ones to die for him than in so mercifully providing for them which were abroad; although both be wonderful. of Dr. Macknight, a Presbyterian. What glorious cracks made proud persecutors, that they would make God's poor banished people to eat their fingers for hunger! but they had plenty for all the other cruelty; God's holy name be praised therefore! What a corrected us gently, and called us to this honour, that he punished us not so much for our own sins, as that he Timothy, after having been long engaged in itinerant called us to the promotion of bearing his cross, witnessing to the world his truth, and vouchsafed to prove, teach, and Church by the direct and personal instructions of St.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1845. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. coetry.—Form and Substance. the Church in Newfoundland. The Imperient State of Geological
Science.
Great Warriors the Scourges of
Mankind.

The Læc Penny.
Great Pale Boy.
Scene of Saul's Conversion.

God's Care of His People.

The letter from a young gentleman in St. Petersburg to his parents in this country, detailing his reasons for renouncing Presbyterianism and embracing the communion of the Church of England, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. To the arguments contained in this letter, - and it will be admitted that the youthful writer in question availed himself of Toronto Banner has attempted a reply.

It will not be from any overpowering sense of modesty,-any diffidence in his own erudition and any thing, whether secular or theological: his imaginacomfortable satisfaction of convincing himself. And yet, if our contemporary is deficient sometimes in ingenuity, - and we give him credit for a considerable share of that, -it does not appear to us that he makes, at the same, any particular exhibition of ingenuousness. He presumes, at least, upon the acquiescence of the great body of his readers, if the reasoning he employs fail to have much influence upon the understandings of those competent to deal with the questhe existence of the one will always suffice to countervail the absence of the other; but upon the one or the other of these our contemporary must have calculated with a good deal of confidence, when he ventured upon the statement made in the following paragraph. upon aught else than the word of God; but we are No careful reader of the New Testament, -much glad to be able to avail ourselves of such testimony less, one who has made the formation and date of the as has been adduced above, in support of what the Canon of Scripture his study,-can help being amazed at the coolness and equanimity with which the deductions embraced in this paragraph are made :-

"That neither Timothy nor Titus were fixed bishops communication plain from their history. When Paul went from Berea number of the to Athens, he left Timothy with Silas behind him—Acts xvii. 14. Afterwards they joined Paul at Athens, who sent Timothy to Thessalonica—1 Tim. iii. 2. Timothy

from the mere circumstance that there is no express doned, and restitution made-covetousness abhorred-Gospel, of which we have no mention in the Acts; land the abode of humble piety, quiet, peace and order-

the supposition that the Fpistle to Timothy was adfeeling her care—the greatest as not exempted from her Church. dressed to him during the time of St. Paul's travels power-Law, the mother of our peace and joy.' antecedent to his captivity at Rome; when Timothy, The Church, we contend, was established, and deas we are informed in the Acts, was so generally the signed to be perpetuated, as "the light and purifier of companion of St. Paul, and when the work entrusted to him was rather that of a missionary and if the reign and influence of Christ's to him was rather that of a missionary and itinerant kingdom be not thus extended, the antagonist domicharacter, under St. Paul's particular direction and nion of the world will become all-powerful and allsupervision, than of a settled pastor. But the lan- absorbing. We should need no stirring appeal, to guage of the Epistle addressed to him pre-supposes a choose which of these two we shall serve; whether very different state of things: Timothy is spoken to, the Baal to which the homage of interest and expe- ship in an address of congratulation by the Vestry, the and exhorted, as one who was in a fixed charge at diency is paid, or the living God who is the author of Ephesus; and it is needless to shew, after all we have all blessing, and who, in return for the manifestations on a former occasion adduced upon that point, that of his boundless love, demands the free devotion of sion proved to be most auspicious and favourable; the instructions conveyed to him imply a position of the heart, and strength, and substance of his rational powerful recommendation and judicious advice and sugauthority and pre-eminence in the Church of that and redeemed creatures. city. And with respect to the peculiar charge conveyed to him, that he should ordain elders in that In commenting lately upon some remarks in the city,—although, from the twentieth chapter of the Brockville Statesman, we used the following language:

meeting him with the other priests in their priestly appa-that a larger number of these ministers should be the Romans conquered the Grecians, and the Jews were under the rule of the Romans, they did not greatly harm them, until they crucified Christ and denied him to be ly to the first Epistle to Timothy,—presuppose a very their God, saying, "his blood be upon us and upon our children!" In the cruel persecutions afterwards, the more sorrow that was laid on God's people, the more they increased. Thus, in all ages, God delivered his people out of at Miletus. These (amongst other topics of exhortatrouble; or else taketh them to himself by some glorious death. In these our days, when the mightiest princes of the world strive and fight cruelly who shall be the greatest, rather than godliest, God provideth always some corner to Timothy shew that such had been for some time for his to flee into, where they serve him. And if they busy with their work. In fact, a vast preponderance be persecuted from one place, he prepares another to receive them. And although persecution was great amongst us, yet God shewed himself more glorious, mighty, and merciful in strengthening so many weak Paul addressed the Elders of Ephesus at Miletus;

This fact, so reasonable in itself and so generally of God is this, that where we deserved to be cast thus apparent, allows time for the very state of things which the Epistle appears to establish, -namely, that confirm others in this his truth by our witness-bearing.

He called us to the same honour that he called his own Son Christ Jesus, in suffering for his name's sake; that exalted office; and that St. Paul, being unable now whereas we suffer with him, we shall be glorified" and to extend to the Church at Ephesus, and to its elders and other ministers, that personal supervision which, before his captivity, he rendered, invested Timothy with the office of superintendence and control which he was himself obliged to relinquish. The difference between the charge to the Ephesian elders at Miletus, and the epistle to Timothy, is thus remarked upon by a living writer, Mr. Boyd :- "Nothing can be more striking than the difference of the Apostle's language in the two cases. In the first, there is a full recognition of the office pastoral, and no recognition of the office episcopal. In the other, there are powers recognized in, duties pressed upon, an individual, which are both distinctly Episcopal. That individual is left at Ephesus, specially that he might 'charge some that they teach no other doctrine.' This is authority not simply over the taught, but over the instructors; authority not pastoral but episcopal."

As for the "postscripts" to which the Banner refers, we lay no more stress upon such vague assertions,—the work no doubt of some transcriber,—than he does; nor do they, in the slightest degree, affect powerful aid in their compilation,—the editor of the our argument either way. Yet we may adduce, in confirmation of what the Epistle itself contains, some collateral testimony in support of the fact that Timoskill,—if our contemporary should hesitate to attempt perhaps will not despise. Eusebius, the great eccle-smooth as a mirror. siastical annalist of antiquity, says, "Luke in the any thing, whether secular or theological: his imagination at least can roam unfettered in either; and if the results of his fitful flights fail of conviction or edification to others, they are attended perhaps with the comfortable satisfaction of convincing himself. And in Crete." Chrysostom says, "therefore he [Paul] writing to Timothy, says, 'fulfil thy ministry,' when yet he was a bishop, which is evident from these words written to the same person, 'lay hands suddenly on no man." In a similar strain, Ambrose writes, "Paul, having created him [Timothy] a bishop, instructs him in this epistle how to regulate the Church." To the same effect Epiphanius says, "That a presbytions he discusses. It may be ignorance or prejudice ter could not be the same as a bishop, the inspired which, in the former case, are imposed upon, - and words of the Apostle teach, from which it may be understood who was a bishop and who a presbyter."

These, we repeat, are but confirmatory of the evidence afforded in the epistles addressed to Timothy. We do no not presume to found any doctrine or tenet Word of God teaches.

number of the New York Churchman; and we hope

returned to Athens, and Paul sent Timothy with Erastus | "But we fear that the neglect of Diocesan Missions has returned to Athens, and Paul sent Timothy with Erastus to Macedonia—Acts xviii. 5. They go on to Ephesus, and Paul sends Timothy and Silas again to Macedonia. Paul followed them—Acts xx. 1. He then journeys to Asia, and comes to Miletus, whence he sends for the Elders of the Church of Ephesus, and commits the care of that Church to them, and not to Timothy. So far from that, Paul takes Timothy with him on his journey to Jerusalem, and thence to Rome. It is true, Paul in his first Epistle to Timothy, requests him to abide at Ephesus, while he went into Macedonia; but that is the strong-while he went into Macedonia; but that is the strong-while he went into Macedonia. sus, while he went into Macedonia; but that is the strong-est proof that Timothy was not the fixed and permanent Bishop of Ephesus, as has been alleged, for Paul would Intal really exists. The awful racts before the public are but a few of the many illustrations of the tendency of the duty. Timothy, soon after that visit, left Ephesus, and there is no evidence that he ever returned to it. Titus was appointed to establish Elders at Crete; but if the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles be consulted, it will be found that he did not stay long in Crete, but acted as an Evangelist, like Timothy, establishing and setting the an Evangelist, like Timothy, establishing and setting the Churches in order. It may be said that the Postscripts virtue, and reason themselves into a turpitude at which in 1st Timothy and in Titus, describe Timothy as first the heart of the Christian sickens. God has established Bishop of Ephesus, and Titus as first Bishop of Crete, But those Postscripts are not regarded as authoritative. Where one is not enjoyed and used, the other can never and that in Timothy is said by the learned Beza not to be attained. Men have neglected the medicines of the be found in the ancient copies, or in the Syriac version.

It is abundantly evident that both these distinguished ministers of the Gospel spent their lives as Evangelists, and had no fixed charge, so far as accounts have come who in such an emergency can refuse his aid, we do not down to us."

We certainly have no account of the particular time, or special occasion, at which Timothy was constituted. Bishop of Fishers, and Timothy was conferred as the first of the world, but with less fear of contradiction may it be said that New York is the stituted Bishop of Ephesus, and Titus of Crete; heart of the Union. Look to it—that it send forth a healthy circulation. Let the amount raised for Diocean Church at Huntingford—per H. C. Barwick, ment history to various facts and circumstances which, rom presumptive and collateral evidence, we know d actually take place. We hear nothing there, for reorded in the twelfth chapter of the Acts, nor of the of St. John, nor of St. Mark, or of the other Apoles; and yet nobody doubts that, like St. Paul, they ere "in labours" continually,—nobody is sceptical equiph to reject the statements of what they accompanied, especially when the results were apparent which are found in succeeding narratives.

We have indeed, no mention whatever of Titus. cumple, of the labours of St. Peter, after his escape Patriots. What is to be expected of the indifferent, when We have, indeed, no mention whatever of Titus, of man, while you neglect their only cure. Let pride rethe Acts of the Apostles: he is not even named there, although the Bamer refers us to the Acts as well as to the Epistles, in order to ascertain that he "did not stay long in Crote." and the stay long in Crote. The stay long is the stay long in Crote. The stay long is the stay long in Crote. The stay long is the stay long in Crote. The stay long is the stay long in Crote. The stay long is the stay long in Crote. The stay long is the stay long in Crote. The stay long is the stay long in Crote and the stay long is the stay long is the stay long in Crote and the stay long is the stay long is the stay long in Crote and the stay long is the sta "did not stay long in Crete;" and the only knowledge destiny is written in no doubtful characters on our very we have of his peculiar office in the Church is derived | walls-it needs no Daniel to decipher them. The knell from the Epistle addressed to him. It is, therefore, absurd to argue against a reasonable presumption, from the mere circumstance that there is a presumption, that dreadful bell. Sin must be repented of and abanreference to it in the Scripture history. We find, indeed, that St. Paul in his Epistles speaks of many sufferings he underwent in the propagation of the sufferings he underwent in the propagation of the sufferings he underwent in the propagation of the suffering history. sufferings he underwent in the propagation of the God preserve us from national degeneracy, and make this although these must have been endured during the space of time which that narrative covers.

Now, presumptive evidence is very strongly accounts.

And to this end the Church is indispensable. She upholds blished, embraces the Town and Township of Niagara, containing a population, according to the last census,—

Town 2490 souls, of whom 911 belong to the Church of Now, presumptive evidence is very strongly against all things in heaven and earth do homage—the land things in heaven and earth do homage—the land from the land the

Acts, we are assured that there were Elders there already,—we are to conclude that such a space of or, it may be more, of different forms of Government and or, it may be more, of different forms of Government and time had elapsed between the account in the Acts and worship, within the body of the Church of God."

Hincks, which is intended to controvert the arguments and disprove the statements, contained in Mr. Merritt'

published Geography of Messrs. G. and J. Gouinlock we took occasion to say that, in no part of the world was the autumn finer or more propitious than in Up per Canada. Never was this assertion more exactly realized than during the present season; for, from the 20th October to this date, we have scarcely had six hours of rain,—the weather has been almost uniformly mild and sunny,—and Lake Ontario, of which we are thy was Bishop of Ephesus, which the Banner himself | constantly in view, for the most part as tranquil and nomy and carefulness, reserved to be thus devoted to the

And, though there are exceptions, this is the gene- altar.

A stone Font, with a small oak railing at a proper disthe summer, is in a good degree compensated by the others in the Diocese, is very much indebted to the taste sustenance still afforded for cattle in the pastures and an arrangements of the plan and finishing throughout, meadows, while the same cause operates materially to alleviate the effects of the scarcity in the potato crop, caused by the very general and lamentable blight which who designed and furnished the plan of the Lecturn, Desk, it has experienced.

mencing about the middle of December, 1843. Out beauty and effect. The cost will be £75, - which c of fifty-two Sundays, the memorandum, thus accu- pletes the notice of the improvements in St. Mark's rately kept, shews that only one was wholly wet; on five others it rained or snowed during a small part of the day; and on three there were trifling showes days during the year were free from rain and storm of Diocese. any kind,-a fair criterion, it may be assumed, of the weather generally, and a proof that few countries can boast a more pleasant and genial climate than Canada

Public Baptism, at morning and evening Service alternately, once in every month. The Holy Communion

The following eloquent passage we extract from a communication on Diocesan Missions, in a rate Tour Westwards from this place, for the collection of Festivals. Whole

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionay Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphaus of he Clergy in this Diocese:-

St. Peter's Church at the Credit-per Rev. St. Paul's Church, Chatham-per Rev. W. H. Hobson
Trinity Church, Sutherland......£1 12 6
St. Mary's Church, Troomefield... 0 13 9 -per Rev. A. Pyne.... Christ's Church, Lake Shore, Dunn, £3 17 0 St. Paul's Church, Adolphustown 0 10 8

Church at Orillia£0 18 0 ee-per Rev. S. Givins .. Whitby-per Rev. John Pentland...... 3 5 0

74 Collections £284 15 101 T. W. BIRCHALL, 19th Nov., 1845.

THE CHURCH AND PARISH OF NIAGARA. The first resident Clergyman, the Rev. ROBERT AD-

son, was appointed a Missionary to the Town and Discrict by the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1792. The first entry in the Register of Baptisms is July 9th, Burials July 30th, and of Weddings August 23rd, 1792. A good substantial Church (64 feet by 40,) was built of stone in 1794. The Church, together with the Town, was burnt by the American army in 1813, but was speedily repaired after the peace,—the British Government having generously given £500 Sterling, and the Society for Propagating the Gospel £250 for the purpose.

The present Incumbent was appointed Assistant Minis-

Town 2490 souls, of whom 911 belong to the Church of England,—Township 2180, of whom 370 souls are of the The Glebes will be very valuable, when the unexpired leases and terms of occupation come to be re-

The want of sufficient accommodation, notwithstanding sequent outrages and apprehensions on this frontier, dis-couraged and delayed the undertaking until the first official visit of the Lord Bishop of Toronto in 1840,subject of the enlargement of the church was brought ander discussion, and a plan proposed, the object an outlines of which were immediately adopted. The occ gestions of the Bishop, added to the previous exertions of the Rector of the Parish to forward the undertaking on a large scale, decided the measure, and a committee was appointed, who were enabled to report to his Lord ship, on his return from visiting the Churches in the Dis ship, on his return from visiting the Charles in the Dis-trict, a subscription-list for the work of upwards of £600; which ensured its going forward. A spirit of zeal and liberality for the honour of God's house was thus happily stirred up which has continued, and increased, and brought

Church, we might be tempted to do so."

We should much prefer the production of a little argument, and a few facts, to this eff-hand species of argument, and a few facts, to this eff-hand species of the old church, with a projection and gable argument, the control of the same width as the old church, we might be tempted to do so."

That this cannot be done through the occasional or periodical contributions of a comparatively small number of their more wealthy members (however liberal), is a fact the expenses connected with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and increasing establishments which are fostered with the extensive and inc argument, and a few facts, to this eff-hand species of sarcasm. If any thing be contained in Scripture that can be fairly construed to impugn or overturn the position we have asserted above, we should be glad to see it adduced.

There are two porches and entrances on each church. There are two porches and entrances on each church. There are two porches and entrances on each church. There are two porches and entrances on each church. There are two porches and entrances on each church. There are two porches and entrances on each church. There are two porches and entrances on each church. The whole length from the altarpiece to the north porch entrance, is 110 feet, and of the sale thereof, and timber, not one of the altar railing. The whole length from the altarpiece to the north porch entrance, is 110 feet, and of the transcpt 76 feet, with galleries carried round uniformly, affording altogether seats for 900 persons, at an additional cost of £1350, besides the expenditure on gates, fences, and timber, not one of the state and of the transcpt 76 feet, with galleries carried round uniformly, affording altogether seats for 900 persons, at an additional cost of £1350, besides the expenditure on gates, fences, and timber, not one of the North American Colonies. Accordingly the necessity would appear to be imposed upon us now to devise the many thousands of pounds received the fullest confirmation in the ineffectual results of these, as it were, desultory efforts, during a long course of experiment throughout the whole of the sale thereof, and timber, not one farting a capital in money in lieu of the transcpt 76 feet, with galleries carried round uniformly, affording altogether seats for 900 persons, at an additional cost of £1350, besides the expenditure on gates, fences, and in a fact as creatian as that the population of the North American Colonies. Accordingly the necessity would appear to be imposed upon us now to devise the many thousands of pounds received the fullest confirmation in the independence of the st

congregation, for providing an altar-cloth and covering for the cushions of the pulpit and desk &c., which is of through the Colony.

of justice in reference to this question, which the Executive have appeared indisposed to yield.

Solution in the foundation of that independence of external aid which it appears to me so essential that the Colonial Churches should use their utmost exertions to acquire and possess,

Solution in the foundation of that independence of external aid which it appears to me so essential that the Colonial Churches should use their utmost exertions to acquire and possess,

Solution in the foundation of that independence of external aid which it appears to me so essential that the Colonial Churches should use their utmost exertions to acquire and possess,

Solution in the foundation of that independence of external aid which it appears to me so essential that the Colonial Churches should use their utmost exertions to acquire and possess, the communion of the body of Christ?" On the Flagon, In the few remarks we offered lately upon the newly "This is the blood of the New Testament, shed for the honour and service of Almighty God, and placed on His

and Pulpit, which are universally admired, both for de A young friend, at our suggestion, kept an account sign and execution. Very recently, stained glass has been inserted in the large window in the chancel, which, of the weather on Sundays for twelve months, comeither morning or evening. So that forty-three Sur- is pleasing to observe prevailing generally throughout the

The Rev. Thomas Creen, Rector.

administered four times in the year. It is proposed, at the desire of communicants, to increase the frequency of ber of Baptisms from Nov. 1st 1844, to Nov. 1st 1845, 67. Burials, 13. Marriages, 11.

The Sunday School is assembled at 9 o'clock in the morning, and dismissed at half-past 10. It has increased during the last two years, and is under the active superintendence of experienced teachers. More than one hundred children have been enrolled on the list; average at-

The Organ and Choir are under efficient direction and management; a number of the Sunday School children have been added, and improve rapidly. The Church is much indebted to the zealous and diligent services of the Organist and his assistants, who have come forward as amateurs, and kept up and sustained, with much credit and success, that important part of Divine worship and

"Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and prosper the work of our hands"; and may the Lord add to His Church daily in this corner of His vineyard, such Niagara, November, 1845.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH .- This edifice was opened on Sunday morning last, for regular service—morning and evening. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Lord Bishop;—that in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Ruttan, the appointed Minister,—son of Henry Ruttan, Esq., Sheriff of the Newcastle District. The opening of List, Sharch will be matter of great convenience to those resident in the west end.—British Colonist.

church, situated near Yonge Street Toll Gate, will be rened on Sunday, the 23rd November, when a sermon easy, ends so vast are to be attained. will be preached by the Lord Bishop of Toronto. - Ibid. St. Paul's, London, C. W.—Yesterday, the 6th inst., Messrs. Pope, Till, and Simpson, the spirited contractors, completed the brick-work of the elegant Gothic Tower of St. Paul's Church, in this town, which was publicly announced by a display of four national ensigns on the tion was made amounting to between £30 and £40, which, corners, and the Union Jack in the centre. The con- we understand, exceeded that on the like occasion last tractors, in order to give eclát to the circumstance, about year, and may be regarded as a substantial proof of the 3 o'clock ascended to the top of the tower, accompanied increasing interest taken in the Society. by the men employed by them, from whence they proposed and drank the four national and loyal toasts, each posed and drank the four national and loyal toasts, each of which was responded to by three hearty cheers.—London Chaplain, returned to town on Thursday from Conceptions.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. The following amounts have been received by the several Churches on the 19th of October last, towards the eceased Clergymen, in connection with the Church St. Thomas' Church, Montreal-Rev. C.

Christ Church—Rev. W. A. Adamson...... Lachine—Rev. W. Bond.... Durham-Rev. N. Brethour Hatley-Rev. C. Jackson Sherrington—Rev. H. Hazard
Chambly—Rev. J. P. White St. John's—Rev. W. Dawes, including 13s. 9d. collected in the Sunday School Abbotsford-Rev. T. Johnston Grenville-Rev. Jos. Abbott Russeltown-Rev. R. G. Plees ... Collection at the Cathedral, Quebec, Collection at Sorel, per Rev. W. Anderson,... Ditto at Three Rivers, per Rev. S. S. Wood, Ditto at Rectory Chapel, Quebec,....

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Anniversary of "The Newfoundland Church Soiety" was celebrated, pursuant to notice, last Wednesday vening. The Governor, who was accompanied by Lady larvey, presided on the occasion, and after a missionary ymn had been sung and prayers said, His Excellency delivered the following admirable and Christian address, which we are happy in being able to lay before our read-

My Lord Bishop and Reverend Gentlemen-Ladies and Gentlemen,-

tains, appears to have been very generally copied by the newspapers of the Province. We observe, how every in the Montreal Pilot a letter from the Hon. It is the newspapers of the Province of the Church:

Sometime to provide for its enlargement on the above explaint in white any or the membering that the "crucy of those who are ready to perfect the formula of the membering that the "crucy of those who are ready to perfect the formula of the source of the Montreal Pilot and offerings for the service of the Source of the Montreal Pilot and offerings for the service of the Montreal Pilot and offerings for the service of the Montreal Pilot and offerings for the service of the Montreal Pilot and offerings for the service of the Montreal Pilot and offerings for the Montreal Pilot and offerings for the Montreal Pilot and offerings for the Montreal Pilot and the Montre

Hincks, which is intended to controvert the argument; and disprove the statements, contained in Mr. Merritt and disprove the statements, contained in Mr. Merritt communication; and if there be any thing really fault or unsatisfactory in what Mr. Merritt affirms, it is but right and fair that our readers should have the opportunity of judging of it, by having the statement of Mr. Hincks also laid before them. The latter we intend, therefore, to publish next week, if we can find room for it. Between the two, we doubt not, much useful information on this very interesting subject will be obtained.

One thing is to us clear, from documents already published in this journal, that the expenditure in the management of the Clergy Reserves' Sales has been gross and unjustifiable; and as if not enough had been gross and unjustifiable; and as if not enough had been a dienated from that fund by this pernicioas system,—coupling with it the recent needless expenditure for valuation,—we are to have the little remainder well nigh totally sacrificed by the vicious plan of sale determined upon. Against this, however, we trust that the protest of the members of the Church will be loud and general, and that Parliament will concede the act of justice in reference to this question, which the Economy. The providing an altar-cloth and deek &c., which is of rich dark crimson velvet, with gold fringe and binding or romostice of the public dark crimson velvet, with gold fringe and binding. A folio morocco gill Bible and Prayer Book for the desk, and Altar Servers Book for the Dectum, by special contribution. A Bishop's chair or the Lectum, by special contribution. A Bishop's chair or the Lectum, by special contribution. A Bishop's chair or the Lectum by special contribution. A Bishop's chair or the Lectum by special contribution. A Bishop's chair or the correspond with the Bishop and benefit and Natar Servers Book for the Chair t

Reverend Gentlemen, Ladies and Gentlemen,-I have had the less hesitation in advancing these suggestions, from having the satisfaction of knowing that they are far from conflicting with the opinions entertained by our excellent and most respected Diocesan on this subject, and by whom they will, I am convinced, be urged upon your consideration by arguments which, drawn as they will be from the fountain of all truth, of all wisdom, and of all knowledge, cannot but prevail.

At the close of the Governor's speech the Lord Bishop of the Diocese addressed the meeting, giving a sketch of his recent visitations of the Southern and Western parts of the Island, as far as St. George's Bay. We heartily wish it was in our power to furnish a full and accurate report of his Lordship's truly interesting and affecting he had witnessed, only now and then relieved along a and liberal exercise of the charity of a Christian me His Lordship referred to several instances in which he had been entreated by the poor people he visited, with so liberally fostered the Church in Newfoundland, that there was no hope of further aid from them, and that consequently the Church in the Colony must arouse it-self, and provide for its own necessities. With reference to this point, the Bishop alluded, with expressions of welland declared his full concurrence with the opinions His Excellency had delivered of the necessity for united exer-tions by the members of the Established Church throughout the Island; and that by such united exertions alone, with the blessing of God, could the ministrations of the Church and the consolations of our holy religion be ex-

His Lordship's address was followed by the reading of and principal of the one and a half million lown. the annual Report of the Committee, together with the Treesurer's account, by the Secretary. We regret the less our inability to give insertion to these documents, as less our inability to give insertion to these documents, as they will shortly be published for circulation among the Specific numb been created with the tolls, the debt would have friends of the Society. Besides statements of the appropriation of the funds, and of the existing but unsatisfied calls on the Society, the chief topics in the Report were needed to be a side of a Society of a Society and Home the form a simple chief topics in the report were not set to the side of the same manner to the side of the establishment of a Sailor's Church and Home,—the opening of a depôt for the sale of Bibles, &c.,—and the public works—white was last year reduced one half,

which it was the object of the meeting to promote. It would be very gratifying to us, as well as highly useful to the purposes of the Society, could we lay before the the purposes of the Society, could we my before the public a report of all the speeches which were delivered, especially that of the Hon. Mr. Robinson, who, in moving the second resolution, entered into some interesting staphace of realizing 8s. per acre, for which lands are nomially place of realizing 8s. per acre, for which lands are nomially um of upwards of £7000 would be raised; or of one dol- of land. lar a-year from each Church member, the Church Society's revenue would amount to about £9000 a year—an aggregate which would not only secure all the rights of present incumbents, but provide for an increase of 17 Clergymen, 20 Schoolmasters and Lay-readers, the cirulation of 1000 Bibles, 1000 Testaments, 2000 Prayerbooks, besides religious Tracts; the erection and annual repair of churches to the amount of between £700 to £800, and leave a balance of £500 or £600 for travelling and other incidental expenses.

his church will be matter of great convenience to those resident in the west end.—British Colonist.

St. Paul's Church.—It is announced that the above church, situated near Yonge Street Toll Gate, will be resuaded that this may be relied upon, when, by means so

The meeting was both respectably and numerously at-

tion Bay, where His Lordship has been engaged for the past week in discharging some of the duties of his sacred office. We understand that on the morning of Saturday last (the Feast of St. Paul,) his Lordship consecrated the Church-yard at Brigus, and in the afternoon of the same Treasurer, [Montreal] collected after Sermons in the day held a Confirmation in St. Paul's Church, Port-de Grave .- On Sunday morning his Lordship preached and of a fund for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, in connection with the Church the evening preached at Port-de-Grave.—On Monday the roceeded through Bay Roberts to Spaniard's Bay esday was at Harbour-Grace, and in the evening and in the evening preached at the usual week-day Ser-

The Lord Bishop left Conception Bay, as we have stated, on Thursday for Portugal Cove, en route for St. John's.—Times, Oct. 25.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—Very gloomy rumours are affoat as to the health of Lord Metcalfe. The last advices are, however, much more favourable. It is stated confidently that his resignation is accepted, and Sir H. Pottinger appointed his successor. For His Excellency's restoration to health, we be-lieve every true friend of Canada will unite in praying.—To-COBOURG A FREE WAREHOUSING PORT .- We have very

great satisfaction in announcing to our numerous mercantile friends in town and district, that a communication from the £186 17 0 our Board of Trade, stating that his Excellency has been graciously pleased to recommend to her Majesty's Government at home that the town of Cobourg should be made henceforth a free warehousing port .- Star.

> (From the St. Catherines Journal.) TO THE WARDENS AND DISTRICT COUNCILLORS THROUGH-OUT THE PROVINCE.

Gentlemen,-The Niagara District Council having solicited you to unite with them in Petitioning the Provincial Legisla-ture, to appropriate the Revenue derived from the Public Domain, for the purpose of creating a specific and perpetual Fund for the support of common schools, and the establishment of I present myself at this meeting, as well for the purpose of contributing my mite in aid of its objects, as of publicly manifesting the deep interest which I feel in their success.

Tawnship Libraries, throughout the Province; and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Thompson, Dickson, Roblin, Lateriere, Gowan, Dunlop, Tache, Cauchon, Leslie, Moffatt, and Merritt, having been appointed during the last session of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries. As time advances and eventuation of the two countries.

denied him tribute, God so turned his heart, that he entreated them well, submitted himself to the high priest, treated them well, submitted himself to the high priest, from the great increase of the Church at Ephesus, with the other priests in their priests in the public Revenue or any other Fund, and the expense attent a larger number of these ministers should be "Indeed! If we did not know how presumptuous in the priest in the priest in the public Revenue or any other Fund, and the expense attent or priests in the public Revenue or any other priests in th would be in us, humble laymen, to quote Scripture for a Ecclesiastic so learned, as our literary Brother of the least end of the old Church, (which product staking down the east end of the public to learn the

under the control of the Home Government, and out of the many thousands of pounds received from the Canada Company

Since the Union, these Lands have been placed under the nagement of the Provincial Government. Instead of profiting by past experience, to which it is painful to allude, the management has been still more disastrons. Under the provisions of the Union Act, the proceeds are paid into, and forms part of, what is termed a Consolidated Fund—the ostensible object of which was to secure the payment of the Interest on the Provincial Debt, and the expenditure of the Civil Govern-ment. How far this object has been, or is hereafter likely to be realized, will be seen from the following result:—

From the 1st of July, 1841, to 31st Dec., 1844, a period of three and a-half years, it appears by the official return from the Crown Lands Office, there was due to the Government for Lands sold prior to 1st July, 1841,......£26,262 14 0

Received for Military Reserves, conceded by the Crown, about.
Remains due to the Clergy Fund...... Indian Annuities, £6,55 a-year... 23,292 10 0 Expenses of the Crown Lands office and Registrar's Office, Pensions, &c.

Making in all From which should be deducted the amount of Cash received during 31 years for sale of Land...... £6,733 8 £10,225 5 6

Clergy Reserves, including amount due for Inspection £25,034 18 149 4 6

£28,076 14 3 Leaving to be sustained from the Provincial Revenue

It may be well to remark, that the Crown Lands Office receives the money collected from timber, which is paid over to the Receiver-General; but, as the public gain nothing by this transfer of cash, it should form no part of the land transaction.

The causes which have led to so large and unprecedented a loss in so short a period, is to be attributed, first, to bartering the three first items—Provincial Debt, Military Reserves and Clergy Lands, for Land Scrip: secondly and principally to the creation of a Consolidated Fund, which may be more clearly understood by contrasting its practical operation with a specific fund, received from a particular source, and applied to a par-

day, arising from a multiplicity of acts, pledging certain revenues for various loans, which had been expended in wars, from which no return was expected; consequently, their concentrathe public accounts, if not absolutely necessary. reason does not apply here, and no person who thoroughly understood the resources of the Province, and the object for which they should be expended, would have introduced it. The Provincial Debt of Canada has been created, not for war, but for objects for which a return is anticipated; therefore, a specific account should be opened for each of these separate obcets, that the public may know which yields a return and which proves a burden.

Suppose a merchant conducts several branches of business, he would naturally open an account with each, so that the particular branch which did not pay its expenses might be discontinued, and not prove a dead weight on the others. Divine Service morning and evening, at 11 and 3 o'clock.

Public Baptism, at morning and evening Service alterhaving a shepherd."

Church and the consolations of our holy religion be extended to those who are now "scattered as sheep not having a shepherd."

In the consolation of our holy religion be extended to those who are now "scattered as sheep not having a shepherd."

Church and the consolations of our holy religion be extended to those who are now "scattered as sheep not having a shepherd."

> was last year reduced one balf, and opening of a depor for the sate of Bibles, etc., and the erection of an Episcopal residence on an eligible site kindly ceded to the Bishop by the Governor.
>
> The several gentlemen who moved and seconded Resolutions, ably and heartily advocated the holy cause of the two systems for disposing of the Public lands.
>
> In Canada, we find a Barter Account exchanging Scrip for the several gentlement who makes the public works—wills, was last year reduced one half, and will soon be entirely exting shed.
>
> In Canada, we find a Barter Account exchanging Scrip for the several gentlement who moved and seconded Resolutions, ably and heartily advocated the holy cause Land Rights, and then receiving Serip again to land, mixed up with the Cash Account, for Timber, Rents, &c. a part of the expenses charged the Clergy, Indian Fund, &c., which by

sold by the Government, the expenditure before stated as been incurred, besides the total loss of many millions of acrs Whereas, by creating a Specific and Perpetual Fund in 1832 when only 500,000 acres were thus appropriated, the Government of the State of New-York have now realized an interest

of near 300,000 dollars per year for support of common schools in which upwards of 700,000 children have been taught: and school libraries es ablished, which contain upwards of one million of volumes of books.

Another view of the subject should not be lost sight of-

The grant of £50,000 for Common Schools is paid out of this Consolidated Fund. What reliance can be placed on its continuance? If any reverse should arise in commerce, the interest of the public debt must first be paid, then salaries: so the

first item struck off, will be this grant.

The expenditure of the Provincial Revenue is of little consequence, compared to the diminution of our lands, without an extension of the consequence. equivalent: the former only continues from year to year: but the diminution of the latter—the only real capital the public posess—is of the utmost consequence, for it can never be recalled. ress—is of the utmost consequence, for it can never be recalled. The Government were pledged, by the 2d clause of the 4th and 5th Vict., passed in 1841, to appropriate these Lands for the restriction.

very object we are now pressing :—
"And be it enacted, that for the establishment, support and maintenance of Common Schools in each and every Township and Parish in this Province, there shall be established a pernanent fund, which shall consist of all such monies as may crue from the selling or leasing of any lands, which by the Legislature of this Province, or other competent authority, may hereafter be granted and set apart for the establishment, maintenance and support of Common Schools in this Province, and of such other monies as are hereafter mentioned: and all such monies as shall arise from the sale of any such lands or states, and certain other monies hereinafter mentioned, shall be invested in safe and profitable securities in this Province, and the interest of all monies so invested, and the rents, iss or otherwise disposed of without alienation, shall be annually applied in the manner hereinafter provided, to the support and ncouragement of Common Schools.'

The neglect of the Government carry out the provisions of the above clause, up to the present moment, is a proof that no Government should be trusted with public property, unless under some specific law, to collect and der some specific law, to collect and expend it for some specific purpose. By carrying into operation the intention of the Legislature as above expressed, a sufficient quantity of lands, with the revenue derived therefrom, still remains on hand, to provide an ample fund for general education.

The expense attending the sale of these lands should not also be controlled to the lands of the lands

exceed 10 per cent.—leaving 90 for this fund, which, with the exceed 10 per cent. leaving 50 to this day, sales of timber, rents, &c., would leave £100,000 per year. Few comprehend the vast importance of this object. Great credit is due to Councillor Clark, of Louth, for bringing it before the Municipal Council of this District. The petition was carried, I am informed, by acclamation. It is a measure only requiring to be known to command universal approbation; still there is a danger that the residue of these lands will be squandered as heretofore, arising from apathy and inattention of part of the public. Prompt and immediate action is required, and I trust every District Council throughout the Pro will unite in performing a common duty to themselves, their

stituents, and poste Your obedient servant, WM. HAMILTON MERRITT. St. Catherines, Oct. 28, 1845.

PEACE AND WAR .- Peace and war is the heading of another article which we extract from the Journal of Commerce, on question of the assumed approaching difficulties between Great Britain and the United States.

Britain and the United States.

We expressed a hope in our last number, that the President would not be induced to repeat those expressions and pretensions relative to the Oregon claim, which caused so much dissatisfaction to the British Cabinet in March last, and induced the Cabinet and Parliament, in effect, to declare that such pretensions were incompatible with the existing peaceable re lations of the two countries. As time advances and events

mined we und A vote But ted Sta

PROS

of the re will, nor

have the cause bir We do have reas ful; but effects of upon the

moment of republifore. The may be rights an We have Despit be deprece back as to power wo

cans, we
It is a gr
backward
Mother

posal of bl SCREV screw-aux rived in th most extr gineering think, exc ever left tl New York 155 feet of beam, has a few exc are fidded tall, and the

mean time

most inger struction; The screw sail, of twin, the mon shortening machinery set in twen will be set to the sail of the set of the se

an apprecia Waterloo I

THUNDER that in the that in the Por Point, con Which, on American from a sch sent a boat the mounta the mounta tradition that angry voice be disturbed. location of Detroit Fre THE RA
the most si
their precis
appears to a
and with th
Western

Western do Stock is tak to carry on has fallen ve they can sel work will 1 may fill up holder of sto

Nab to an al returns to th ceeded in his There is a City of To wish we cou may be relied London, und Huron Raily