with business? - Jones of Nayland.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1845.

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A misconception is implied in the following short paragraph of our contemporary the Statesman, which,

and we do so the more readily, because a similar error appears to be very extensively entertained, -not, as truth, that there is no excess of food produced on the we were always induced to hope, amongst professed globe. With the exception of wine, there is no article members of the Church of Eugland, but by those who are strangers to be tenets or hostile to be principles.

in existence,-being drawn from Liturgies which were slight deficie our Reformers appealed in the compilation of this inental Liturgies,-those, for instance, of Jerusalem, Antioch, Ephesus, and Alexandria. It was, there-Apostolic age.

reign or Parliament. When the Reformation was commenced in England in the reign of Henry VIII., a Committee was appointed by the Convocation,not by the King,-to compose a Manual of devotions; their own growth is drawn to better markets abroad. which was accordingly done under the title of "The godly and pious Institution of a Christian man."pressed in its preface, it "was set forth by the King, with the advice of his Clergy; the Lords, both spi-

In the reign of King Edward VI. further reformations were made; and these, as before, were effected by the Bishops and Clergy of the Church. In 1547, pointed to compose an "Uniform Order of Communion according to the rules of Scripture, and the use

in the reign of King Edward, and to frame from them both a new Book of Common Prayer. This Committee consisted of Archbishop Parker, Bishop Grindall, and Bishop Sandys, with six other learned and pious divines; so that it was not the Sovereign or the Parliament, but the Church herself, in the person of her chief officers, who entered upon and completed this great work.

The revision of the Liturgy at the Hampton Court Conference in the reign of King James I. was conducted entirely by bishops and other divines, -the obof such of the Clergy as were denominated Puritans.

A further revision was made in the reign of King Charles II.; when an equal number of Episcopal and Presbyterian divines were appointed to make such reasonable alterations in the Liturgy as they might jointly agree upon. No agreement, however, -- as might have been anticipated, -resulted from this conference; but the lawful authorities of the Church made certain additions and improvements which brought our Book of Common Prayer into the state in which we now possess it; and the Liturgy thus revised, having been unanimously subscribed by both Houses of Convocation of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, was sanctioned by the King and Parliament. It was, all-absorbing interests and speculations of time, to therefore, the work of the Church,-ratified, as suitable for national use, by the temporal power.

How rash and untrue, then, is it to say that we are indebted for our Liturgy either to King or Parliament! In the words of a living divine, the Rev. G. W. Tyrrell, "its origin was always strictly ecclesiastical, and its establishment, from time to time, entirely catholic. It was composed and compiled under the sanction of royal authority by the apostolic governors and ministers of the Church, and then was ACCEPTED by the lay members of the Church, in parliament assembled: and since we learn from Scripture and history, that Christian princes have authority in ecclesiastical matters so far as they act not contrary to the law of God; since the crown did not exercise an unlawful authority in promoting the changes of the Liturgy, and since that Liturgy received the approbation and assent of the Church, it is not schismatical, uncanonical, or in which afflict the world, and "learn righteousness" any manner illegitimate; but, on the contrary, is in- when these visitations from a Divine hand, in the univested with that sacred and spiritual authority to versality of the desolation they are made to bring, which Christians are bound to yield their devoted and reach and distress themselves. affectionate obedience."

The following eloquent article from the London Times is so much in keeping with the reflections which the present aspect of things induced us to offer last week, that we very gladly give it this prominent

"The world has seldom exhibited a more strange and startling contrast than that which now presents itself between the intemperate pursuit of artificial wealth, and the stern incurable deficiency of the most essential products If any one should come amongst us unprepared by the renown of this great country for the astonishing spectacle of human activity which it presents, he would ask with a sort of wondering fear for the meaning and the purpose of this infinite perturbation, this cease-less running to and fro, this intricate and restless mecha-nism of fortune. He would see fictitious holders of fictituation of fictitious prices; and by the side of this ima-ginary opulence, inflated by the premature excesses of unreal luxury, he might watch the steady approach of want in its worst form, imposing on every man who breathes the breath of life, duties of self-denial and pubof the community is wrapt in a sort of frenzy by the discoverers of some new mode of creating inexhaustible wealth, we are reminded that these great magicians of the age are powerless against the canker-worm or the

purpose of a journey, to see something that is curious for the chastisement of mankind; and whilst they are an eternal world, will testify that the dealings of the on the subject; and indeed the world surmises that he has and out of the way. Amusement means an occasional forsaking of the Muses, when a student lays aside his books. Recreation is the refreshing of the spirits when exhausted by labour, so that they may be ready in time to resume it again. From these considerations it follows that the idle man who has no work can have no play; for how can he be relaxed who is never bent? How can he turn out of the road who is never in it? How can he leave the Muses who is never with them?

How can play refresh him who is never exhausted

the general fever of activity which pervades every class of the community, are circumstances which tend to augment rather than to diminish the danger of scarcity; for they manifestly increase the amount of present consump-tion, they encourage habits of indulgence, they drive off the day of privation and self-denial. The time when a nation may have most need to husband its resources, may also happen, from causes quite independent of the scarcit of food, to be that at which it is most lavish of them. has yet to learn the mockery of wealth which canno rchase sustenance for the population of the world.
"At the present time of year, in the months imme diately succeeding harvest-time, these forebodings may seem unnecessarily dark; for, except by a slight augmen-

tation of price, no real pressure is felt in the provision market. But we hope the country will learn in time that these cautions and this augmentation of price are the checks which can alone moderate the evil hereafter.— We are under no anxiety for the supply of food in the second or third month of the year, but our anxiety and our foresight ought already to embrace the probable condition of Europe in the eleventh and twelfth months If it be necessary to support the population of any given country, or of all the countries of Europe, upon eight or "We base not our religion upon the Forms which this Sovereign, or which that Parliament may have adopted;" and we do so the many down the source of the more equally the privation is distributed over the whole year, the less source of the more equally the privation is distributed over the whole year, the less source of the more equally the privation is distributed over the whole year.

"In ordinary years it may be assumed as a general are strangers to her tenets or hostile to her principles.

The assertion that we are indebted for our Ritual

diet, a very slight deficiency is immediately felt, because to any Sovereign or Parliament is, in the first place, incorrect; because, with very few exceptions, the materials of which it is composed were for many centuries in so many parts of the United Kingdom, is, however, no in existence,—being drawn from Liturgies which were slight deficiency. The potato is the lowest and cheapest in use from the earliest ages of Christianity. And it article of human food; and the difficulty of providing is a gratification to know that the sources to which deprived of their habitual subsistence, is increased by the our Reformers appealed in the compilation of this in-estimable Ritual, were not the Roman, but the Ori-most part of a higher and more costly description than that which it replaces. But in the great corn-growing countries the scarcity seems already to be felt with equal Antioch, Ephesus, and Alexandria. It was, there-fore, not a new work which they undertook, but the and in the Baltic provinces, bands of famishing peasants collection and adaptation of prayers and offices which are said to scour the country, and force the barns in which had been composed, if not by Apostles themselves, at least by learned and pious fathers very near to the upon authority which we cannot discredit, of the most inconceivable hardness and indifference to the fate of this Nor is the compilation, any more than the composition, of these Prayers to be ascribed to any Sovefrom such a trial. Their primitive agriculture is less able to resist the inclemency of a bad season. The want of

"Their habitual and entire reliance on their own prudence for their total subsistence, is now their total ruin. This, a few years afterwards, was revised, and published under the name of "A necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian man;" and, as was exabroad, we are far better provided with the means of palliating it. In spite, or rather in consequence, of the in-feriority of climate, the agriculture of England and Scotritual and temporal, with the nether House of Parlia-ment, having both seen and liked it well." Now that the unscriptural dogma of the Pope's supremacy was we believe it will be found that we have suffered less by abolished, the King was acknowledged as the temporal Head of the Church; and when a Committee of of exchange. Already orders for food have been sent Clergy completed this Book, it was sanctioned by the within the past few weeks to every part of the globe; and we have no doubt, assuming that the laws regulating the importation of grain have been meanwhile adapted to the wants of the people, that the supply at the present prices will be abundant.

"The Irish peasant starves because his whole subsisa Committee of prelates and other divines was ap-pointed to compose an "Uniform Order of Commuthe necessaries of life elsewhere. The price of these articles is, so to speak, indifferent to him who has nothing. of the Primitive Cherch;" and amongst the persons engaged in this work, were Cranmer and Ridley.—

ticles is, so to speak, indifferent to him who has nothing. He lives upon what he possesses, or he remains destitute. The condition of many of the corn-growing states of Eu-This work was revised and improved the following year, and set forth "by the common agreement and Poland, is precisely the same as that of the Irish peasant. In losing their crops, or even that portion of the Parliament and Convocation their crops which is destined to support their own labouring population, they lose at once their ford and their the person chiefly employed in its composition. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, -all the work of famine. In England, on the contrary, the laws of comour Reformers in England having been overturned in the reign of Queen Mary,—a Committee of Divines was appointed to review the two Liturgies published I known more than a comparative scarcity; but, added that great writer, with a solemnity not inappropriate either to that or to the present occasion,—'We, the people, ought to be made sensible that it is not in breaking the laws of commerce, which are the laws of nature and con-sequently the laws of God, that we are to place our hope of softening the Divine displeasure to remove any cala-mity under which we suffer, or which hangs over us.'

"Such a calamity calls for public wisdom and public virtue; but before the country can be prepared for the make nobly whenever they are required of it—we must be rid of the tricks of gamblers and the dreams of dupes, ducted entirely by bishops and other divines,—the object of the Conference being to consider the scruples shrivel into the nothing from which it rose."

"No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous," are words of an inspired Apostle : few, even amongst thoughtful and disciplined Christians, hail with becoming composure and resignation the visitations of the Almighty; and we have too much cause to know what a fretfulness of the heart and impatience of the spirit is wont, in the mere worldly man, to accompany the contemplation of calamities and disasters which proceed confessedly from a Divine hand. But while to the one it affords an opportunity of evidencing the soundness of their profession, and the reality of their faith, it may mercifully prove to the other an instrument of withdrawing them from the give more of thought and preparation to the claims of a boundless eternity.

unvaried possession and enjoyment of his bounties,in the working, as we may term it, of an annual miracle for the sustenance and comfort of his creatures, HE, the great Bestower of all, is too commonly overlooked and forgotten. But if the careless and the unthankful, as was said to Moses, "will not hearken to the voice of the first sign"; if they will not be moved by the manifestations of a never-varying bounty and beneficence,-thinking them, perhaps, the result of chance and a kindly fortune, or the effect of their own industry and skill; if they are indifferent to these appeals to their gratitude and affection, "they will believe the voice of the latter sign." They will hearken to his voice of warning, declared in the judgments

It is much to be lamented, that the scarcity which is apprehended is likely to fall with so much severity upon the poorer portion of the population in Ireland; and yet it cannot be wondered at. People that leave their honest callings and their virtuous toil, to forward the schemes of a profligate agitator; who contribute their hard earnings to build up a giant scheme of selfishness, and throw a divided nation into an intenser kind and unforgetting parent would deal with his weyward children, in being reminded, by the stern chastisements of a heavenly arm, how grievously they

are sinning against God. Not but that the fault lies primarily and chiefly at the door of those who are the deceivers of the ignorant, and the defrauders of the credulous; but in the general manifestation of Divine anger, and in the national misfortunes which that anger provokes, it must tional misfortunes which that anger provokes, it must ever be that the innocent will suffer with the guilty. And if there should seem an inequality, in the misery endured, proportionate with the guilt which provokes it, we know that this cannot be otherwise, if the order of nature would be preserved; yet have we the assu-

further particulars of the demise of our value(and lamented friend and fellow-labourer, the Rev. . G. career of usefulness and promise, was typhus fver, contracted by visiting a poor family affected with hat malady. Hopes were, almost to the last, entertined appeared to have place in his own breast: fronthe first he seemed to feel that the death-stroke was pon him; and took occasion often to observe to the amous attendants about him, that the Lord had no futher work for him to do,-repeating frequently in th intervals of delirium, portions of the burial-service as if death and eternity were the themes continully the teaching of the Church embraces "all that a Ch present to his mind.

We cannot dwell too strongly upon the loss ustained by his family, by society, and by the Chuch, in the demise of this exemplary Christian and deoted Minister; for amongst his latest words, as shwing that his thoughts even in sickness and suffeng dwelt upon his labour of love, was the repeated xpression of anxious and affectionate concern for is

Mr. Lindsay had entered his thirty-seventh yar; and as a testimony of the regard which, whereverhe was known, was felt for his worth, persons attened his funeral from a distance of thirty miles. The bas of any clergyman at a time when the whole number of our ministers is so disproportionate to the work that is to be done, is much to be deplored; but he loss is incalculably magnified, when it includes a clergyman so high in general esteem, and so successions. There also occurs, in the same paragraph, a mis-quotation of the Twentieth Article, which does not say that the Church "hath authority in matters of faith," which is not quite the same. ful in his labours, as the late excellent Mr. Lindsay.

In another column will be found an advertisement of a little work, published, we understand, by atable and promising young clergyman in the United Sates, entitled "Religion as seen through the Churh." We have already quoted from this interesting ittle volume; but on our fourth page, will be found a larger and more satisfactory specimen of the wrk. We trust that the few copies for sale here will son be in the hands of the young of our communicain this neighbourhood.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Messrs. Rowsell's Sheet Almanac, as also of a vey useful and neatly got up work which is designed as a Register of daily transactions or memoranda. Boh are highly creditable to the enterprising publishes, means of transport prevents the distribution of food. All supplies from foreign markets are shut out; and even and will meet, we trust, with a ready sale. The 'Sheet Almanac' is surmounted by a beautiful engraving of the New Royal Exchange in London, which

## Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.) Rev. Sir,-In times when the Church of England is exposed to much invidious animosity, the utmost caution is necessary with respect to the line of reasoning adopted in advocating her cause. Resting upon proofs and arguments, which all the skill and wisdom of her adversaries, during three centuries past, have not been able to overthrow, it is only by an injudicious management of her defence, that parties, disposed to cavil at the Church, can

be enabled to obtain even an apparent advantage.

This obvious idea suggested itself on perusing, in your number of the 14th instant, a communication written, evidently, with the praise-worthy intention of shewing that our Church is deserving of the affections and adherence of her children, and with the design of warning all against the rocks on which Newman and other separatists have split: and, trusting that it will be ascribed to a bet-er motive than mere officious captiousness on my part, I would endeavour to point out one or two feature article, which gave rise to the reflection of the value of discrimination, especially in statements and arguments bearing upon such important topics as the claims of the Church, and the defection of men who had been intrusted with the responsible office of ministering and teaching

cipated beneficial effect of a well-meant warning against any particular danger cannot but be in some measure neutralized, if the evil be ascribed to causes with which its connection is not readily apparent, or cannot be condent's article that seems open to a little objection, is of this character—that the reason assigned for Newman's efection does not appear to be one that would naturally

In speaking of the peculiar views which the writer considers as accounting for it, there appears a vagueness and inaccuracy of expression, tending rather to confuse than to elucidate the subject. For instance, the following expressions occurring in different places-"the notion that conscience is supreme," "setting up conscience as an infallible tribunal," "private infallibility," "leaving the Church because of a fancied irresistible impulse," "from an erroneous notion of the power of conseid Mr. Newman has left the Church," "presuming or Mr. Newman has left the Church," "presuming on the strength of his own private judgment,"—appear to be used as convertible terms to describe some particular tenet to which his defection is owing; but indeed it is difficult to conceive of, or to call to mind any one doctrine that possesses such mutable qualities, or that presents so many different phases.

First, as an inference from his error, we are warne gainst the doctrine of the supremacy of conscience in all nings, even in regard to abstract religious truths. Now, if he really did entertain this conviction, one would sur e that he must have resigned it uncondi he could acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope; for it is really incomprehensible how he, or any one else, could deduce from it the duty of giving in his adhesion to the most gigantic system of spiritual despotism that ever existed,—a system which exacts the most implicit surren-der of private judgment, and whose power ebbs or flows In the perpetual sunshine of God's favour, -in the exactly in the ratio in which it succeeds in chaining down inscience, reason, judgment, and every nobler faculty of

the soul, in the fetters of papal infallibility. In the next place, "setting up conscience as an infalli-ble tribunal," and asserting "private infallibility," are rather different from a man's following the dictates of conscience as his supreme guide; for surely it is possible for an individual to abjure the arrogant idea of his own ience,-that is, his internal judgment on moral and eligious duties, - being infallible, and yet justly consider imself at liberty to exercise his reason and judgment in oming to a decision for his own guidance on subjects of the highest interest, not excepting the question "whether the Church is right or wrong." If a man do this, thoroughly examining every accessible source of infor-mation, duly weighing the arguments on both sides, dehe is setting up private infallibility; the very assertion of such a claim would argue a man as incapable of discri-minating the operations of the understanding, as deficient

in Christian humility.

Further, "impulse" is very different from con and judgment, so that acting from a supposed irresistible conscience." Impulse means some impelling power, me actuating influence, operating upon the will, distinct from the calm dictates of reason, judgment or conscience o that acting from conscience, or upon reasons, is one thing,—acting from impulse quite another: also, impulse may be either from within, through new light breaking upon the mind, or through some new idea evolving self in the course of reflection, or it may be communi

cated by sudden impression from external circumstances Again, "an erroneous notion of the power of conscience not synonymous with any of the preceding expressions is generally admitted that conscience cannot be too owerful; the evil being, that, with all persuasives, we annot obtain for it sufficient authority; we may be wanting in our degree of submission to it,—we may entertain a mistaken idea of its influence over ourselves, but can ardly err as to the degree of power that it ought to have earing in mind that, in searching for another person's ons and motives, a degree of approximation is all that we can expect, the natural conclusion from this review of e several expressions is, that Newman could not have of his own conscience being his supreme guide in religious matters, for he has surrendered that, as every man must who takes his step—he has laid it at the feet of the Pope;—not from a conviction of his own infallibity, for he declares now that he has been long under a great mistake in a very momentous point; and having, moreover, acknowledged Papal infallibility, he cannot hold both;—not palmer-worm, which are emphatically called God's army rance that a future recompense, the punishments of from impulse, for probably he has reasoned and reflected

been thinking about it for a long time;—not from an erroneous notion of the power of conscience, for the con-Since our last we have been furnished with ome rther particulars of the demise of our value and of influence; therefore it only remains to consider, whether "presuming on the strength of his own private judgment" is applicable to his case. But, unless he turned Beek Lindsay. The disease which has cut shot his Papist at the bidding of another, he must have done it on the strength of his own judgment," and it becomes a question, was this presumption? To this I should feel much inclined to answer in the negative, having been always accustomed to consider the right of private judgment as that the native soundness of his constitution would triumph over the disorder; but no such expection committed fearful errors; but this is no argument against the privilege, inasmuch as false conclusions do not necessarily belong to the right of private judgment, though they often arise from the manner in which it is exercised.

The general tone of your correspondent's article seems o import that some restriction is necessary in the exertian ought to know and believe to his soul's health," and thus the question involved becomes a very serious one.-

Reserving this, however, for some future opportunity, I will briefly notice a few inadvertent oversights in the ommunication alluded to of the 14th instant. said by the venerable Hooker (Preface, cap. iii. 3,) that matters of religion, authority is requisite to guide men's dgment." These words are not in that section of chap, nor any where in the text; but what is quoted as an axiom laid down by Hooker is only the heading of the page in which the third chapter begins. Whether the words are Keble's, in whose edition they appear, or those of a former editor, they are, evidently, from the different style, not Hooker's, whose own headings to his chapters are given in the margin: the axiom is merely the editor's summary, and I should be sorry to take Hooker accord-

Further on it is remarked of the Church of England, that "she does not profess to be infallible, but yet she affirms that she is more infallible than any of her children." When the Church affirms any thing, she does it in somewhat more correct language than this. Can there be degrees to such a negative as "infallible?" Infallibility be absolute, perfect, unqualified, or it ceases to be of her children," it would have been a reasonable proon, but it would have reduced the question of authority, upon which the writer seems tender, to this, -that there is less probability of the Church being mistaken, than of any individual.

We also meet with this, stated as a "solemn truth, that it is not enough to be sincere, to feel that we are right." What is sincerity but acting and speaking according to mind, that his outward professions do agree with his inward sense of what is right, he is sincere. However, the the converse of the proposition is true enough,—it is not enough to be right, to feel that we are sincere,—and indeed, from the context, this might have been what the writer intended, but there is some obscurity about the whole paragraph. It is more gratifying to observe, soon after, a clearer definition of the nature and province of we may denominate number two of the "Rowsel had this definition been adhered to somewhat more closely Gallery,"—a collection which, from past specimens, it will be very desirable to possess. The "Diary for with reason and judgment, it would have obviated a little 1846," is so excellent and useful, that we feel our ambiguity, and would have assisted towards a more lucid editorial position to have brought us no little advantage in causing us to be favoured with a copy of it. correspondent's communication, but from the interest excited in my mind by a warning addressed to "Clergymen as well as others;" and one, who writes so well of the temptations to which "curious and scholarly men" tion in the way of a body of men among whom, he might have anticipated, there would be some "curious" enough to scan his article with a critical eye, and, with due humility be it said, "scholarly" enough to note such inaccuracies as have been permitted to creep into it.

Upon the subject of "Private Judgment," as it has thus been broached, I may be induced to trespass once,

and but once more, upon the indulgence of your readers.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE, Toronto, November 5, 1845. The Society met on Wednesday, the 5th instant. The LORD BISHOP in the chair.
The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the

table, shewing a balance of £540 (s. 61d. The receipts during the past month have been-

Mr. John Askin, for Missionary purposes..... 2 0 0

Rev. Mr. Huntingford

	300		
The payments during the same period have	e be	en-	- 100
	£	S.	
Paid, as per audit 1st October, 1845	23	17	61
Grant to Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury	9	4	0
Four shares in Bank U. C. stock, 11 per cent.			
discount	49	5	0
Rev. J. Grier, from Sept. Fund, on loan for			
the completion of parsonage	50	0	0
Rev. Robert Harding, to 30th Sept	6	18	11
le arts have reached their highest advance-	bir	2014	100
I which meets the care in content	139	5	51
The Standing Committee recommended th	ie p	ayı	nent
of the following accounts:	-		
Again and stone of the second of the second of the	£	S.	d.
City taxes	6	5	0
			CHE PAR
Thomas Champion, salary £10 8 4			
Thomas Champion, salary£10 8 4 Boy's wages			
Boy's wages 1 13 4	12	1	8
Thomas Champion, salary £10 8 4 Boy's wages	12 2	1 2	8 61

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee, it was agreed that the Society should memorialise his Ex-Patents may be issued for the lands which have from time to time set apart by the Government as glebe

The Standing Committee recommended, that the Clergy throughout the Diocese should be requested to forward etitions to the Legislature, from their parishes, praying Report made by the Select Committee House of Assembly, to whom the petition of the Society, praying that the United Church of England and Ireland y have the control of her share of the Clergy Reserve nds, was referred, may be taken into the favourable tions which may be made concerning these lands, due care should be had to preserve the interests of the present occupants, and also provision made, that these lands should not remain unsettled, to the detriment of the township in which they are situated.

It was ordered, that the sum of £12 10s. be granted to

the Rev. G. C. Street, to improve his parsonage, and that he should be recommended to insure it.

On the recommendation of the Land Committee it was

greed-That the thanks of the Society be given to Guy arleton Wood, Esq., for his donation to the Church ociety of the Diocese of Toronto of the north half of No. 18, in the 7th concession of Plantagenet, containing 100 acres, in trust for the benefit of the Ottawa District

that could be settled Missionary, then for his benefit.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Peter Diehl, Esq., for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of the west half of No. 4, in the 10th School concession of Fenelon, containing 100 acres, in trust for the endowment of St. James's, Fenelon Falls.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Seneca Ketchum, Esq., for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of lot No. 1, in the 1st concession, and east half of lot No. 1, in the 2nd concession of Mono west, containing 300 acres, in trust for the endowment of the township of Mono; and also for his donation of the west half of No. 2, in the 2nd concession of Mono west, containing 100 acres, in trust for the maintenance of

That the thanks of the Society be given to Thomas Sutherland, Esq., for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of part of lots No. 30 and 31, front concession of the township of Moore, for the site of

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. Wm. Maw Shaw, B.A., for his donation to the Lord Bishop of part of lot No. 9, in the 3d concession of Emily, containing 3 acres, and on which a house has been built. in trust for the benefit of the Incumbent of Emily.

W, H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionar Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:—

Previously announced, 107 collections, in am't 349 14 101 St. James's Church, Dundas ..... £4 18 9 St. John's do. Ancaster..... 6 1 3

—per Rev. Wm. McMurray

St. Philip's Church, Markham ... £1 7 6

St. Stephen's do. Vaughan.... 0 12 6 Stephen's do. Vaughan.... 0 12 6
-per Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer Fenelon Falls-per Rev. T. Fidler ...... 1 0 0 112 Collections..... £363 14 101 T. W. BIRCHALL, 9th Dec., 1845.

The Rector of Chippawa acknowledges, with feelings of sincere thankfulness, the receipt of £11 10s. currency, from Col. J. B. Estcourt and family, as a contribution owards the purchase of an Organ for the Church of the Holy Trinity at that place, and whose former liberality, so freely extended to them when rebuilding their Church, he desires to add, is still fresh in the grateful remem-

brance of his parishioners. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. SPECIAL FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE Previously announced..... ....186 17 0 Point Levi-per Rev. R. R. Burrage ...... 3 1 10 New Liverpool—per do. ...... 3 Eaton—per Rev. J. Taylor..... 0 Nicolet-per Rev. H. Burges ... Paspebiac-per Rev. G. Milne ..... 

## Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Nov. 27. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, has een pleasel to make the following appointment, viz ; James Macaulay Higginson, Esquire, to be his Excellency's

We see by the Boston papers, that His Excellency Lord Metcalfe and suite, arrived at Boston on Saturday, the day before the sailing of the packet. We have yet had no private information how his Lordship stood the arduous journey,—Mon-

means for the adjustment of the Oregon question—a subject as lies in my power, am determined to do. which has occupied a large space of public attention during the past few months. Its atthor is a gentleman possessing the confidence of both Governments, and has long been favourably known as a diplomatist. Saould it be adopted, and the proposition therein contained made to the President, by the Home Government, there can be little doubt that, failing its acceptance, it will have the effect of detaching many of his chief supporters, as throwing the question of war wholly upon himthought fit to give it publicity, that its merits may be consid-

It is proposed that the Queen name four American citizens, from whom the President shall select two, and that the President name four British subjects, the Queen to select two .-The four thus chosen, to be Commissioners for adjusting the Oregon question, with power to name an umpire. Provided such an arrangement of the Territory cannot be made as would be calculated to give sausfaction, the said Commissioners are displayed themselves; and as there was no clause in the Cus to designate such part or parts of the same, as shall be regarded

Both England and the United States to have equal privilege in the said territory as to trade, &c.

The foregoing plan is not the production of a moment, it is the result of much experience and a thorough knowledge of political expediency. Although at first sight the democratic principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable, yet on reflection it will appear, that that is the result of the principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable, yet on reflection it will appear, that that is the results of the principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable, yet on reflection it will appear, that that is the results of the principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable, yet on reflection it will appear, that that is the results of the particular suggestion which is the results of the particular suggestion which is the results of the particular suggestion with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a least results of the particular suggestion with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a least results of the results of the principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable. The results of the principle contained in the suggestion might be considered objectionable, yet on reflection it will appear, that the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and with the last week snow has fallen to the depth of the last week snow has fallen to the depth of the last week snow has fallen to the depth of the la party in the United States. There has been a great deal of bluster on this question in the United States, and many of its citizens, no doubt, whose occupations and interests are migratory, are rejoicing in the prospect of a war which would be to them a rich harvest of gain, but the great body of respectable men in that republic condemn that opposition to amicable adjustment evinced by their infatuated countrymen, and which is itself opposed to the dearest interests of the country at large. There are even some among them whom it has been our go fortune to meet, who cherish a feeling of reverence for England and her institutions, and many whose pecuniary interests are dependent on the existing friendly relations between the two

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.—Under the old constitutional monarchies of Europe, there is a power which has no existence even in the best regulated Democracy; nay it is one which in principle they repudiate-I mean the conservative power of the

That institution, which, although like all things human, is liable to abuse, is still all powerful for good. The "great experiment," as it has been termed, has been tried in the new orld, and with the exception of the United States of North America, (and they have their glaring defects,) in all other cases it has proved a most decided failure; has failed in proucing that ne plus ultra of experimental politicians, a perfect epublic, affording "the greatest amount of happiness to the

The North American States have had advantages which none of the other republics possessed; on their shores the early set-lers planted the Standard of Reformed Christianity; and men ducated in the British School of order and morals, and many Conservative politics, were amongst their later settlers. They possess with the language of Britain her immense store f Literature, her Laws, and her Religion; even her history,

lown to the period of unnatural separation is theirs. These are no mean advantages, no small stock in trade for a young beginner: like the son of an old and respectable setting up in the world for himself, the odour of his father's rood name hangs around him, his father's honesty is imputed to him, and if he possess but common prudence and good principle, his success in life is certain. S ellency the Governor General in Council, praying that has been the case of the United States, but they have failed in one particular, and that I consider the most important,-they have thrown the whole management of their public affairs into the hands of the lowest of the people; in other words they are ruled by the mob. That there is a class of men in the United States who may be

very properly considered as occupying the place of an aristocracy no man at all acquainted with that people can deny: men of great wealth, amassed by themselves or fathers, by the honest exercise of good business talents,-men of education, learning and piety, and although last, not least, in my estimation, men councils of their nation, certainly not in the mob gatherings of Tammany Hall; no, these men live in the seclusion of private life, too pleased to escape the constant turmoil and rude strife of Democratic politics. Had such men their proper place assigned to them, they could by the weight of their position exert a powerful influence for good; but as it is now, they feel ing but disgust at the political quackery termed government, and are rarely to be found taking any part in the politics of the day. One result of this state of things, is a want of confidence in their government felt by foreign nations, and a want of respect towards the same, constantly exhibited by their

ful of the great experimental republics, and such the causes of that comparative success, and such the great defect which will ultimately produce her downfall .- Correspondence of British

G. & J. GOUINLOCK'S GEOGRAPHY .- A copy of this School Book has been sent to us by the publishers. We have long wanted a Geography for the use of Schools in this Province. It has long been desired, that Olney's Geography should be superseded; and the great difficulty has been to procure one that would accomplish this end. We like the system of the volume now before us, and it is hoped that those masters who employ Gouinlock's Geography, will pay some attention

to the peculiarities of this country. In speaking of the seasons, they tell us that spring and autumn are almost unknown. Divinity Students, the life interest of himself and his wife therein being secured.

Surely neither of the gentlemen have spent an autumn in Catherein being secured. beautiful and delightful season is not experienced in any country, than the Autumn or Fall in Canada.

The next error we come to is in the population returns of Canada West. Of course it will surprise the inhabitants of this County to learn, that, in 1842, the population of the District of Victoria is set down at 5,214 souls, about 9000 less than the actual number. Where the compiler obtained his look forward to an active business in the spring in than the actual number. Where the compiler obtained his nformation we know not, but assuredly it was not from a nadian copper regions, to be carried on by both companies. source to be relied upon. Such error in a modern work, pretending to set forth correct data and information, is hardly excusable under any consideration,

We think in giving descriptions of Towns in British America, the compilers have not done justice to Canada. Many important places are omitted, while Amherstburgh heads the list. British America is disposed of in four pages.

We would suggest to the compilers, to commence at once to revise the edition now before the public, and to profit by many of the hints and remarks which have been thrown out by the Press of the Province, and while they are revising and co ing errors, we would recommend to them, to discard all politi-cal feeling from their remarks, and to publish nothing, that may be construed into a bait to certain popular feelings or desires. In compiling a work like a Geography, it should be remembered, that we are preparing the first impressions for the youthful mind, and great care should be had, that nothing is set before them as a lesson, whereby they may be taught to hate certain classes and orders of society. Such lessons but engender hatred, and often embitter whole lives. For example take Ireland. A question is put in the exercises.—" What is faulty in the mode of farming?" Referring to the remarks we find the following:—"the mode of farming is bad." But surely this was not intended for the answer to the question: nd we are obliged then to put a forced construction on the following sentence to obtain an answer at all. "The land is, in the first instance rented, rented from the

proprietors by persons called middle men, who let it to farmers, and they again parcel it out in small portions to an inferior set of tenants. Each of the higher classes oppresses and grinds its inferior; and the ground is occupied by men without capital to improve it, &c. &c." Yet the question to which this is an answer instead of heigh gas the label and the labe answer, instead of being as above quoted, should have been-"What is there faulty in the mode of leasing farms?"-Whereas, as the question and answer now stand, the impression must be made on the scholar, that the higher classes grinding and oppressing the inferior, is the fault of the present

We have thrown out these bints for thebenefit of the compilers, and would advise them, to scan all their remarks and questions closely, for there is plenty room for improvement, and much which needs correction, before they issue another edition .- Belleville Intelligencer.

River Trent, 1st December, 1845. Mr. Editor.—Will you allow me through the medium of your columns, to call the attention of the public, particularly lumbermen, to the fact that a large quantity of American timber passes yearly to the Quebec Market, and is shipped to England without paying either the import, or the expart duties.—This is an unfair competition, inflicting a serious injury on the manufacturers of Lumber on the Canada side. How this has so long escaped the notice of the proper authorities I am at a loss to conceive. The import duty on American Timber is Id. per foot, and the export duty 6d., yet American timber has for years passed to the Quebec Market on the same terms as Canadian timber. Now, however advantageous this may be to the buyers at Quebec, any one must perceive that the Manu-facturers on this side, must suffer to a great extent. I am told that this year immense preparations are being made along the different streams on the American side, and that next summer there will be a larger quantity than usual taken (in all probability duty free) to the Quebec market. Now the Timber trade is unquestionably the most important trade of this province, and anything affecting it must affect the general interests of the country. It would be well, therefore, for the Canadian Manufacturers of Lumber who are more immediately interested, THE OREGON QUESTION .- We have been favoured with a to see to this, and exert themselves to have the laws so necessketch of the plan forwarded to Lord Aberdeen, suggesting a sary for their protection, put in force, which I for one, in as fall I am Sir.

Your very obd't ser't, A LUMBERMAN.

A SEIZURE .- We stepped into the Custom House warehouse, on Browne's wharf, a few days ago, and observing some men overhauling a quantity of apples, we made inquiry as to their ownership, and had for answer, in rather quaint language, that the journals of the United States and this Province: we have into port, from the neighbouring States, for a noted character, known by the name of John Montgomery, who was at one time distinguished as a General Commanding, or something of that sort, in the Patriot Army of Loafers, got up for the it sion of Canada. The officers of Customs, having received information that the barrels contained something more than apples took the liberty of emptying them out, and as they prod to designate such part or parts of the same, as shall be regarded as neutral ground until 1860, or until such time as said neutral territory shall contain 100,000 inhabitants of five years standing, who, (in convention to be arranged by the Commissioners) by a majority of two-thirds shall determine whether they shall be independent, annexed to England or the United States. The lands to be open for settlement to both. No settler to have more than 200 acres; if within one mile 50 acres, oneavigable waters, 100 acres; if within one mile 50 acres, one out to him the building known as the Home District Gaol, ob s:rved, that, he thought the quondam-general had been in simi

a foot, and sleighing has begun in full activity. The cold during this period has been intense. No ice, however, has yet made its appearance on the Bay, although the Great River Cataraqui is frozen ecross, but not passable with carriages.—All our steamboats are laid up for the season in their different winter quarters. The Bonry Gildersleeve and the Canada re-

main here.

The forwarding business of his year has greatly exceeded in magnitude that of 1844. The quantity of wheat and flour received in Kingston since the opening of navigation has been immense, and has exceeded that of the previous year by nearly one third. The surplus harvest of this description of produce this year, and the high price offered by speculators induced by the failure of the potatoe crop and the under average produce of the wheat harvest in Europe, may have had in a gress measure the effect mentioned on the business transactions of the Forwarders. Notwithstanding, there has in a certain propotition, been a considerable increase of carrying business in other the tion, been a considerable increase of carrying business in other articles of commerce this year when compared with that of the last. By the last accounts from Albany of the 1st December, the Canal and River were about closed, the former in some and boats were plying .- Kingston Chronicle. The suddenness with which the navigation was closed, after

cause of the detention of many parties on their return from Quebec to Montreal. None of the regular line of steamers left Quebec after Thursday evening, and passengers for Montreal embarked on board the North-America, tow-boat, which are rived at Quebec in the course of Friday night, with two barges in tow, and left again about four o'clock on Saturday morning. which in many places extended from shore to shore. When about seven miles below Three Rivers, she came up with a schooner in a sinking state, with a crew of five hands, and s was bound from Montreal to Three Rivers, but had been cal in two. She was fast settling down, when the North Americatook her in tow, and on being let go at Three Rivers, immedia ately sank in shoal water near the beach. Had she not fortunately been rescued from her perilous situation by Captain Armstrong, it is probable that those on board must have per ished, as the temperature was at several degrees below zero and she was almost entirely under water. A considerable quantity of flour was washed overboard before she reached Three Rivers. On the arrival of the North-America at Three Rivers, it was decided by Mr. Hughes, the agent at that place, that she should endeavour to proceed to Sorel that night. this point, several of the passengers left the steamboat, in order to proceed to Montreal by land, rather than incur the risk of passing through the ice on the river. The North-America reached Sorel shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday evening, after encountering very large fields of ice, some of which were at least three inches in thickness, and many of them a quarter of a mile through. The passengers took up their quarters it Sorel for that night, and the next day (Sunday), it was an nonneed that the St. Louis would make the attempt to reach Montreal early on Monday morning, but the Captain was deterred by a tremendous snow storm, which raged with little intermission during the whole of Sunday and Monday. length the detained travellers succeeded in crossing the Riche lieu in different directions; some on Tuesday and others on Wednesday morning, when that river became practicable for The snow drifts between Sorel and St. Ours, where some of the parties crossed, were tremendous, and numerous overturns ensued in consequence. They all reached Longueuil by way of Contrecœur, Vercheres, Varennes, and Boucherville, on Wednesday evening, and after many "hair breath'scapes," landed safe in Montreal, yesterday morning, after a somewhat difficult and dangerous passage through the ine in capacity from difficult and dangerous passage through the ice in canoes from Longueuil to the Cross. - Montreal Gazette, Friday, Dec. 5. LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES .- A friend at Sault de

Ste. Marie has sent us a rich specimen of copper ore, from the Canadian shore of Lake Superior. We intimated some time ago, that Col. Prince, M.P.P., for

Essex, had been applying to the government, on the part of a joint-stock company, for a lease of lands upon Lake Superior, for mining purposes, and it appears that the application has been complied with; for our correspondent informs us that Col. Prince's party have returned from their survey on the shores of Lake Superior, and that they have been very successful in their search, having discovered some valuable veins.

We learn, further, from our Corespondent, that another Company, composed of enterprising individuals in Montreal, have been exploring the country at Lake Superior, and have been even more successful than Col. Prince's party, in dis ering some very rich veins, nearer to the Sault de Ste. Marie

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