26 anti-calentering

THERE IS MUCH EXCITEMENT in Berlin on account of Parliament to do what is unjust. The taxes are collected the proceedings of the "Synod" called by the King of Prussia for the alteration of defects in the constitution the exclusive maintenance of one." Prussia for the alteration of defects in the constitution and government of the Evangelical Church. The move-ment is contemplated with the greatest alarm by the Rationalists. Their newspapers assail it with the great-est violence, declaring that the assembly has been con-voked for the purpose of spreading "Methodism" and putting down Rationalism and Hegelianism, and may in the end lead to a revolution. the exclusive maintenance of one." We quite concur with Dr. Hook in condemning the fallacy that Parliament ever established the Church of England in the popular sense of conferring upon it its support. The Church's establishment in that sense is prior, undoubtedly, to any Act of Parliament upon record: and her rerennes are traceable to a function

THE TEN TRIBES .- On the 15th ult., a letter arrived at Jerusalem from the synagogue authorities of Sapeth, stating that in consequence of important information hav-ing reached them as to the country where our brethren of the Ten Tribes are to be found, a resolution was im- of the Church, and the determination to support and mediately passed to elect from among their congregation a man ready and capable for a mission to that country. They appeal to us for co-operation, and also to select here, in Jerusalem, one from the Sephardim (Portugese Jews) and one from the Ashkenasim (German and Polish Jews.) and to send the three messengers together, who will have to travel for several months through enormous empire of their own, have their own king, and possess great quantities of amunition. They are of high stature, and have altogether an athletic appearance. They are generally occupied with the study of Kabala, are strictly religious, and very wealthy, being in possession of many gold mines. They do not permit a foreigner to settle among them; even to sojourn for a few days can be obtained only by the payment of an enormous tax, with the exception of Israelites, who are received as friends by them, permitted to reside among them, and are alto-gether recognized as their own brethren. The syna-gogue authorities here have also consented to this mission, though we shall have to income a brethren. igh we shall have to incur a heavy expense which so long a journey requires. It is hoped that the messen-gers will be despatched after Pentecost, to deliberate with their brethren on Judaism in general,

A letter from Jerusalem, in a German paper, states the therefore, refused to bury her. The missionaries, sup-ported by some great men, tried to compel them to it.— The Pasha decided that the woman, having by entering the conversion hospital separated herself from the com-munity, had no longer a claim on the Jewish burial-ground. The missionaries, therefore, buried her at a new lace, purchased through a broker a few months back, without stating to the previous owner the object for which they wanted it. Scarcely, however, had the neighbours heard that the place was turned into a burial-ground for the conversion society, than the broker, as well as the former owner, were thrown into prison. The missionaries then applied to the Jews, and particularly to the chief rabbi, to intercede for the prisoners with the pasha: which request the rabbi complied with, but without any result, the pasha declaring that as the affair had already been reported to the sultan, it was out of his power to assist them.

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## TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1846.

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First Page. PoetryThe Outward and the Inward Life. The History of the Prayer-Book. The Day is far Spent. Godly Sorrow. The Jewish and the Christian Passover. Search after Happiness.	Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—The Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Children. A Child's Book. The Iron Cross, Bath by Night. Garner.—Rev. B. D. Winslow ; Bp. Wilson ; Archbp. Tillotson ; Montagu ; Rev. Thos. Scott.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has authorized the publication of the following list of appointments for Confirmation, East of Toronto :--

Day of the Week.	Aug 184	ust, 16.	Place.	Ho	ur.	
Sunday	30		.Cobourg1	1,	A.	M
and the strength h			Port Hope	去,	<b>P</b> .	M
Monday			.Grafton1	1,	A.	M
			Colborne	3,	<b>P</b> .	M
Tuesday	Sept.	1	Consecon Church1	1,	Α.	M
e the start set			Hillier Church	3,	<b>P</b> .	M
Wednesday	-	2	.Carrying Place1			
Consultation of States of States			Trent			
Thursday	64	8	.Belleville1			
CALIFORNIA PROPERTY			Tyendenaga3			
Friday	<b>C0</b>	4	Mohawk Church1			
Contraction of the second			Napanee Church3			
Saturday		5	Clarke's Mills, Camden			
			East1			
Sunday	-	6	Bath1	1, 1	1.	Μ.

with which even l'arliament have no right to interfere. defend them, just as it would, in a spirit of commo justice, defend and protect any other corporate body. It must be remarked, too, that Dr. Hook reasons

upon things as they are: he predicates arguments upon a system as it is, not as it should be. He says not a word in contradiction or disparagement of the mitted as the faith itself.

The departure of the State from this principle,--ita radual receding at least from this high religious elevation, in such successive acts as the abolition of the Test and Corporation Law, Romish Emancipation, Marriages by Dissenting Ministers, &c .- places things in a condition which, in reasoning upon a practical point, necessarily changes the course of argument even n so high and sound a Churchman as Dr. Hook .---He sees the necessity of providing education more specially; and he sees that, if this can only be done taxation, this taxation must, in a proportionate degree, revert to the benefit even of the Dissenters who oin in it. Not that he urges taxation at all for education merely religious: he would restrict the application of this to what is general and secular; while he proposes another plan, novel certainly in many of its features, for ensuring religious instruction in conjunction with what is merely secular :---

"Having conceded and asserted the principle that in need not say how widely different the case almost any measure of education the State must admit the co-operation of Dissenters as well as that of the Church; let us proceed to consider what religious men of all parties would require before they would submit to the direct in-terference of the State. They would require a recogni-tion on the part of the State of the solemn importance of religious training—training in what is called special or doctrinal religion. Now, if the State were to establish a school in which literary and scientific instruction only should be given by the master appointed by government, would not this principle be sufficiently affirmed, provided it were required of every child to bring on the Monday of every week a certificate of his having attended the of every week a certificate of his having attended the Sunday-school of his parish church, or of some place of worship legally licensed, and also of his having attended for similar religious instruction, at some period set apart during the week? Let this, then, be a principle laid down—that the State might endow schools in which in-struction purely literary or secular should be imparted, with due care to impress upon the minds of the children the fact that this instruction is not in itself sufficient; but that, to complete the system of education, religious intruction is also secured for them, in accordance with hose traditions, whether of Church or of Dissent, which they have received from their parents. "To effect this object, there should be attached to every

school thus established by the State a class-room, in which the clergymen of the parish, or his deputies, might give religious instruction to the people, on the afternoons of every Wednesday and Friday, another class being pro-vided for a similar purpose for Dissenting ministers.— Suppose this to be done, in addition to the requiring of the children an attendance at some Sunday-school, and I do not ask, whether such an arrangement would be pre-ferred to any other by either party, for each party would prefer having every thing in their way; but I do ask, whether there could be any violation of principle on either side? I ask whether, for the sake of a great national was by no means accurately informed upon the fundaobject, there might not be a sacrifice, not of principle, but mental principles and polity of the Church. of prejudice on either side?

We must confess ourselves in great doubt as to the remedy, there was much in "Charlotte Elizabeth" to practicability of carrying out a plan like this; and we admire and respect. She had, we believe, the maincan hardly free ourselves from the apprehension, that tenance of the truth at heart; and if her concern for not only will it be found impracticable in detail, but sacred things was tinctured, in some degree, by the that it involves some error in principle. It is, to be imperfections and errors of the popular religionism o The insting to De Hock to any that heirdealing dou wa ara milling to halis to be a system of national education adopted which would embrace the children of all parties and religions Ecclesiastical Intelligence. in the State; and that, as it is certain the nation will not, as such, accept the education of the Church, there CANADA. should be some abandonment of pre-conceived opinion DIOCESE OF TORONTO. or prejudice in order to ensure the education of all. It would simplify the argument upon this question, DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. and help to a safe conclusion, if two or three leading COBOURG, CANADA WEST. points could be satisfactorily disposed of. First, it should be clearly ascertained whether an ordinary FIRST TERM Of the Year commencing Tuesday, October 6, 1846. education is of such importance to the welfare of a people as to call for its universal diffusion by a gene-DAYS AND SUBJECTS OF LECTURE. ral and special taxation for its accomplishment .----TUESDAYS. Secondly, there should be an accurate perception of a Greek Testament .- Gospels :- Matthew, chap. i. to end of roposition,-which we would affirm to be a truth,iii.; Mark, i. to v. 13; Luke, i. to that education, without the foundation of religion and iv. 13; John, chap. i. Natural Theology-Paley. the direction and guidance furnished by the rules and precepts of the Gospel, is a bane rather than a blessing. Greek Testament.-Epistle to the Romans, chap. i. to xi. Thirdly, there should be a clear understanding of the inclusive. Thirty-Nine Articles.-From Article xxviii. to xxxiv. uestion whether the public patronage of a system of ducation, which included, in some and perhaps many inclusive. ases, the inculcation of religious error, would not be THURSDAYS. Clemens Romanus.-Epist. i. The Liturgy.-The Litany complete. a national sin and of consequence a national misfor-A Letter from Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, to tune. Upon a due and careful estimate of these sevethe Bishop of St. David's, on the subject of National ral points, we should, with more certainty and satis-FRIDAYS. Education, has created some little excitement, and faction, be able to reach the conclusion whether, for Minucius Felix.—Chap. i. to xviii. inclusive. Ecclesiastical History.—From the Ascension of our Lord provoked the criticisms of the press in England. We the avoiding of these serious and fundamental evils, it observed in the John Bull some very severe remarks is not better to abandon the idea of a national system to the end of the Second Century. upon this production, and reflecting,-as we deem, of education altogether, and leave it, as far as the The first Term will end on Thursday, December 18, with all our respect for that journal, in a very unwar- Church is concerned, to the zeal and energy and 1846. THE "KENT TESTIMONIAL" PRIZE, for the year end-ing August, 1846, has been adjudged to the Rev. Henry Brent, a Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg. The subject, — "On the Scriptural sense of the term Divine Grace; and on the channels through which it is communicated to man " In our last, amongst the items of Civil Intelligence, was briefly recorded the return of the Solicitor Genewhich it is communicated to man.'

patrons. A few years, perhaps only a few months, slip by, and some question arises which involves either the abandonment of his conscientious and settled con-victions, or the loss of his office and perhaps of his means of living. Either, from an adherence to what principle dictates, he must separate himself from the Government which are resolved upon a measure op-

professional practice and the little hope of recovering t, against the dereliction of a high moral duty on the other; and we know too much of the constitution of human nature to be allowed to doubt which, in a najority of instances, will have the precedency. There can be no doubt or difficulty as to what ought to be done in this case ;--that truth and rectitude ought at all hazards to be adhered to, and that, in dependence which it would be but just to bestow a high degree of done in this case ;- that truth and rectitude ought at upon the certain protection of a just Providence which Praise. While taking part in these examinations, we could not discern the great temptations to an opposite course. Mother Country. The cases are widely different; nor can a Colony, in this particular, exhibit any parallel with the Parent State. There is in an old country a better settlement of public opinion,-a more accurate definition and understanding of the principles of roli dical action, -a better ascertained position of parties, -the ground of a more exact calculation as to the probable tenure of office. The chances, therefore, of the loss of office from an adherence to principle are much fewer there than here. Moreover, from the number of educated and experienced men in the Mother Country who are independent of the emoluments of office, such disappointments come there with an abated force, and can have little influence in con-

universally is here. Again, it is customary in England, when a minister of the Crown has thus been displaced, that he should to 80° at the hour of 8, A.M. have a retiring pension; -an arrangement which is only reasonable, when we look at the sacrifices which his acceptance of office involves. But it is not so here; nor would the circumstances of a Colony allow Until, therefore, a complete similarity can be it. shewn to exist between the condition of a Colony and the Mother Country, it is idle to be pressing for exactly the same system of government. To urge it here,to act upon it to the letter, is only to encourage political profligacy, and render our representative system of government a moral evil without any equivalent of physical good.

trolling principle or biassing the conscience; but we

We have noticed lately, in the English papers, the death of a lady whose writings are favourably known 'Charlotte Elizabeth." Many of the contributions of this gifted authoress have adorned our pages in the earlier stages of this journal: her "Passing Thoughts" points; because it is very obvious, from many of her

productions which have come under our view, that she Still, with these defects which were susceptible of

patrons. A few years, perhaps only a few months, in an eminent degree, by that Scriptural truth, matured in the minds of Lord John Russell or his colleagues, let them the disease may depend ou local causes, and after a time may

principle dictates, he must separate minser mouth Government which are resolved upon a measure op-posed to his convictions; or, upon the first return to his constituents, because he has preferred principle to expediency, he is rejected, and without a seat in Par-liament he is ineligible to office. The exercises embraced nearly the whole range of the convictions; or, upon the first return to and Epistles; the Old Testament History; the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; the Thirty-Nine Articles; the Liturgy of the Church; and Ecclesiastical History. In all these departments, the answers, of the enfort students especially, whether required to be ren-tion could save the (protection accorded unit the stream of posed to his convictions; or, upon the first return to and Epistles; the Liturgy of the Church; and Ecclesiastical History. In all these departments, the answers, of the scinor students especially, whether required to be ren-tion could save the (protection accorded unit the stream of posudo the minitized protection accorded unit the stream of posudo to the stream of the stream of the stream of posudo to the stream of th Here, then, is a great trial to his public virtue: dered viva voce or in writing, evinced on their part a dil-there is presented, on the one hand, the loss of all his gent study, and on the part of their Professor a careful instruction. To these we must add the examination in Grotius and Justin Martyr; the result of which was, in the same degree, satisfactory. Nor should we omit to

bring under notice another important branch of tuition in this Seminary, the early and sedulous attention that is given to the composition of Sermons. Each of the stu dents present, as a portion of the examination, was called upon to read one of these his original productions; and

we should cling with unwavering constancy to what truth and conscience dictate. Yet none can fal to discern the great temptations to an opposite courte. Let us not be told that, in this system, we aread-hering to constitutional practice, and the usage of the to destroy and devastate, far more widely than can possi-bly be foreseen or intended by the rash or factious zeal

their authors and propagators. And we cannot conclude without expressing our earnest And we cannot conclude without expressing out earlies hope, that, combined with his present useful and honour-able avocation, to the happy results of which we now bear testimony, a higher station in the Church may, sooner or-later, give greater scope to the talents and abilities of the Diocesan Professor of Theology.

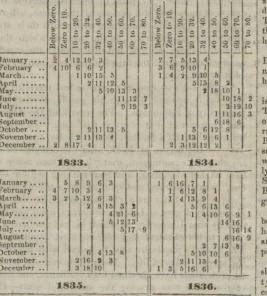
I remain, &c A RECTOR IN THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

## THE CLIMATE OF CANADA From a Correspondent.-Continued.

In order to give a still clearer idea of the Temperature,

the following Tables are introduced, shewing the number of days in each month of the several years at which the thermometer stood at or below zero, Zero..... to ..... 10° 10..... to ...... 20<sup>C</sup>

to ..... 32° &c. &c. up 1831. 1832.



tion could save them (protection accorded until the stream of population could be maintained,) but this must be extensive-

population could be marties, and above all things prompt. East Indians never can pay the cost incurred. Sierra Leone is the place from which labour can alone be expected. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, London, July 21.

12

### CHRISTNING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.

The christening of her Royal Highness the infant Princess, third daughter of her Majesty and Prince Albert, took place on Saturday evening, July 25, in the chapel Buckingham

Rev. Mr. Courtenay and the Rev. Mr. Howarth. The name of the Princess is Helena Augusta Victoria. The sponsors are the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. For a part — This firm and un-

compromising champion of the truth beathed her last at Rams-gate, in Kent, on Sunday, July 12. She had been for iwo years afflicted with a distressing and painful disease (can-cer), but was able to continue her labours until within a few days of her death. It pleased God to remove her at last without pain or suffering: she gradually sank under a total echaus-tion of the powers, although able within ten minutes of her death to speak with confidence of the hope that was in her. She was perfectly aware of her approaching end, and after speaking to those around her she peaceably closed her eyes at twenty minutes before two in the afternoon, and resigned her spirit into the hands of her Saviour. Few have closed a life spent more ardently in the service of God, and promoting the welfare of their fellow-creatures. It may truly be said, "her works do follow her." On Wednesday, the 15, she was interred in Ram-gate Church-yard, being followed to the grave by a large concourse of people anxious to shew respect to her me-mory. The Rev. Henry Beamish, who for many years enjoyed the friendship of the deceased, read the service over her.-

### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND THE KAFFIR WAR.

" Cape of Good Hope, Friday, May 29, seven A.M. " The frontier mail which arrived last night, we are sorry to say, brings intelligence of a disastrous nature; another train of waggons (not less than 41) having fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs, on the 21st instant, who after pillaging set fire to the whole. About thirty of the number were laden with forage and other government stores, and were destined for Fort Ped-die. Fortunately, the amunition waggons had been left at Trompetter's Drift, and it is said that in the captured waggons there were not more than about 300 rounds of cartridges; our loss, four men killed and several wounded. "We are sorry to add that the camp of the Field Cornet

Buchner, at the Bushman's River, was attacked on the same night, and the whole of his remaining cattle are said to have

"The only cheering intelligence we can impart to our readers is that relative to the movements of Sir Andreas Stockenstrom. The following is extracted from the *Graham's Town Journal* The following is extracted from the Graham's Town Journal of the 22nd inst. :— 'That he had by a series of successful ope-rations effectually cleared the districts of the Kaga and the Baviaans River of the Kaffirs, in the course of which he had several engagements with them; that he was moving down with the burgher force under his command, and expected short-ly to form a junction with Lieut. Colonel Richardson and Col. Somerset, in their movements upon the Zuurberg and Upper Bushman's River, where the Kaffirs are stated to be still in must force " great force

This Kaffir war has upset the colony, and it will be years before it will recover itself. Trade is at a stand-still. have no money; eight and ten per cent, discount upon bills, and every article of provision very dear, and difficult at any price to be procured.

The Dutch Reformed Church having proposed that a day should be set apart for the purpose of supplicating the Almigh-ty to remove the frightful scourge which is now desolating the colony, the journal above quoted remarked on the 22d :-

"We hope that the example set by the Reformed Church, will be followed by the Episcopal Establishments and the other denominations; all suffer-for all have surrendered some of those near and dear to them to assist the sufferers on the from tier. Let us then unite in prayer for their safe arrival at the scene of contention, and that their arms may be blessed with

the Home District.

spread and propagate itself by a vitiated atmosphere. This opinion is entertained by many medical men in the east, who have so often seen it under many different circum

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ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE .- A seventh time has the life of the King of the French been attempted. A seventh time has the Providence of Almighty God inter-posed for the peservation of the best of Kings. Are we to la-ment or to exult in these events?—to lament that a few vil-lains have been permitted to appear among 34 millions of men, Almighty has been visibly present to defeat their villany? It is a solemn lesson, teaching us all that no amount of virtue af-fords security against the malice of depraved men; but that the Period the Providence of Heaven is ever near to protect the good, who trust to it. George III., the best of British Sovereigns; the great and good Sovereign who now occupies the throne of Prus-sia; our own innocent and beloved Victoria—have all in turn been exposed to the same danger from which Louis Philippe has just been preserved, and they have been preserved almost as miraculously as he has been; while the herd of worthless princes have crept, or are creeping, to their graves unassailed by the assassin. Does not this prove that the crime of regicide is in almost every case the inspiration of the antagonism of And daughter of her Anjesty and Frince Albert, took place on saturday evening, July 25, in the chapel Buckingham Palace. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated on the occasion, attended by the Bishops of London and Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Courtenay and the Rev. Mr. Howarth. The name of the Princess of Orleans the Juckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are the Duckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are of Cambridge and the Sev. Mr. Howarth and the spinsors are of the Princess of Orleans the Duckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are the Duckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are of the Princess of Orleans the Duckess of Cambridge and the spinsors are the spin the spinsors are the spi

> A Mesmeric Infirmary is about to be established in London, "for the application of Mesmerism to the cure of diseases and the prevention of pain in Surgical operations." The Earl of Ducie is named as President.

> Joseph Henri, who attempted to assassinate Louis Phillippe, declares he was not actuated by any political motive, but was driven to the act by private misfortune; that he owed a sum of 15,000 frames, which if he did not pay at the end of the month, he should go to prison. An account of his life way found at his resid

> A round Nebulous Comet, with a bright stellar nucleus has been discovered from the observatory in Regent's Park. It may be seen with a telescope of moderate power.

The potato disease has again made its appearance in France, it is also very prevalent in various parts of Scotland and Ire-

Professor Faber, a Mathematician of Vienna is now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, London, a speaking automation upon the construction of which he has been employed for five-andtwenty years. The apparatus is worked by a clavier, which, played, in conjunction with a bellows, produces at will the whole of the vowel and consonent sounds, and, by an adroit combination of the keys, syllables and words. The voice which comes from the lips of the figure is hard and penetrating, and the cautious way in which the phrases are uttered-like that of a child imitating a teacher-has a very strange effect.

Colonial.

Secretary's Office. Montreal, 15th Aug., 1846.

the charge which first act was lin of doubtfu His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to trial, and, other distri ociate the Rev. George Romans, the Rev. James Pulfield, Abel R. Ward, William Simpson, and James Shaw, Esquires, with the Board of Trustees for superintending the Grammar several tin nent beca Schools in the Bathurst District. more com circumsta "The e

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint John Powell, Registrar of the County of Lincoln, Esquire, a Commissioner for recording Certificates of Naturaliza-tion, granted under the Act published as the 9th Vict. chap-07, intituled, "An Act to make further provisions regarding Aliens," and for administering the oath or affirmation therel prescribed, in and for the Counties of Lincoln and Welland. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, under the Act 9th Vict. c-30, viz :

Charles Pool, of Cornwall, Esquire, to be Clerk in the Bankrupt Court for the Eastern District. George D. Reid, of L'Original, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Ottawa.

Bradish Billings, the younger, of Bytown, Esq., to be do. of do. for the District of Dalhousie. John Deacon, of Perth, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the Ba-

thurst District. Cecil Mortimer, of Picton, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Prince Edward.

Richard D. Chatterton, of Cobourg, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the Newcastle District.

William H. Ponton, of Belleville, Esquire. to be do. of do. for the District of Victo Walter McKenzie, of Toronto, Esquire, to be do, of do, for

the success which may be hoped for from the justice of their cause; further, let us, who sit in peace in our own homes, re-member the distresses and necessities which war brings in its do for the District of Brock. William B. Winterbottom. John George Vansittart, of Woodstock, Esquire, to be do. of Robert Alling, of Guelph, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Wellington. William M. Wilson, of Simcoc, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Talbot. Jonathan Lane, of Barrie, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Si Henry J. Askin, of London, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of London. Andrew Stuart, of Hamilton. Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Gore. Thomas D. Campbell, of Brockville, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Johnstown. Aurelius W. Kippen, of Goderich, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the District of Huron.

# The Church.

" 7 ... Fredericksburgh ...... 11, A. M.

in cuitestay S Forced to Ringston.
CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS BELOW KINGSTON.
Monday Sept. 14 Landsdown
Tuesday " 15Brockville
Lamb's Pond 3, P. M.
Wednesday " 16 Wilson's Corners 12, Noon.
Thursday "17 Perth
Friday " 18 Smith's Falls
Franktown
Saturday " 19Carleton Place
Sunday " 20 Pakenham
Monday " 21Huntley11, A. M.
March, 2d Church 3 P. M
Tuesday " 22 March, 1st Church. ?
Tuesday " 22 March, 1st Church, (Mr. Pinkey's Church) 11, A. M.
Wednesday Za., Dylown
Inursday "24Richmond
Friday " 25 Merrickville
Saturday " 26 Kemptville
Sunday " 27Prescott11, A. M.
Monday " 28Edwardsburgh
Matilda
Tuesday " 29 Williamsburgh
Osnabruck
wednesday " 30Cornwall11, A. M.
Friday Oct. 2 Hawksbury

rantable way,-upon the motives of the writer in bring- resources of the Church herself. ing it before the world. That such a man as Dr Hook, pro-eminently distinguished for his self-denial and noble sacrifices for the advancement of the best welfare of his spiritual charge, and the good of the Church generally, should be actuated by selfish and ambitious views in concerting and publishing this scheme, is a suspicion which, we think, could only

the misery, the neglect, the shallow make-believe philanthropy, which takes credit for the meagre but showy results of feeble and faint-hearted efforts,-the hollow and worthless nature of that education which is bragged of and twaddled about at Anniversary Meetings."-But our opinion is, that in the enunciation of great principles connected with this scheme,-in his assertion of what constitutes the basis of the obligations of the State and the duty of the Church, Dr. Hock has not been clearly understood perhaps by either party. The Morning Chronicle adduces, with a sort of exultation, this declaration of principles :---

"It is a pure fiction to assert that the State, by any Act of Parliament, has established the Church of England, or any other form of Christianity, to which it is exclusively any other form of Christianity, to which it is exclusively bound to render pecuniary support, or to afford any other support, than such as every class of her Majesty's sub-jects have a right to command. This is proved by the impossibility of producing any Act of Parliament by which this establishment was ordained. The Church has inherited property, together with certain rights, and it has a claim upon protection, precisely similar to the claim for protection which may be urged by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London, who are also invested with certain rights and property handed down to them with certain rights, and property handed down to them from their predecessors. The Church has no more claim for exclusive pecuniary aid from the State, or for any

ral, John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., to Parliament, for the borough of Cornwall. The largeness of his majority on that occasion over an individual born or have momentarily crossed the mind of the honest and tion in which his talents are held, and of the confidence brought up in the town, is a proof of the high estimaable editor of the John Bull, or, in the vexation of a of the people in the integrity of his principles. We momentary disappointment, been suddenly uttered and believe that Mr. Cameron will be found amongst the as soon regretted. On the other hand, journals of opposite principles to those promulgated by the paper just named, have fastened with great delight upon what they regard as a highly liberal theory, and one which promises so well for "all denominations." The *Morning Chronicle*, for imstance, is loud in its praises of Dr. Hook's letter; and while it eulogizes the liberality of his views, con-trasts them favourably with what is termed by that journal "the hard realities of society,—the ignorance; On the other hand, journals of opposite principles his constituents nor the Province at large will ever Dr. J. J. he will adhere to it with unchangeable purpose and

determination. At the same time, it is not to be disguised that, as things now exist, there are great and peculiar difficulties in the straightforward road of honest duty. By the present system, power and patronage are virtually transferred to the irresponsible many; and if these would be retained, it would appear to be antecedently necessary that the humours and caprices of the many should be indulged. If power and place are to be dependent upon obtaining a seat in Parliament, and if the loss of that seat involve the necessary abandon- INSTITUTION ment of office, it is easy to see how great must be the struggle between interest and duty in the desire and effort to secure not merely the sweets of office and patronage, but, as probably may be the case, the very means of subsistence.

A gentleman of good professional standing has been lured, by a natural desire of advancement and the accompanying hope perhaps of doing his country service, to adopt the solicitations of friends in accepting office. to adopt the solicitations of friends in accepting once. The temporary aggrandizement and advantage has, in to the Church in this Diocese from the constant supply this case, to be purchased by the abandonment of his professional practice and its emoluments: these have

## PROPOSED ERECTION OF A CHURCH AT WATERDOWN.

At a Meeting held at Waterdown, on the 1st instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and practicability of building a Church in said village; F. Feilde, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. H. A. Graham appointed Secretary, when the following Resotions were unanimously agreed to :--

Committee appointed.

FRED. FEILDE, Chairman.

HENRY A. GRAHAM, Secretary, Waterdown, August, 1846. [Communicated.]

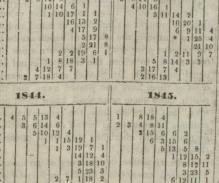
#### Communications.

#### To the Editor of The Church.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to express, in the name of seve-ral of the Clergy present, whose avocations permitted them to witness the greater part of the proceedings, the sincere gratification we experienced from taking part in the Annual Examination of the DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL

The days of examination were Friday, the 14th, Tues-day, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant. What we may call the Board of Examiners, assisting the Professor, consisted of the following Clei men:-The Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Examining Cl rgy lain to the Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rector of St. Catharines; the Rev. A. F. Palmer. A.B., Rector of Guelph; The Rev. Wm. Mc. Murray, A.M., Rector of Ancaster and Dundas; the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope; and the Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary of Colborne and Grafton.

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\* One day in July 83° at 8, A.M. Ibid 82 °

vember

Taking the number of days in the several years up to the freezing point we have as follows :---

> 1831 ..... 113 1832 ..... 1833 ..... 115 1834 ... ...... 106 1836 1837 140 1840 . 101 1841 ..... 1842 ..... 1843 ..... 98 1844 102

1845 The mean of which is 112, being the average number of days of frost at 8, A.M., during the year.

THE MINISTERIAL MAJORITY.—The following is an ana-lysis of the division from which it appears that even if the Peelites and Protectionists had voted sgainst the Government, there would still have been a majority of 12 for the resolutions there would still have been a majority of 12 for the resolutions there would still have been a majority of 12 for the resolutions there would still have been a majority of 12 for the resolutions of Lord John Russell : The majority was, including Tellers, 267-Composed of-

Protectionists ..... 12-267

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Majority for Government..... 

## To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

ace are now homeless and destitute."-Cape Shippings 1 Merc. Gazette.

ENGLISH CHOLERA IN LONDON .- We believe that Asiatic dera—the disease which nineteen persons out of twenty will pose to be descrided by the simple term cholera—does not t in Lordon; and we are confirmed in this opinion by the sion of the Privy Council come to within this week .very one," according to the proverb, "is a fool or a physi-n at forty." Our years, unfortunately, condemn us to abide this alternative; and, as we would not willingly be set down fools, we have adventured so far in medical science as to read w of the elementary and historical books connected with the ing art, and from these we have learned that in very hot timers like the present, this country is always visited by a ase absolutely undistinguishable from Asiatic cholera, a ase characterised by the spasms and even the change of supposed to be peculierly symptomatic of the trightful ilence that afflicted Europe in 1832. This English cholera have no doubt it is which has alarmed the Lord Mayor.

he name of the malady is, however, of little consequence, pt as calling it by its right name may, to a great extent, rm the fears of the timid—for the successful treatment of wo diseases appears to be identical. the first place, it will appear to every one that when such

ses are rife, it must be prudent to observe a regimen not y to disturb the alimentary organs-to eat and drink moy, and of such meats and drinks as experience proves to agree best with the habit of the individual. This is an impor-tant precaution, if for no other reason, for this,—that it will an early convenience, lists of such gentlemen, as they deem arouse to recommend for promotion, or appointment, in order to assure the person who may suffer any derangement that he suffers from some extraneous cause, not from his own irregu-lativ

Here we resign the physician's function; but we are happy in the helief that we resign it to a competent adviser, Dr. Par-kin, who has just published a pamphlet upon the subject, which pamphlet he has been kind enough to forward to our office-De the tight provided in the provided and the particular circumstances. All applications (unless under particular circumstances) in the helief that we resign it to a competent adviser, Dr. Par-kin, who has just published a pamphlet upon the subject, which pamphlet he has been kind enough to forward to our office-the nature of claim, actual rank, and place of residence of the Dr. Parkin's prophylactic treatment is simple -it is such as can alarm no one; and it has to us the recommendation that it can alarm no one; and it has to us the recommendation that it coincides almost precisely with the practice of that able and excellent man, Dr. Macann (unhappily now lost to the world.) who is described as "a saving angel" in the Rev. Mr. Leigh's "History of the Cholera at Bilston," where, it may be remembered, the oholera fell more severely than upon any other town in England. Within a week after Dr. Macann's arrival at in England. Within a week after Dr. Macaun's arrival at Bilston, the deaths diminshed one half, and in a fortnight the disease had disappeared. There is this difference between Dr. Macaun's treatment and that of Dr. Parkins, that the former prescribed an emetic in the first iustance, but this is easily ac-counted for by the consideration that Dr. Macaun had generally to treat patients upon whom the disease had already taken a fast hold, and whose stomache must be relieved from a morbific poison already established, whereas the treatment of Dr. Parkin is entirely prophylactic, it consists altogether in the exhibi-tion of what are technically called "saline draughts." that is draughts which disengage in the stomach a consid erable volume of carbonic gas, and which people are in the habit of mann-ging in every day for coolness and refreshment. These saline draughts can at worst do no harm; but Dr. Parkin and the experience of some friends have convinced us, that by draughts in the perfect antidote the Board of Education in regard to the establishment of the Institution, has been read before the Home District Council, during their Session in the present month. From this docu-ment we publish the following extracts. against cholera, whether English or Asiatic; that is, supposing people have observed a proper regimen; at all events, such treatment can do no harm.—St. James's Chronicle.

## (Correspondence of the London Times.)

Aden, (Arabia,) June 5. THE CHOLERA.—From accounts received from different places it appears certain that the cholera is rapidly spreading through every part of Yemen, accompanied with fearful mortal-ity. From Maculla and other ports to the eastward of Aden Aden, (Arabia,) June 3. the same melancholy accounts have been received. It has resched Mocha, Jidda, Jambo, and almost every other port on the Arabian shore of the Red Sea. I expect to hear by the next steamer of its having reached Suez, and other places in

reason to believe that the cholera appeared, but not in so severe a form (collapse,) as in 1832 and 1833, and that it travelled a form (collapse,) as in 1832 and 1833, and that it travelled by the same route as it is now doing. There is therefore, every reason to fear, that it is rapidly approaching Europe, and that it will soon be observed on the European side of the Mediter-ranean, from which it will, I fear, continue to spread through every state, and most probably cross the English channel. It would be well for the public authorities to adopt early and prompt measures to meet the emergency, should it unfor-tunately occur, to enable the poor to obtain that immediate as-sistance which this horrible disease so urgently requires. The

for exclusive pecuniary aid from the State, or for any pecuniary aid at all, than is possessed by any other of those many corporations with which our country abounds. To call upon Parliament to vote any money for the ex-clusive support of the Church of England, is to call upon

William R. Wood, of Sandwich, Esquire, to be do. of do. for the Western District. Thomas Fortye, of Peterboro', Esquire, to be do. of do. for

the District of Colborne. Samuel Rowlands, of Kingston, Gentleman, to be do. of do-

for the Midland District.

Adjutant General's Office. Montreal, 14th August, 1846. MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Governor-General being about to re-organize the Militia Force of Canada, in accordance with the Act of the 9th Vict. chap 28, officers commanding Regiments

ion in which they are desirous of serving, specifying distinctly the nature of claim, actual rank, and place of residence of the applicant, together with the name and rank of the senior officer

ed to them as accurately as possible, and send it back to this office without delay. In the performance of these necessary duties, commanding

repealed, or from such gentlemen as they, from qualifications or ion, consider best qualified to afford them. By command,

PLOMER YOUNG, Colonel. Adjutant- General.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL - A Circular prepared by the Board of Education in regard to the establishment of this Institution, has been read before the Home District Council,

"The Legislature has granted the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, to procure and furnish buildings for the establishment, and then fifteen hundred pounds per annum, to aid in defraying the current expenses of it. To procure the furniture and ap-paratus of the establishment, independent of the buildings, will require a large portion of the first-named sum; and the experience of other countries, similarly situated to ours, sufficiently shows how much the current expenses of such an establishment must exceed the sum granted to aid in defraying them. Such an aid might, indeed, be sufficient, should the terms of board an aid might, indeed, be sufficient, should the terms of board and tuition be as high as are usually required at public and private schools. But this would, in a great measure, defeat the very object contemplated in establishing a Provincial Nor-mal School, which is to afford as great facilities as possible for training of young candidates for school teaching. Not a few of the most promising of this class of young men are destitute of means, and others of them possess very limited means, for the acquisition of the advantages afforded by the Normal School

" We would, therefore, submit to each District Council the expediency and great advantage of selecting, through Exami-ners appointed by the Council, two or more of the most meritorions and promising young men in each District for the Provincial Normal School. Let the examiners give public notice of a day, on which competitors for the honor and advan-tage of District Council Schoolships in the Provincial Normal School may present themselves for examination, each successful candidate to attend the Normal School during the prescribed tunately occur, to enable the poor to obtain that immediate as-sistance which this horrible disease so urgently requires. The Asiatic cholera is by far the most formidable disease which has hitherto attacked the human race. No rank is free from its attacks. The rich the poor, young and old, all have alike be-come its victims. I believe no quarrantine laws, however wise-ly constructed, or however rigorously carried into effect, can stop or delay its onward march. All human barriers are totally walks. It traverses sea and land in its destructive course. in a Normal School, we refer you to the Superintendent's Report on a system of Elementary instruction for Upper Canada, pages 40 @ 43.

ages 40 @ 43. "On the other hand, the Board of Education will engage to Do the other hand, the Board of Education will engage to

(To be continued.) From our English Files.

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The minority, including Tellers.... And Peelites and Protectionists...

Ministerialists .....

SUGAR DUTIES.