise but at Manchester no noise was heard, except that caused by the shaking bed curtains crockery and furniture. The weather is described as having been gloomy at Liverpool, and at Manchester the sky was overcast, and the morning was very dark, but calm and fair.

We lately heard of a singular instance of Jesuit practice, which occurred in a town in the north of England. A Protestant Association of some kind was established there for the purpose of enlightening the public mind, and opposing the spread of Romanism. A gentleman of considerable abilities, who had made himself conspicuous in all the proceedings as a "staunch Protestant," was unanimously chosen secretary. After a little it was found that this Society did not get on; its meetings were tumultuous—its resolutions were not carried—it was defeated on its own chosen ground. The worthy Protestants who were its chief supporters were perfectly astounded. At this juncture it happened that a gentleman, bearing the same name as the Secretary, fixed his residence in the very same street. As this gentleman was at breakfast one morning a letter addressed to

him came by post; he opened it, and was surprised to find himself addressed in high terms of eulogium by a Cardinal, conveying the special approbation of the highest authorities at Rome for the services which he had rendered to the Church by defeating the plans of the Protestants at that place. The sequel may be easily conjectured. The "Protestant" Secretary instantly made his escape, and we have no doubt the Protestant Association felt vastly relieved, and sufficiently astonished.

The French Senate have adopted eight articles establishing the Empire, giving to Louis Napoleon the title of Louis Napoleon III., and making the Empire hereditary in his direct and legitimate male descendants, with power in him to adopt other members of his family, in case of no direct heirs. Jerome Bonaparte is so much offended at the Senate's not allowing his name or that of his son to be expressly mentioned as the successor, that has resigned his office of President of the Senate. The Bonaparte family are not to marry without the Emperor's consent. The following is the eighth article:—

"The following proposition shall be presented to the acceptance of the French people, in the forms determined by the decrees of the 2nd and 4th of December, 1851:—'The people wish for the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with hereditary right in his direct descendants, either legitimate or adoptive, and give him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as provided for by the *Senatus-consultum* of—November, 1852.'"

COLONIAL.

THE SEASON.—Winter is seemingly upon us in earnest, a steady fall of snow has taken place last night, for which the surface of the ground was everywhere well prepared. The harbour in front of the city is divested of shipping. The western steamers were detained this morning by the thick weather.—*Quebec Mercury*.

UNDERVALUING FOREIGN LUMBER.—Mr. Ketchum, the Collector of Buffalo, recently followed 73,000 feet of Canadian lumber, from Oswego, where it had been entered, to Troy, and seized it for undervaluation. There has been much complaint, because lumber could not be entered so favorably at the port of Buffalo as Oswego, to the injury of the lumber trade of the former, but the Collector would not submit to a fraudulent valuation, and took this mode of testing the correctness of the valuation at Oswego. A verdict was returned in favour of the United States. The above decision makes the important rule, that imported goods at an under valuation, are liable to forfeiture whenever they may be found.

The mackerel fishing in the gulf of St. Lawrence this season, has been unusually unproductive. The prevalence of high winds is assigned as the principal cause, the fishermen stating that fish were plenty, but that from the continued boisterous weather and the consequent muddy and agitated state of the water, the fish would not bite.

The Rev. James Calvert expired in the pulpit, while engaged in the performance of religious services, at Orton, Catteraugus county, N. Y., a few evenings since. He was reading from the 15th chap. of St. Luke, and after uttering the words "I will arise and go to my—" exclaimed, "Oh, my friends!" fell down in the pulpit and almost instantly expired.

The Directors of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company held a meeting at Cobourg on Wednesday and organized the Company under the new Telegraph law. The route is from Port Sarnia to Quebec, with branches from Windsor to London, Hamilton to Port Dover and north shore of Lake Erie. Hamilton to Galt, Hamilton to Dover, Port Hope to Peterboro, and Prescott to Bytown. Two lines of wire from Hamilton east are contemplated. The offices on the main line and branches will number about 125. The completion of the work is to be prosecuted with vigor.

A few miles from Boston, a curious sight was lately seen, being a drove of turkeys, not driven but led or coaxed by a man with a basket of corn. He occasionally threw out a handful, and the turkeys marched after, not reflecting on the many hungry appetites they were destined to satisfy on Thanksgiving. There were 750 in the drove, and they came in that novel manner from the northern part of Vermont.

In Boston the other night, one of the city watchmen found wandering about in a state of intoxication, a man somewhat celebrated as a ventriloquist, and who has often performed at theatres. He was taken in charge, and placed in the cell of the Watch House. This did not agree exactly with the ventriloquist's idea of pleasure, and with a skill worthy of a better situation, he shook his iron grated door, and set up a most hideous noise in imitation of wild beasts. Had there been a menagerie within the cell, the effect would not have been more life-like. The roar of the lion, the growl of the tiger, the snarl of the panther, the screech of the wild cat, the hiss of the serpent, were all heard, and the prisoners in the adjoining cells begged to be released, lest they should be devoured. The delusion was most complete, and the ventriloquist continued his exhibition gratis for sometime, but at last he became exhausted and dropped to sleep.