appropriated.

Within the last eighteen mouths the windows (ten in number) of the ancient flint-built Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, near Sittingbourne, have been enriched with painted glass at the sole expense of the Rev. Mr. Musgrave, who is also himself the designer.

and Chapter, with an energy and determination deserving the highest praise, have devoted themselves to the task of restoring the interior to something like its original beauty. This week it is our pleasing duty to notice a are as nothing when contrasted with those great moral posed to the interests of the Church he is pledged to made in the Chapter-house. When in its original state the Chapter-house of Durham was justly described as the finest in the kingdom of the Norman style. It was built by Bishop Rufus, 1133-43, and the only subsequent additions were some buttresses at the east end, a large per-pendicular window above the doorway, formerly full of stained glass and tracery, with stained glass in the east window. Its whole length was 77 feet, width 34 feet 51 inches, and the height at the western arch of the groining 45 feet. The east end was of a semicircular form, and when in its original state, with its fine columnar work when in its original state, with its fine columnar work and beautiful tracery, must have been an object of great interest. In 1799 a new taste displayed itself. It was voted to be too large, and this fine building was doomed to destruction, we are told, for no other purpose we are told than to make "a comfortable room." Accordingly, a man was suspended by tackle above the groining, and knocked out the key stones, when the whole fell and crushed the paved floor, rich with grave-stones and brasses of the belong and priors. After this the eastern pores of the bishops and priors. After this the eastern portion, 40 rect in length, was puned down, and a wan, wish common sash windows, built across the remainder. The western door and windows were then blocked up and a plaster ceiling added. Two doorways (cut through the north wall) and two fireplaces (cut in the wall) completed the improvement, and the then Dean and Chapter obtained what they imagined was comfortable room." Nothing ed what they imagined "a comfortable room." Nothing whatever remains of the east end but three of the carvatides or brackets which carried the ribs of the groining, which are, however, much damaged, having been exposed for several years, and a quantity of the zig-zag rib Even that interesting relic the stone chair, in which all the bishops from Carileph to Barrington had been installed was not thought worthy of being preserved, but was doomed to destruction. From the period of the demolition from 1799 till 1800, nothing was done towards the resto-ration of the Chapter-house. In the latter year, however, the internal portion of the western door was uncovered, as well as portions of the arcade, which had previously been plastered up, and the beautiful stone work which was then brought to view must have amply repaid the Chapter for their trouble. Last week a number of men were set to work to remove the southing and plaster with which the tracery had been covered, and they have succeeded in exposing the original walls and the beautiful interlaced arches of the portion of the Chapter-house which remains. We understand that the plaster ceiling is not yet to be touched. We trust, however, that it will not be permitted long to disgrace this once noble building, and that the Dean and Chapter will not rest until they have restored the entire apartment to its pristine extent and beauty .- Newcastle Journal.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. MOORE,-We have to announce the death of the Rev. James Moore, LL.D., Vicar of the opulent and extensive parish of St. Paneras, which took place on Friday, the 19th inst., at his residence in Gower-st., after holding the fiving for nearly half a century. The demise of the Rev. Rector, who is stated to be in his 82 year, was announced to the parishioners by the tolling of the bells of New St. Paneras, and those of the various district Churches, and as a mark of respect to his memory, all the Churches, on Sunday last, were hung with black cloth. Dr. Moore had been in bad health for some time past, and unable to perform any public religious duties, occasioned, it is believed, from the effects of a paralytic stroke with which he was seized whilst preaching at the New Church, four or five years The nominal value of the living, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, is £1,910, but there are other advantages pertaining to it. It is rumoured that either the venerable Archdeacon Hale, or the Rev. Thomas Dale, both of whom are Canons of St. Paul's, will have the presentation conferred on them.

THE FAMINE IN THE HOLY LAND .- The scarcity and consequent dearness of price of all means of subsistence are daily increasing. On the 29th of Sivan, the anniver- dictory principles, yet at least to promote the rallying ory, who is buried a little way out of town - an anniversary which is celebrated with great solemnity by the residents of the Holy Land—we shall prostrate ourselves on his sepulchre in prayer to the Almighty for forgiv our sins, and the speedy coming of the Messiah.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1846.

First Page.	English Eccles. Intelligence.				
Poetry The Death of Moses.	Fourth Page.				
Church Clavering.	Wanderer by the Sea Shore.				
The Spirit of Denial.	Forest Dreams.				
Extract from Archdeagon Stuart's	Moral Courage of Sir Matthe				

Poetry.—The Death of Moses. Church Clavering. The Spirit of Denial. Extract from Archdeagon Stuart's late Charge.	Fourth Page. Wanderer by the Sea Shore. Forest Dreams. Moral Courage of Sir Matther Hale.			
Tue Lord Breuge or	Toronto has authorized			

7	Гне	LORD	Візнор	OF	Toro	NTO	ha	s autl	horized
the	publ	lication	of the	follo	wing	list	of a	ppoin	tments
for	Cont	irmatio	n, East	of 'I	oront	0:-	1		
E V	-								

Week.		Place.	Hour.
Monday	17	Scarboro', St. Paul's	11, A. M.
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		Do. Christ Churc	
Tuesday	18	Windsor	3, P. M.
Wednesday	19	Windsor	10, A. M.
Thursday	20	Brock East	10, A. M.
THE RESERVE		Brock West	3, P. M.
Saturday	22	Darlington	11, A. M.
Sunday	23	Cavan, St. Paul's	10, A. M.
THE RESERVE		Do. St. John's,	3, P. M.
Monday	24	Emily	11, A. M.
THE PERSON NAMED		Lindsay	
		Fenelon	
Thursday	27	Peterboro'	11, A. M.
Friday	28	Hope (Perrytown) .	2, P. M.
Sunday	30	Cobourg	11, A. M.
		Port Hope	31, P. M.
Monday	31	Grafton	11, A. M.
		Colborne	3, P. M.

Cabinet for the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel,-what- an early opportunity to deprecate the unseemly lanever mingled feelings of satisfaction or disappointment guage employed in that communication, although the regret, and of serious apprehension.

we contemplate the circumstances which immediately ever, been disappointed in this expectation; and we led to the resignation of the late Prime Minister,—the are at a loss to account for the silence of our contemsort of headlong passion and infatuation which created porary in this case, upon any grounds of which the the determination to effect his downfall. If the late right-minded portion of the community are likely to Premier had fairly forfeited the confidence of his sup- admit the validity. We refer to the following very porters, it was but right to let him know it in terms coarse and offensive paragraph contained in that comwhich would be intelligible and effectual; but they munication:were bound at the same time to regard the consequences of his overthrow,-to take into account the prostration of their own strength and influence as a political body. And they should have gone farther than mere considerations of self; they should have weighed other interests than their own in the disruption of their power which was to be anticipated. If they were prepared with the belief that the Whigs, with their avowed principles, are safe depositaries of the government of our great country; if they had come to the conviction that their often enunciated theories of administration were consistent with the preservation of the moral and religious interests of the kingdom, then might they be defensible in breaking up their own party for the sake of effecting the political destruction of Sir Robert

In the present condition of the House of Commons, and the present state of feeling in England, there can be little hope entertained of a strong or permanent spiritual comfort of one single individual." be little hope entertained of a strong or permanent government for some time to come. On the contrary, we must anticipate a formal division and struggle

will be slighted and paralyzed.

the foresight of these national misfortunes will quicken sible for the error and crimes of those who dishonour the real patriotism and the genuine philanthropy, of and disgrace them. wholly abjuring the spirit and the trammels of party. These preliminary considerations are only fair, and Out of the present and prospective evil, this good may they should be duly weighed, in order to relieve the come,—that men will see it to be wise and dutiful to great body of Orangemen,—whose leading design it is and move in one united and invincible phalanx for the law established,-from the imputation of that gross good of their country. If the agriculturist and the inconsistency with their fundamental principles, which manufacturer have their separate interests, they are is implied in the communication from which we have but temporary and partial compared with those great just made an extract. DURHAM CATHEDRAL.-For some time past the Dean national ties and duties which should bind them valuable and important restoration which is being and unalterable obligations which are only to be effect maintain. He speaks of "the Bishop of the Episcotually maintained by a united action. Together they pal Church," in a tone which indicates great ignorance, form but one body: the national pulse is one: and if or great want of courtesy: an "Episcopal Church" the life-conserving circulation is to be limited to a would certainly be an anomaly without a "Bishop" destruction of the whole.

ortance to the ties and the traditionary rules of Party. Γο govern independently of party may at present be im-

ossible; but when men speak of party ties and party ties as something more binding on a Statesman than the service of the crown and country at such a conjunc-ture as that of December last, they have surrendered the fundamental principles of the British Constitution to the mushroom traditions of the last 150 years. We hope thoughts and better principles.

When the foundations of the Constitution are assailed, and the efforts are powerful as well as obvious to mutilate or destroy it, the term Conservative is unquestionably an appropriate one by which to define those who would maintain things as they are, and suffer no inroad upon an order and an organization which is deemed to be too sacred for change. But even this, -and we speak it respectfully, -indicates a defective condition of society: it is a sect-spirit at the best; a descent from the high elevation and the bold tone which the adherents of a settled order of things should maintain. We should consider ourselves, for instance, to be compromising the dignity of Christianity, if, at a time when a considerable number of individuals were sinful and infatuated enough to deny our Lord's divinity, we should choose to have ourselves commonly designated by the name of Trinitarians, and leave it to be suspected that we were not content with the broad and comprehensive name of Christian,-as if that were not enough to imply all that a sound religious belief embodies. We should be glad, then, if there were a more general appreciation of the value of a like comprehensive term in our civil relations,-if the name, for example, of a Briton, or a British subject, was considered to imply all that, as conservators of the Constitution, we intend. We conceive, too, that a great injury, as well as great injustice, is done in speaking of the Church in terms which would indicate its being on any sort of level with the sects that surround it, - when people, for instance, content themselves with speaking of this great and holy institution as the "Episcopal Church," as if episcopacy was not one of its essential attributes, or as if there could be a Church without it. And so, when the conservators of our great political fabric allow themselves to be commonly known by a designation which may better distinguish them from opposing parties in the State, they give importance to the dissentients from their own high constitutional tenets, and lend a sort of sanction to the legitimacy and justness of the spirit of

Perhaps, as we have already said, recent political events may help, if not to the fusion of these contratogether of those who respectively maintain them, more universally and without badges which mark them as distinct or as opponents, under one common standfor forgiveness of ard. And this might the more certainly be accomplished, if questions of mere secular and passing conlowed to be open questions, such as the nation without the trammel of party or the bias of official position, might freely and broadly discuss. The changes of the seasons, not less than our foreign relations, may cause questions like these to present a continually varying aspect; and it is not to be expected that one set of opinions upon points which a war or the weather may essentially change, are to be rigidly upheld as are those which concern the fundamental and immutable principles of the Government and the laws. The narrowing of the circle of cabinet propositions, and the adoption of a freer and more open discussion of questions of fiscal concern and interest, -not moral and not intangible, like the prerogatives of the Crown or the rights of the Church,-would help gradually to do away with this party and sectional feeling, and place the national representatives upon one broad basis, not of selfish effort, but of patriotic energy.

Had Sir Robert Peel dealt with the Corn-Law question upon this principle, and left it to the free course of unbiassed argument and unfettered action, the great secret of its truth or falsity would have been more fairly elicited: the wheels of Government would not have been clogged as they are now, nor the public welfare jeopardized by an experiment to which the national voice cannot be said to have assented.

We were prevented in our last number, by the want of space, from noticing a communication, signed "An ORANGEMAN," in the British Canadian of the 18th instant; and we were the less reluctant to postpone the remarks called for by this very objectionable arti-Our last intelligence from England, or the most cle, from the hope that the conductor of a paper so startling portion of it, the substitution of a Whig respectable as the British Canadian would have taken it may awaken, -is to ourselves a cause of unfeigned number in which it was contained furnished nothing in the shape of an editorial protest against its intem-Nor is our regret by any means diminished, when perate and uncalled for expressions. We have, how-

> "I may as well mention that the Bishop of the Episopal Church, and the Principal of the British Wesleyan Methodists, refused to permit a sermon to be preached to the Orangemen as a body in any of their churches in the city. The objection of the Bishop was grounded on the connection between Church and State, as likely to interfere with the former; or, in other words, that the State had such control over the Church, that he as its Bishop could not accede to their request. The refusal of the head of the British Wesleyans was still more ridiculous. and was given without any reason, save that the Bishol had refused, and he must follow suit and do so likewise I shall not trouble you with the whole of the correspon dence between the worthy heads of these two denomina tions, nor will I say much as to the expressions and feelings of the insulted party; one thing is clear, that neither his Lordship nor the Superintendent seem to understand their duties as Ministers of the Gospel; nor rom their sentiments do they pretend to act or feel as He who would refuse to administer the

We must begin with separating the great body of Orangemen from all sympathy with, or responsibility between the two great rival interests of the kingdom, for, the rash and injurious doings of this anonymous -the agricultural and manufacturing; and the very champion. Our readers must not, for an instant, of those places with which we are best acquainted fact of the nearly equal strength of the conflicting par- suppose that the unchristian sentiments thus enunciaties will only lend vigour and asperity to the contest. ted are, or can be participated in by any considerable displayed by the author affords proof of the utmost During this civil war of opinion, too, we have the most number of the very excellent and very loyal men who, care and attention; more especially as the informacertain grounds for apprehending the loss of national we believe, constitute the great majority of this ancient tion has been obtained mainly during his own travels, confidence and consequently of the national prosperity: association. We mention this, because it is so com- and is the result of personal knowledge and experience.

Previous to the ceremony, Divine service was ce- aggrandizement of party, the interests of the nation society, of which they are unworthy and inconsistent members, because it is not unusual to make the We have, it is true, the glimmering of a hope that very best institutions, even Christianity itself, respon-

The Church.

cast away the designations and the conflicts of party, to uphold the constitution of Church and State as by Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary

The whole style of this letter would make us believe together as one: if the Conservative and the Whig | that its writer, instead of being guided by the great portion only of the great body politic, this partial dis- but the bearing of the expression would seem to indiribution of the vital boon will be the decline and the cate that the "Episcopal Church," so called, was one of the many sects of the day which, from a sort of Speaking of Sir Robert Peel and his recent position, common-place expediency, admitted the contingency an able English journal expresses itself as follows: -- of a Bishop as its head. Or perhaps we are not alto-"Like all other public men, he attached too much im- gether wrong in believing that this individual was unwilling, from the application of his proper title to the Bishop of Toronto, to give offence, in these lax days of liberality, to him who is known by the designation of "the Roman Catholic Bishop" of that city.

But the affirmation of this correspondent of the British Canadian, -- a pseudo-orangeman, we fear, -bears a contradiction upon the very face of it. He be preached to the Orangemen in any of his Churches in the city"; but how could such a refusal have been communicated in face of the fact, that the Cathedral was open for the reception of Orangemen, as of all else, on that day at 11 A.M., and at 3 P.M.; and when there were three other Churches in the city, open twice in the day, at which they could have attended? Is it meant to be said that, if they had availed themselves of any of these services, the officiating clergyman should not have had permission to preach to them; or will it be asserted that, if they had intimated their ntention of being present at any of those services, there should not have been a word addressed to them ppropriate to the occasion?

More than this on Sunday the 12th July could not have been asked or expected; and less than this, we are very sure, would not have been granted. But that a ormal and special service, designed as the conclusion of the show and stir of a public procession, should have been declined, -and we know it would be kindly and courteously declined, -cannot surprise any one who knows what the law, as it stands, has settled apon that point, and how ill it would become the Ministers of the Established Church thus directly to countenance its violation. The law it is true, may be an unfair and vexatious one, but that does not change the duty of obedience, and the obligation of submission, until its obnoxious provisions shall have been legally and constitutionally changed. St. Paul did not hesitate to press upon his converts, the duty to be subject to the principalities and powers and to obey magistrates, although a Nero may have been enperor of Rome, and the governors of provinces extortioners and persecutors. If we are, in God's wise Providerce, made subject to arbitrary or oppressive laws, it is the duty of Christians to feel that this has been permitted on account of their sins and neglects; and although we are allowed to use every constitutional means to have them changed, the surest way to effect their modification or repeal, - for it is all in the hand of God, -is to show the example of a quiet and religious submission.

This view of the case, which every real Orangeman will affirm to be a correct one, will shew how much value is to be placed on the assertion of this their rash and nameless champion, -that "neither his Lordship nor the Superintendent seem to understand their duties as Ministers of the Gospel": and that "from their sentiments they do not pretend to act or feel as Z Christians." Before a writer like this professes to be himself will doubt it.

We cannot, amidst the warmth and uncharitableness which this writer exhibits, help feeling a satisfaction that so much anxiety was manifested on this oc- | casion for a religious service. We accept it as an augury of future improvement, and will hail it as evidence that all who bear the honoured name of Orange. men intend henceforward, to be living examples of their professed regard and attachment to the Church, -that none, henceforward, are to be subject to the imputation of wholly neglecting the practical duties of their faith, but are resolved to manifest a zeal and assiduity in discharging them,-that henceforward, the twelfth of July is not to be the only occasion on which they will be seen to be anxious for the services of the sanctuary; but that the house of God and the solemn duties to which it invites them, will always, on every occasion when its welcome portals are open, find them humble, penitent, and thankful worshippers within its humble, penitent, and thankful worshippers within its but we trust that the stir and excitement which has been indulged in for this alleged spiritual deprivation, is an earnest that, for the time to come, this is to be the rule and practice of ALL.

It gives us much pleasure to promote the circula-

"ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NORTH GATE. - The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto will preach [D.V.] at the above Church, at Morning Service, on Sunday next, the 2nd of August. The choir will be strengthened and

After the sermon a collection will be made to assist in the liquidation of the debt incurred by the Trustees in the enlargement of the sacred edifice.'

the intended appeal will be cordially responded to.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER, a compilation

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

Farrell, Esq., for his donation of part of lot No. 24, in the 4th concession of Dunn, containing one acre, to the Lord Bishop, in trust for the site of a Church. Previously announced, in No. 96, amount.....226 19 Nassageweya—per Rev. George Graham.... 0 5 0 Sandwich—per Rev. Wm. Ritchie..... 2 10 0 Bishop, in trust for the site of a Church.

That the thanks of the Society be given to J. S.
Buchanan, Esq., for his donation of lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and
broken lot No. 11, on Head Street, and 8, 9, 10, 11, and
broken lot No. 12, on Colborne Street, in the village of
Strathroy, containing four acres, to the Lord Bishop, in
trust for the site of a Church and purposes apprurement St. James's Church, Dundas-per Rev. Wm. McMurray
St. John's Church, Mono£1 5 6 St. Mark's do. do. 0 9 6 —per Rev. Geo. Bourne.... trust for the site of a Church and purposes appurtenant St. James's Church, Louth £0 16 3 That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. John Kirby, for his donation to the Lord Bishop of lots No. 9, 12, and 13, in the 9th concession of Belmont, containing 600 acres, in trust, to be leased, sold, or exchanged for the benefit of the resident clergyman, when he shall have been appointed in the said township of Belmont, and 103 Collections...... £236, 15 11 T. W. BIRCHALL, July 30, 1846.

in the mean time to the clergyman residing nearest to the THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, 2nd July, 1846. The Lord Bishop in the chair.

The Minutes of the last three Meetings were brought p and read.

The Treasurer laid on the table a statement of his counts, shewing a balance of £706 8s. 3d.

The receive since the let April have been—

£ s. d. up and read.

"W. H. RIPLEY, B.A., Oxon., Incumbent. "ALEXANDER DIXON, Churchwardens. "July 9th. 1846." 9 9 9 Pino men Tong 245 0040 000400+01 0400 0000000-40 000 9 36 9 8 492 197 100

an instructor upon these high and momentous paints, should himself set the example of a Christian duty, before he presumes to blame others for its neglect. And, perhaps, even he himself may, upon reflection, be convinced that the Bishop of Toronto knows his duty as a Christian as well or better than he can point it out to him: we do not urge this conviction beyond himself, because there is little fear that any besides

tion of the following notice :-

special service performed.

The comparatively recent establishment of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church, exposes it to many of those difficulties which are generally found to attend the exertions of a religious community at its first comencement. These impediments, whilst they continue, must of necessity hinder the Church's complete and efficient operation. A case of this kind seems to possess peculiar claims on the Christian liberality of Churchmen; and it is to be hoped, accordingly, that

prepared for the purpose of furnishing "Statistical and general information respecting all parts of Canada West,"-has made its appearance from our Provincial Press. In acknowledging, with thanks, the receipt of a copy; we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that the practical utility of the work will correspond, in a very great degree, with the large amount of laborious and diligent inquiry which has obviously been bestowed upon it. Our inspection of the statistics has been somewhat cursory; for a searching examination of so copious a collection of particulars, would nsume more time than we can readily spare. The intelligence embodied in the description of the various localities is very full and precise; and the topography seems to be correct. On the whole, the minuteness

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

of the following accounts:-

Land expenses

Richard Cuthbert, Book-binding

Cash disbursements—Stock £0 11 0

Thos. Champion, two months' salary 20 16

Messenger's wages, do. 5 0 0

It was Resolved, on the recommendation of the Land

That the thanks of the Society be given to Andrew P.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Thomas C.

THE CLERGYMAN OF TRINITY CHURCH, TORONTO,

begs to return thanks, through the medium of this paper, in behalf of himself and the congregation, for the very

The following inscription is written on the inside of

"Presented to Trinity Church, Toronto, as an offering

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

Expenses ... 7 6 9

Stations throughout the Diocess, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Dio-

Street, Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop of lot No. 24, in the 9th concession of Enniskillen, lot 32, in the 8th concession of Dawn, and lot 29, in the 5th concession The Church Society's House.

of Amaranth, containing 600 acres, in trust for the general purposes of the Society.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. Z. The Minutes of the last three Meetings were brought

accounts, shewing a balance of £706 8s. 3d.

The receipts since the let April have been Sales in Depository, April 59 15 91

Fund 11 10 0
Bishop's Students' Fund 1 3 7 handsome present of Sacramental Plate, recently made to the Church, consisting of a Flagon, Chalice, and Paten. the Paten:-1 5 0 0 10 0 to Almighty God for the advancement of His service. The payments since the 1st June have been, as per audit 6th May, 1846,—£90 3s. 9d.

67 1027 150 3744 442 -000 800 0H 0 0H 000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 00 00 8- 50 :44 : 44000 \$ 0-0000 4004 8000 0000000

For the Miss Widows and Bishop's Sen Bishop's Sen Septuagesim cial Donation Subscription Farter Baxwo Midland Basterim Midland Basterim Midland Midland Midland Midland

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, LENNOXVILLE. This Seminary, endowed and opened last year by the Corporation of Bishop's College, may be said to have attained a flourishing condition, considering the shortness sons educated at a distance from home, will find it accord already promises to become a powerful auxiliary in advancing the interests of education in the Province.

The Committee, under whose superintendence it is carried on, state that it is their object to place the Institu-

tion on a footing, in some respects, similar to that of the higher class of public schools in England; avoiding, at the onset, the well known defects of the older ones, and introducing the improved methods of teaching and disciestablished. The system of corporal punishment, as being both brutal and unnecssary, together with the unceasing recourse to tasks and confinement, as being equally possive vexatious and unprofitable, and even injurious, are disallowed; and the undue study of the Dead Languages, to the exclusion of those other studies, which, in the present day, are indispensable in the education of the future professional man, merchant, and man of business, is considered unsuitable in a Canadian Public School. At the same time, it is believed that this Seminary possesses, with a proper regard to the wants of the country and especially of the community amongst whom it is more immediately placed, adequate means of cultivating in the minds and habits of its pupils the qualifications looked for in the character of the Christian gentleman and subplace.

Up to the present time, the interior government has been placed under a Head and Second Masters, (the former being one of the Professors of the College) with a primary of the Professors of the College. mer being one of the Professors of the College) with a principles to which I adhered when they were less favourably French and assistant master; and classes, conducted by received. I cannot, indeed, claim the merit either of having proper instructors have been opened for the branches of carried measures of free trade as a Minister, or of having so Drawing and the German language. The school-rooms hitherto used have been apartments fitted up for the purvet what would have been an impracticable attempt into a roose in the building coveried by the purvet. hitherto used have been apartments fitted up for the purpose in the building occupied by the resident scholars; but in consequence of the gradually increasing demand for accommodation, a new and extensive school is now in course of erection, and other enlargements of the present building are in progress, with the view of providing are in progress. course of erection, and other enlargements of the present building are in progress, with the view of providing space for additional sleeping apartments, &c. These improvements, which include superior arrangements for warmth and ventilation, will, it is expected, be completed early in September, while in the meantime the business of the school will be conducted on the plans already adopted.— With regard to the expense of the course of education, the present rate of charges must appear comparatively low in the estimation of all who know the cost of a good education in other seminaries; and it is contemplated, as early as circumstances permit, with the object of meeting the views of parents of narrow income to reduce considerably the scale of expense for resident scholars, published in October last.

From the above brief and general statement it will be and improving prospects of the people of Lower Canada, are interested in witnessing its growth and progress, but that those also, resident in our cities, who wish to see education—efficient and economical education—flourish,

discussions have laid bare the misry, the discontent, and outrages of Ireland; they are too clearly authenticated to be denicd,—too extensive to be treated by any but the most comprehensive measures.

Should you again elect me your member, it will be my duty and the cause of virtue and learning prosper in the country at large, are concerned in the success of an enterprise those whom Her Majesty has been pleased to call to her countending towards the accomplishment of these objects.

The village of Lennoxville, in the vicinity of the thriv-

climate; and as the access to it, at present neither difficult nor expensive, will probably before long be greatly facili-tated by projected improvements in the mode of transit, it may reasonably be expected that some of our city mer-chants and professional men, who may prefer to have their

From our English Files.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS. introducing the improved methods of teaching and disci-pline practised in those which have been more recently established. The system of corporal punishment, as be-me the office of First Lord of the Treasury. My seat in Parliament has therefore become vacant, and is again at your dis-

When you did me the honour to ask me to represent you, I consented to become a candidate, not merely or chiefly because the distinction of representing the City of London was a just object of ambition, but because I wished to obtain for the priniple of commercial freedom the sanction of your approbation. Although I was elected by a very small inspority, and the elections of 1841 were adverse to my hopes, and favourable to the doctrine of protection, every year that has since elapsed has witnessed some relaxation of restriction, and some advance towards the establishment of the principles for which I con-

Finally, we have this year seen Sir Robert Peel propose and carry a measure for a total repeal of the duties upon foreign

You may be assured that I will not desert, in office, the

I trust that the measures of commercial freedom which still remain to be accomplished will not occasion the renewal of angry conflict. The Government of this country ought to beld, with an impartial eye, the various portions of the comnoid, with an impartial eye, the various portions of the com-munity engaged in agriculture, in manufactures, and in com-merce. The feeling that any one of them is treated with injustice provokes ill-will, disturbs legislation, and diverts at-tention from many useful and necessary reforms. Great social improvements are required: public education is lamentably imperfect; the treatment of criminals is a problem yet undecided; the sanatory condition of our towns and villages has been grossly ne lected; the administration of our colonies deinferred, that not only those who are more immediately engaged on the spot in establishing an efficient place of Education in the Townships, adapted to the present wants

Should you again elect me your member, it will be my duty to consider all these important matters in conjunction with

The Standing Committee recommended the payment LORD STANLEY is not one of your vapouring politicians, full of big words and little intentions. We attach, therefore, the more weight to a declaration like the following, coming

from such a man:—
It had been boastingly said (observed his Lordship in his speech upon the Customs' Duties Bill) by the Free-traders, that if once they swept away the monopoly of the laudowners, the latter would soon be their confederates and coadjutors in doing away with all other monopolies and protections. He hoped that experience would faisify that prediction. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the landowners and the agricultural interest generally would not consent so far to stultify the cause in which they had engaged—the cause he begged to tell the House, in which they were still engaged—(hear, hear)—the cause in which they would continue to be engaged—(cheers)—as to say that because they would for a time, at all events, be deprived of protection, they would acquiesce in those principles which they had felt to be so unjust to themselves, and that they would spitefully agree to involve other interests in the same injustice they experienced themselves. (Hear, hear.) He assured the House that he had not abandoned, that he did not abandon, and did not mean to abandon, the principle of protection to the domestic industry of the country—(cheers)—
and he was much mistaken if many years elapsed before they
would find the manufacturing interest of this country sensible
of the mistake they had committed, and desiring for themselves

that protection which they had so earnestly requested might be taken away from others. (Renewed applause.) Wellington, behind the lines of Torres Vedras, sustained himself with a calm confidence in the future, akin to this. Before long, the great problem of the next Parliament will be solved. In that Parliament we shall have, as we had in the present one, the will of the country pronounced, but with this advantage, that the country will protect itself from the trea-chery by which it has been betrayed. There will be no PEEL to bid for traitors, and no traitors in the market, if there were. -John Bull

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL .- Thanks to Sir Robert Inglis, we have escaped, for the present, from one of the measures intended to enthrone Popery in this country. On Wednesday, Mr. Watson's "Catholic Relief Bill," as it was called, was thrown out in committee, upon the motion of the Hon-Baronet, by a majority of forty, in a House consisting of two hundred members. A similar fate, we trust, impends over food Loyalbarash shill in the other House, unless it be strictly confined to the repeal of the obsolete statutes which have long been a dead letter, and, therefore, are only fit to be blotted ou

Among a thousand instances that might be adduced of the still intolerant character of Popery, we will mention one only, which was brought forward by Sir Robert Inglis. Since the appointment of the present Roman Catholic Bishop of the dicese of London, "no Roman Catholic Priest will celebrate a mixed marriage without requiring from the Protestant party a written undertaking that the children of the marriage shall all be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith." This is the religion which we are called upon to favour by legislation, and for the instruction of whose teachers the Maynooth grant was voted!—Ibid.

Composition of the House of Commons .- From the analysis of the division on the Irish Coercion Bill, it appears that 221 Whigs and Reformers voted against that measure; that 16 paired off against it; that 5 voted for it, and that 36 This makes the whole strength of the Liberal party in the present House of Commons 272 votes. From the same analysis it appears that 70 Protectionists voted against the bill; 8 paired off against it; 106 voted for it; and 56 did not vote as all. This gives a total of 240 Protectionist votes. From the same analysis it further appears that 108 Peelites voted in favour of the measure; 1 against it; that 1 was absent; and that 24 paired off against the measure. This gives a total of 136 Prelites. It likewise appears, from this analysis, that the English majority against the second reading of the bill was 56; the Scotch majority 9; and the Irish majority 17; and that the Welsh members gave a majority of 9 in favour of the bill-

IBRAHIM PASHA IN IRELAND .- On Sunday morning his Highness, Iorahim Pasha, arrived in Belfast, from Liverpool, and proceeded immediately to the Royal Hotel, in Donegal place. His Highness was accompanied by a numerous suite. After partaking of some refreshment, his Highness left in company of Sir Jas. Murray, &c., to visit the establishment of Messrs. Richardson, near Lambeg, and returned in the after-Messrs. tricuaruson, hear baurcey, and return moon. In the course of the morning he was waited upon by the Mayor and several of the magistrates, who proffered their services in conducting him over the town, and pointing out to his attention whatever might appear worthy of notice. On Monday morning Ibrahim Pasha, having breakfasted at an early hour, left his hotel, accompanied by his suite, &c., for the purpose of visiting some of the principal manufacturing con-cerns. Amongst others his Highness visited the large foundry and engine making establishment of Messrs. M'Adam, Currell & Co., where he was shown a steam engine of large size in progress for Mehemet Ali, one of a number ordered rome time since from this firm. He seemed pleased with his visit, and drove off, accompanied by the hearty cheers of the surrounding multitude. Ibrahim Pasha next witnessed a review of the 92d Highlanders and a troop of the 17th Lancers. He appeared quite delighted with the novelty of the kilt, which he inspected minutely. He left the barracks about four o'clock, accompanies by Mayor Canada Sir Carrac Parkland and the form panied by Mayor General Sir George Berkeley and staff, pipes, which struck up on the advance of his Highness and suite, were evidently quite a new instrument to the Egyptian Prince. At eight o'clock, his Highness and suite left the Prince. At eight o'clock, his Highness and suite left the Royal Hotel, for the purpose of proceeding to the quay, to embark on board the Royal William, belonging to the city of Dublin Company, for Liverpool—the same vessel by which be had arrived, and of the arrangements of which he had expressed himself in terms of approbation. The Pasha and suite were received on board by Captain Williams; and the steamer, with his Highness's flag on board, set sail at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, amid the loud huzzas of many thousand spectators. THE LATE POPE. THE ELECTION OF A NEW PONTIFF

The Church of Rome is now rendering to the deceased Pope its last offices, which are called the Noven Diali, because they st nine days. The cardinals, formally assembled, exercise last nine days. The cardinals, formally assembled, exercise the sovereign authority, and are making preparations for the great act of the election of a successor to the late Pontiff, who must be one of their body. The diplomatists are admitted to short audiences. Each minister, after the usual compliments, ventures to give his private recommendations, but always in general terms, waiting till his letters of credence are to be enounced, and which must be addressed to the Sacred College, which receives them at the grated wicket of the Conclave. In the evening of the day on which the cardinals enter into the Conclave, they proceed there in procession, chanting the Corclave, they proceed there in procession, chanting the "Veni Creator." During this evening the members of the diplomatic body may enter the Conclave, and even the cells of apartments of the cardinal. At the closing in of the night apartments of the cardinal. At the closing in of the an official walks through the corridors ringing a bell, as the signal of departure, and the Conclave is closed in, not to be re-opened until after the election is consummated. All this pass on the 11th instant, between seven and ten o'clock. The Conclave is guarded by a prince, called Marshal of the Conclave, posted at the outer gates. The first step in the election will be taken on the 12th. All business is suspended during the sitting of the Conclave; even the tribunals suspend their proceedings; and the only authorities that retain their functions are the Camerlingae, the Grand Penitentiary, and the Vicar of Rome. No order can be issued from any other authority without being specially confirmed by the assembled cardinals, which confirmation is transmitted immediately to the Governor of Rome and the Treasurer General. According to the custom which has always been observed, the arrival of the cardinal legates and the foreign cardinals will be waited for before the election is essential. before the election is seriously entered upon. The first may arrive at Rome in time for the second or third day of the Novem Diali, and the others by the 20th day after the death of the Pope; consequently there can be no election before the 20th inst., unless some autoressen event shall occur. To constitute a valid election the candidate must obtain at least two-thirds of the votes minus his own. f the votes, minus his own. If 45 cardinals are assembled he must have 30 votes, and if there be 46 the majority must be 34. If the Conclave be composed of 57 members the election will be completely canonical if one of the candidates has 38 votes, without reckoning his own.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. -The Cape of Good Hope papers reach to the 15th of April. These state that most active pre-parations had been made on the part of the Governor trengthen the position of the frontier; and should the Gaika ribes, the offensive parties, attempt an invasion, the forces as abled would at once be brought into action. Sir P. Mait land appears quite prepared to teach the caffres a lesson of obs dience, and so strong a demonstration has been made, by the arrangement of the army and the equipment of the burghers, that those chiefs who are in communication with the government have already spoken of the general desire to abandon hostilities. The heads of the Gaika tribes themselves are researched as manifesting great disklet to the acceptable. presented as manifesting great dislike to the course pursued by one or two of their younger chiefs in provoking the quarrel.—Sandilla, it is said, is greatly averse to war, and is straining While we have made all this preparation for slaughter, the Caffres have, it seems, remained perfectly passive. The accounts from the interior state that affairs remain quiet, and nothing has yet been done which would indicate on their part a wish for a speedy collision with the troops. They, no doubt, a wish for a speedy collision with the troops. They, no doubted a speedy collision with the troops. They, no doubted a speedy collision with the troops. They not with probably be shortly brought to make terms of peace on conditions less advantageous for themselves, but with greater prospect of security for the settlers. The principal chiefs of the Slambie tribes profess fidelity to their engagements, and as no complaints have been made against them, their support cannot be appreciately reckoned on by the Guika neonless A very old. consistently reckoned on by the Gaika people. A very old chief, named Eno, who lately died, had impressed upon the minds of his sons in his last moment the impolicy of interfering in any attempt made upon the safety or tranquility of the colony. The state of the weather in most of the districts was lony. The state of the weather in most of the districts was favourable to agriculture. Refreshing rains had fallen, and vegetation was in the height of luxuriance.

MODERN PHILANTHROPY .- There is, in truth, an extensive amount of cant afloat just now, both here and elsewhere, on this subject of The People. It is the staple commodity of your newspaper-mongers, and the catchpenny song of the streets. Agitators feed upon it, politicians play upon it, our needy bre-thren of the quill pay outstanding debts with it. It is one of while this internal conflict is pursued, the true sources of public benefit and peace will be overlooked: in the principles of the whole party, or publisher, and is in perfect keeping with its contents.

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