tion towards the completion of the work. The assembly dren-her own lawfully ordained and duly commisafterwards proceeded to open the new school-house, sioned sons! which has been just built for the education of 500 poor. And here is children, and the maintenance of 12 poor orphan girls, and which it is intended, as soon as the necessary license

independent provision for its spiritual instruction, the adult inhabitants having to repair to St. Michael's for divine worship, and the children, too, having to journey the same distance. The highly-respected Vicar of the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum, by endowing a Church at Inskip, contribution of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum, by endowing a Church at Inskip, contributions of the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum, by endowing a Church at Inskip, contributions of the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum, by endowing a Church at Inskip, contributions of the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum, by endowing a Church at Inskip, contributions of the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum, by endowing a Church at Inskip, contributions of the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum, by endowing a Church at Inskip, contributions of the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum, by endowing a Church at Inskip, contributions of the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum, by endowing a Church at Inskip, contributions of the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum, by endowing a Church at Inskip, contributions of the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum by the Rev. John Wesley, in the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum by the Rev. John Wesley, in the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum by the Rev. John Wesley, in the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the desideratum by the Rev. John Wesley, in the parish of St. Michael's at length resolved to supply the length resolved to s buting for this purpose the magnificent sum of £1,000. This generous act has been seconded by the Earl of Derby, who, in answer to the first application, subscribed the sum of £500, besides the grant of a plot of land for the site of the new structure.

IVY ON CHURCHES .- The paper of enquiries to churchas they do, from every portion, and running all over the surface on which it grows, bind everything together that lace-work, that not a single stone can be removed from its position without first tearing away its protecting safeguard." In proof of this, he refers to ruins of our ancient castles and abbeys; "for while in those parts of the structure that have not had the protection all bas gone to mantle everything is comparatively perfect and fresh, and oftentimes the very angles of the sculptured stone are found to be almost as sharp and entire as when first they came from the mason's yard."—Bury Post.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION. - Tuesday, the annual examination of the children educated at the Clergy Orexamination of the children educated at the Clergy Or-phan Institution took place, at the Institution, St. John's Wood, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury the Bishops of London, Durbam, Liehfield, St. David's, St. Asaph, the Rev. Dr. Russell, the Rev. Messrs. Brown, Wharton, Fisk, &c. The examination was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, the Preacher at Gray's Ion, and at its close the Venerable Primate congratulated the Rev. Butler, the master, on the progress the children had made in their respective studies.

The Rev. Wm. Watts, M.A., the minister of Christ Church, St. Giles's, died from a fever a day or two since, having contracted it in the discharge of his ministerial duties amongst the more distressed portion of his parishthat he lived but a few hours after contracting it.

Tuesday's Gazette contains two new orders in Council,

Two schemes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are sanctioned by orders in Council, published in last night's Gazette. The first constitutes a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Liverpool, to be called, "the district of Vauxhall." The second assigns a district to the consecrated Church of the Holy Trinity,

The foundation-stone of a new Church for the district of Two-Mile-Hill, St. George's, Gloucestershire, was laid last week by the Rev. C. H. Johnson, the newly-appointed Incumbent of the same. It is to consist of chancel, na and north aisle, with a tower and spire 124 feet high. cel, nave.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1847.

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A Tale of Horror.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordination in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for Examination at the Rectory, at Cobourg, with the usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

### THE CHURCH AND METHODISM.

The writer of the article in the Christian Guardian, on which we animadverted last week, proceeds to notice certain allusions in the Lord Bishop of Toronto's late Charge, regarding the effect produced by the agitations of Wesley and Whitefield. After quoting what his Lordship says, that the Church at that period was in a state of general deadness, and that these remarkable men "certainly effected a partial reformation both among the clergy and people," the author of the paper in the Guardian speaks as if the credit of this awakening was due to what he is pleased to call " the Methodist Church."

Now, the fallacy of such reasoning consists in overlooking the vitally important fact, that, at the period referred to, Methodism, as a separate body or sect, had no existence whatever. The Reformation or awakening of the Anglican Church was brought about by her own children-by her own regularly ordained ministers. As the Rev. Adam Townley well remarks, in his able Dialogues on Methodism, published in this Journal some five years ago (and which, in our opinion, form one of the very best hand-books on the subject in existence):

"What was early Methodism? Was it not almost entirely composed of pious clergymen and lay members of the Church? Now, that those individuals were in their degree highly useful to the Church, I readily admit; but remember that though they were the founders of what is now a distinct religious sect, they themselves lived and died in the communion of the Church of England. It was, therefore, as Churchmen that they became eminent for piety, and consequently it was as Churchmen that they were from it." made the instruments of so much good to that Church of which they were the legitimate children. Thus though these individuals were afterwards called Methodists, it is evident that in as far as they aided in bringing about the revival of religion which took place in the last century, it was (under the influence of the Holy Spirit) the Church which was the means of its own regeneration, as it was her own clergy, and not the ministers of any dissenting sects, who were the agents therein."

can be more conclusive than this reasoning of Mr. Townley. Indeed the case, so to speak, lies in a nut shell. The Church, while in a state of admitted apathy, was aroused, from her luke-warm trance by the After their mission had been accomplished-after the Church had resumed the faithful exercise of her functions-certain of their admirers, smitten, it is to be feared, with worldly ambition, -and thirsting for the eclat of being the heads and founders of a Churchseparated by degrees from their venerable Mother, and erected, in opposition to her, what they vainly call an altar. Alas! they might as well have imagined the creation of a world as a Church! And now, after the lapse of nearly a century, this self-erected and self-ordained sect, deliberately takes credit for former. the good wrought by such men as Fletcher, and Wesley, and Whitefield, as if these great ones ever beterm than that of MORAL FELONY. No. The tri- "All hail consistency!" umphs of the early Methodists were the triumphs of the Anglican branch of the universal Church of Christ.

"1787, January 2.—I went over to Deptford. After meeting the whole Society, I told them 'If you are recold heart of that paralyzed Church—and it was FACE NO MORE.

And here it may be profitable to refer to the recorded opinions and sentiments of that earnest man, is obtained, to open for Divine service until the conse-cration of the Church, for the completion of which a multiform and antagonistical sects adopting the genesum of £4,500 is still wanted.

The foundation stone of St. Peter's Church, Inskip, was laid on Thursday week by the Rev. W. Hornby, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, and patron of the benefice. Hitherto the township of Inskip has had no a state of far inferior usefulness and zeal to that which now, by the blessing of God, she exhibits.

In a sermon written by the Rev. John Wesley, in thus solemnly and emphatically expresses himself :-"In 1744, all the Methodist preachers had their first Conference; but none of them dreamed that the being called to preach, gave them any right to administer Sacraments; one of our first rules was given to each Ivy on Churches.—The paper of enquiries to church wardens, issued by the archdeacon, always contains the question, "Is there any ivy growing on the walls, &c.?" A rural dean has appealed to the Archdeacon Ormerod, on his primary visitation, to consider before he issues his fat for the removal of this ornament of many of our churches. He contends that, so far from the ivy rendering the structure damp, and so hastening its decay, on the contrary, nothing so effectually keeps the building dry, as may be seen by examining beneath the ivy after rain, when it will be found that the walls are dry, though everything around is deluged with wet. And further, he contends that "its exuberant and web-like roots, issuing as they do, from every portion, and running all over the surface on which it grows, bind everything together that comes within their reach with such a firm and intricate. preacher: 'You are to do part of the work which we apseek the priesthood also; ye knew no man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron. On contain yourselves within your own

Methodists!-such of you at least as are not ambitrumpet-like call? Can you—dare you—despise the almost dying words of your venerated Wesley?

Again, in his Fifty-fourth Sermon, which haply few modern Methodists have seen, as it is seldom or never now reprinted, (doubtless for cogent if not good reasons), Mr. Wesley, speaking of Methodism, observes:

"It may throw considerable light upon the nature of this work, to mention one circumstance more, attending the present revival of religion, which I apprehend is quite the present revival of religion, which I apprehend is quite peculiar to it. I do not remember to have either seen, heard, or read of any thing parallel. It cannot be denied that there have been several revivals of religion in England since the Reformation. But the generality of the English nation were little profited thereby: because they that were the subjects of these revivals, preachers as well as people, soon separated from the Established Church, and formed themselves into a distinct sect. So did the Presbytonian first afterwards the Indopendents the Anabarusts. terians first, afterwards the Independents, the Anabaptists, and the Quakers. And, after this was done, they did scarce any good, except to their own little body. Bur IT IS NOT SO IN THE PRESENT REVIVAL OF RELIGION.
The Methodists (so termed) know their calling. They The first authorises a loan of £1,669, for improving the Earnon, determined to continue in the Church. Since episcopal house of residence of the see of Oxford; the second assigns a district, to be called "The Chapelry District of Nutley" to the consecrated Church of St. James, in the parish of Maresfield, Sussex. separation, both in the last and present century. They have spent several days in a general Conference upon this the dergy or laity use them well or ill, by the grace of God, to endure all things, to hold on their even course, and to continue in the Church, maugre men or devils, unless God permits them to be thrust out. We do not, will not, form any separate sect, but from PRINCIPLE remain, what we always have been, true members of the Church of

Honest, consistent, prayerful Methodists, we pause to inquire, what do you say to this? Does the trumpet here give a wavering or an uncertain sound? Can you, without making yourselves a scorn and a hissing to Christendom, aye, even to the straightforward Infidel and Heathen, continue to shelter yourselves under the name of WESLEY, while, by forming a "separate sect," you contemptuously tread under foot the PRIN-CIPLE which he prized so highly?

in this Province at least you are taught to believe that such was the case. But what is the TRUTH?

printed at Dublin, by R. Napper, in 1809, and bearing on the title-page that it is "sold at the Methodist Preaching Houses in Town or Country." We are thus particular in quoting this modest intimation, furnishing, as it does, a striking contrast to the assumption in these latter days of the high-sounding title, "Methodist Church." Now what do we read in this graphic diary, under date 9th January, 1783?

"I preached at St. Thomas's Church in the afternoon and at St. Swithin's in the evening: the tide is now turned so that I have more invitations to preach in Churches than . can accept of.

And the last event recorded in his Journal is, that he preached in Spitalfield's Church in the morning, and in St. Paul's, Shadwell, in the afternoon of Sunday, the 24th October, 1790. Was this casting out? In the name of common decency, let us no more hear repeated this most imbecile and unprincipled fabrica-

of every Methodist through the length and breadth of the Rev. Vice-President of King's College, and others the land, and that by all it was perused with thought- both Clergy and Laity. The result of the different ful and unsectarian attention. It would then be seen (to quote the words of Modern Methodism, a valuable tract published by Burns, London, 1844,) "that to the day of his death, his opinions, [in regard to the lence of the system which Mrs. Coates is pursuing. Church] never changed; and that in proportion as he drew nearer to the grave, his attachment to the Church, and determination never to quit her communion, waxed stronger and stronger." Though at the risk of swelling this article to a greater extent than originally contemplated, we cannot resist giving a few quotations, in chronological order, of this averment :-

"1755, April 30 .- We began reading together 'A Gentleman's reasons for his Dissent from the Church of Eng-

"1756, July 25th .- At eleven I went to Church, to the surprise of many, and heard a lively, useful sermon.—
After dinner one of our brethren asked 'If I was ready to go to the meeting?' I told him-'I never go to a meeting.' He seemed as much astonished as the old Scot at Newcastle, who left us, 'because we were mere Church of England men.' WE ARE so!'

"1759, May 3rd.—I received much comfort at the old To an honest, candid, truth-seeking mind, nothing an be more conclusive than this reasoning of Mr.

Church in the morning, and at St. Thomas's in the afternoon. It was as if both the sermons had been made for me. I pity those who can find no good at Church! But TUAL BAR TO THE GRACE OF GOD."

siderably injured, but remain standing. Everything upon "1761, June 9th.—We had a long stage from hence to the inner portion was consumed." thy, was aroused, from her luke-warm trance by the energy and pious zeal of certain of her own children. Swaldale, where I found an earnest, loving, simple people; whom I likewise exhorted not to leave the Church, THOUGH THEY HAD NOT THE BEST OF MINISTERS." "1766, August 4th .- I see clearer and clearer none will

keep to us, unless they keep to the Church. PARATE FROM THE CHURCH WILL SEPARATE FROM THE Query .- How many Methodists there can now be

"1772, May 10th.- I attended the Church of England Prayer Books-gave us great pleasure. service in the morning, and that of the Kirk (Presbyterian) in the afternoon. Truly 'no man having drank old wine, straightway desireth new.' How dull and dry the latter appeared to me, who had been accustomed to the

It will here be remembered, that in the Presbyterian Establishment of Scotland there are no forms of gation of the Provincial Parliament. The University longed to their schismatic body, or ever would have prayer; the devotions are all extempore. How little question, of course, will be postponed to the next countenanced their present position! Never did we edification then could Mr. Wesley derive, if he entered Session. meet with such a glaring case of demanding credit on one of the modern Methodist Churches, over whose false pretences. We can characterise it by no milder gateway, perchance, his name is ostentatiously painted.

The spark of spirituality, we grant, was feeble and low solved, you may have your service in Church hours; indeed-but then it was glimmering in a corner of the BUT REMEMBER FROM THAT TIME, YOU WILL SEE MY

fanned into a glow, and from a glow into a bright and Speaking of the last Conference he ever attended generous flame by the breath of her own dutiful chil- in England, July, 1789, he says-

"The conference began: about a hundred preachers were present, and never was our Master more eminently present with us. The case of separation from the Church was largely considered, AND WE ALL WERE UNANIMOUS

One question only remains to be answered. Did the solemnities of a dying-bed work any change upon Christ our Lord, for ever and ever!"

Whence came it, then, that the nominal followers of this great man so sadly departed from his opinions and views, and to this day act so doggedly in opposition to his last solemn injunction? The only theory which can be adduced in reply, is that contained in the Lord Bishop of Toronto's late Charge, "They were made the severe chastisers of the Church, for her supineness and neglect of her high functions, by extending division, despising authority, vitiating the faith, and throwing back the hope of union among Protestants, which can only be obtained by blending with spirituality of heart, due submission to discipline and order." Yes! the Church is now sadly reaping the bitter fruit of the may profit by the sharp and sore lesson! And now, will our Methodist friends suffer us to

address them for a moment, in the language of heartfelt sincerity and love. You have seen what were the feelings of the man whose name you assume, in reference to the Anglican Church, at a time when her spiritual graces were, comparatively speaking, at a low ebb. Do you—as before God—doubt that if John Wesley were now upon earth, and beheld the vitality which remples which are continually springing up in the Method Country the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country that the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country that the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country that the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country that the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country that the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country that the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Method Country that the Bishopping which are continually springing up in the Bishopping which are continually spri spiritual graces were, comparatively speaking, at a low the Mother Country,-the Bishopries which she is yearly founding in the wildest quarters of the globe, and endowing from the free-will offerings of her children,-do you doubt that he would rejoice with exceeding great joy, and that more earnestly, more intensely than ever, he would exhort all who held his name in reverence to cling, and cleave to, that regenerated and vivified Church? It is not to be questioned for a moment! Oh, then, as you love the name of Wesley, return back to the fold, from which (only for a season we trust) you have wandered. Come home all of you! and who can calculate the blessed effects of your exodus from the cold churlish land of schism. Such a return may be the first step to the union of all who name the name of Christ over the wide world .-It may go far to realize the glorious and extatic picture of "ONE SHEPHERD, ONE SHEEP-FOLD."

THE EMIGRANT FEVER IN TORONTO.

We are extremely sorry to observe that the excessive apprehensions which exist in some quarters about the future prevalence of this disorder, have given rise to some groundless and distressing rumours. It is to be presumed that the reports to which we allude could have proceeded only from persons whose minds are prepared by fear to magnify to the greatest degree the been informed, for example, by letter, that it was reported in some places westward of Toronto that one of our City Clergy has been added to the victims of the epidemic. The Clergyman of whom this was said is still preserved, we are happy to state, in health and strength for the diligent discharge of his pastoral duties; and although another of the Parochial Clergy here—the Rev. Henry Scadding—is now disabled, only for a time we hope, from the prosecution of his duties at the College and from his Ministerial labours, the sickness with which he has been visited has not assumed a serious or threatening aspect. Attendance at the Emigrant Hospital was, probably, the proximate cause of his illness, but it does not appear certain that the fever which he has contracted is the same with that malignant disorder by which large school. You may urge, when thus driven into a corner, numbers of the Emigrants have been attacked. This numbers of the Emigrants have been attacked. This is scarcely expedient yet to leave education entirely to woluntary efforts, I would continue to the District Countaining (Thursday), Mr. Scadding is said to be in a secondance with the principle already stated, that it is scarcely expedient yet to leave education entirely to woluntary efforts, I would continue to the District Countaining (Thursday), Mr. Scadding is said to be in a secondance with the principle already stated, that it is scarcely expedient yet to leave education entirely to woluntary efforts, I would continue to the District Countaining (Thursday). weakly condition; but we have not heard any alarm expressed in regard to his situation.

It is the opinion of the Medical Peofession and the violence of the Fever amongst the Emigrants themselves now in the Hospital, -and, as a consequence we suppose, the power of the contagion, -is greatly

From the usual Programme we perceive that the Annual Public Examination of UPPER CANADA COL-LEGE will commence on Tuesday next, the 3rd of August, and close on Wednesday the 11th. The proceedings of this interesting occasion are too well known to need any special recommendation on our part; it will be sufficient merely to draw the attention of our readers to the notification which we have

The Examination of the well-managed School for Young Ladies in this City, under the tuition and charge of Mrs. Coates, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The occasion was honoured with Would that John Wesley's Journal was in the hands | the presence of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto. exercises evinced on the part of the Pupils a very satisfactory advancement in secular and religious knowledge, and afforded fair proof of the practical excel-

> DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ROCHESTER.

To our afflicted fellow-churchmen, and more especially to the estimable Rector of St. Paul's Church in Rochester, we beg to express the deep regret which we have felt from reading the following article of intelligence in the Rochester Advertiser.

"It becomes our painful duty to announce the destruc tion of St. Paul's, or Grace Church, by fire. Sunday morning about two o'clock, the flames were discovered suing from the belfry just above the roof of the building. nd in a few minutes so strong was the current of air, that the entire steeple was enveloped in flames. The fire spread with great rapidity to other portions, and the whole interior was in a blaze in an incredibly short space of time. The fire department were promptly on the ground, but it as found impossible to save anything but the surround-

ng buildings. The library of the church, we understand, ad been removed, but the books in the body of the build-The splendid organ of the Society, as also the massive bell, were both destroyed, the latter having been mel

The cost of the two was something like 2000 dollars. The

outer walls of the church, which are of cut stone, are con-

The late importations of books by the Church Society, which are now exhibited for sale in the Depository, form probably one of the most varied and valuable collections that the Society has ever had on hand. Our first sight of this beautiful and extensive

assortment-comprising some of the most approved

## PARLIAMENT.

The Montreal Courier of Tuesday, the 27th inst. contains the following paragraph respecting the Proro-"It is confidently expected that Parliament will be prorogued

" Since writing the above, a letter has been read in the House of Assembly, from the Civil Secretary, stating that it was the intention of the Governor General to prorogue Parliament at 4 P.M., on the day we have already mentioned, if the state of public business should allow."

We have received to-day a Communication by Telegraph from Cobourg. The line is now in active operation as far as Kingston.

#### Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church , and to apprize our readers that we are no as of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

#### (For The Church.) EDUCATION.

The principle which the Imperial Government has adopted respecting National Education is wise and equita-ble, and well worth the consideration of our Canadian Legislature. It is an acknowledgment of the necessity of religion being made a chief element in education, and it is an admission of the utter impracticability of devising one plan of religious and secular instruction, so as to

meet the views of the several parties into which the Christian Community of England is unhappily divided. The Home Government has conceded the question, that every denomination should be at liberty to educate their shildren in their own tenets; and it has done more—it has offered to assist all in doing so, in the proportion in which they exert themselves; but with this most important and salutary proviso, that in every school receiving government assistance religious instruction shall be given. A government desirons of upholding Christianity among its subjects, could scarcely have done less; and it is doubtful whether under all existing insurances at the government. whether, under all existing circumstances, the government of Great Britain could have done more,

With some modification, the principle might be adopted the Church is now sadly reaping the bitter fruit of the tares which she formerly sowed. God grant that she here. At home we see the several religious bodies making St. John's Church, Sandwich, per Rev. Wm. great exertions for the education of the rising generation, the Church, of course, taking by far the lead, as acknowledged even by her opponents; but it must probably be some time before the religious bodies in this Province will be in circumstances to do this as effectually as it is being done in England, so that the matter of education cannot yet be left entirely to the voluntary exertions of the com-munity; and it therefore still remains a question in what

whereas in its present form the bill provides that no religious instruction shall be given if objected to by the parents of any pupil, I would propose that no pupil shall be educated at any school partaking of government aid without receiving religious instruction. There is no occasion to affect so much toucherses towards (it or relicion). sion to affect so much tenderness towards "no-religion eople. We are not called upon to devise educational lans for Jews, Turks, or Infidels. We expect our government to legislate for us as for a Christian community. This entire change in the character of the Act would be effected by substituting for the 31st section words to the following effect: "That in any model or common school receiving a share of the Provincial School Fund, every child shall be required to read the Scriptures and receive eligious instruction, and to join in the exercises of devo-

The next alteration I would propose is, to expunge the exclusive permission given to members of the Church of exclusive permission given to members of the Church of Rome, to have separate schools and receive government aid; which is a piece of partiality to that Church, and injustice to the Church of England, and to every other eligious body that comes under the classification of "Pro-stant." The privilege should be extended to every Christian denomination on the following conditions: That the school be placed under government inspection; that religious instruction be given to all the scholars without exception; that the school be attended by a certain num-ber of scholars, and that the school-house and furniture

be sufficient and in good repair.

With respect to common schools, attended by children of different denominations, the inhabitants of the school section may be trusted to settle the question of religious prepared by fear to magnify to the greatest degree the instruction among themselves; they must either make evil under which we are now labouring. We have some amicable arrangement for that purpose, or have separate schools. Indeed, in all the common schools with which I am acquainted, they have practically come to a mutual understanding on the subject. A good system of inspection is of much importance; in fact the District Superintendents seem to be the most valuable officers under the Act; they should be well qualified men, and sufficiently remunerated to be able to give themselves solely to the business. It would be well if their visits of anspection could be twice a year, instead of only annually as the Act at present requires. The Trustees or Managers of each school might be notified of the Inspector's visit, and in the religious examination of the scholars the clergy of the neighbourhood should be requested to assist; if the school be in connexion with any particular religious body, the minister of that body should be required to certify that the religious education of the children is proceeding satisfactorily; or if not so connected, then the Trustees should thus be entirely left to those locally interested in the

> tils the power given by section 8, to levy a general tax equal in amount to the district share of the provincial taxe from them the power to levy any urther sums upon particular townships or school divisi s by section 10. The erection and repairs of school ouses, &c. might be left to the localities where they are as by section 10. equired: for it would be sufficient stimulus to the inhaitants of any neighbourhood to do this of their own accord, when they perceive that they must pay the district education tax whether they establish a school or not; and it would also act as a check to the erection of school houses unnecessarily, when it is known that without a certain attendance of scholars no assistance from the general school fund will be obtained.

The arrangement of school sections might rest with the inhabitants of the neighbourhood where a school is required, and the District Superintendent; at present it rests with the District Council. They meet, however, at such long intervals, and have so much general business to get through, that they cannot enter carefully into the local details of school sections. They have generally, I think, found it expedient to authorize the establishment of a school, and the laying off a corresponding section, wherever assurance is given of the immediate erection of a school house, and of there being a sufficient number of children. Much delay and inconvenience arises from this power being placed only in the District Council; whereas the District Superintendent can be readily com-municated with, and must be personally acquainted with the situation of all the existing school houses, and other local circumstances. But indeed the necessity for special school limits would cease, when the principle of taxing individual sections for the support of schools is given up,

as proposed above.
It is suggested, also, that the title of school houses and land and premises appurtenant thereto, should remain with the local trustees, instead of being vested in the Dis-trict Councils according to section 10. I would expunge section 23, which imposes a fine of five pounds upon any person refusing to act as a trustee; and also, all that

relates to visitors of common schools.

In the central management of the system some improvement might be made. The authority and responsibility attached to the office of Superintendent, is too much to be possessed by one individual, and some idea of this seems to have actuated the legislature, when they appointed a Board of Education to co-operate with him. I would at once merge the office of Superintendent in the Board of Education, and pay them, with a good sufficient clerk. At present too much is required of them to be done by any set of men without remaneration; they must meet at the call of the Superintendent whenever he requires them, and are "subject to all lawful orders directions in the exercise of their duties, which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor;" and also, by clause 3 of section 3, their counsel and advice may be entirely dispensed with by the Superintendent; so that

they may receive as little respect as pay.

The specified duties also of the Superintendent seem hardly equivalent to the salary of the office. The apportionment of the government grant among the districts and townships, according to the ratio of population as shewn by the latest census, and the furnishing a Report to the Governor, are specific annual duties. The issuing a pamphlet of forms and regulations is not an annual task. The general superintendence of the Normal School, whenever one is established, certainly belongs to the office, but beyond these, the other directions in section 2 are too Superintendent may do much, or he may do very little. H. C. C.

### To the Editor of The Churck.

Rev. Sir,—Your paper of the 9th inst., containing the Rev. Dr. Ryerson's contradiction of certain alleged misworks, with a supply of handsomely bound Bibles and statements in my Letter on Education, only reached me on the evening of the 17th.

If Dr. Ryerson would take the trouble to re-peruse that letter, I think he would find it difficult to point out any

sentence in which it is either insinuated or assumed that he was the author of the articles alluded to. I am perfectly willing to do Dr. Ryerson the justice to say, that I never supposed they proceeded from his pen. It is not surprising that he is anxious to disclaim their authorship, or that he should begin to feel ashamed of

such advocacy as that of the "Colonist." If the Government appoints a Superintendent, with certain hundreds per annum, and thinks proper to despatch him upon an educational tour, instead of employing him home, his tour is certainly prosecuted at the

public cost. If it was at his own, I will readily acknowedge that I was mistaken. As to my having mis-represented Dr. Ryerson's sentients, there is no reference to his sentiments in my Letter, except the allusion to the School Act being described in his Book of Regulations as a religious Act, and as having Christianity for its basis,—an idea which I must confess my utter inability to comprehend.

My Letter does not contain the slightest imputation gainst the Superintendent, as having evinced, in the course of his official duties, hostility towards our Church. Although the name of Dr. Egerton Ryerson is somewhat associated in my mind with the tone and language of the "Christian Guardian," it will be gratifying to learn that his views respecting the Anglo-Canadian Branch of the Catholic Church are of a more amiable nature than for-

July 19th.

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Missionaries:-

Previously announced, in No. 37, amount, 130 1 7 Ritchie.... St. Peter's Church, Brockville, per Rev. E. Denroche... St. George's Church, Guelph, per Rev. A. Palmer..... Emily, per Rev. Robert Harding.... —per Churchwardens
Christ's Church, Bytown, per Churchwardens
Christ's Church, Hamilton, per do.
Woodburne Church, Binbrook ...£0 12 6
Stoney Creek
Corner of Glandford and Barton. 0 1 103 -per Rev. J. S. Alexander ........... St. John's Church, Port Hope...£3 4

St. Paul's Church, Perrytown ... 0 6
—per Rev. Jon. Shortt ..... 53 Collections..... ...£169 7 71 T. W. BIRCHALL, 29th July, 1847.

#### From our English Files.

THE QUEEN v. RAMSEY. (From the John Bull.)

Westminster Hall has this week presented another illustra tion of the legal doctrine, that duty to a client supersedes every other duty—that an advocate is bound, in his forensic capacity to do that, which in his private capacity, would cover him with gnominy and contempt. We have never been able to compreposition, a man can be required to violate his own self-respect. by endeavouring to oppress the innocent and protect the guilty.

The case to which we are referring is that of the "Queen to Ramsey," in which a Clergyman was accused of the most usly immoral conduct towards a married woman. Suffice it for our present purpose to state, that the accuser (the married woman in question) was proved, by a host of witnesses, to have led a most dissolute course of life, and to be wholly unworthy of credit; and that the accused was proved, also by a host of witnesses, of the highest station in society, to be a person not merely of irreproachable character, but upon whose name, until this charge was trumped up, no whisper of calumny had ever breathed. The trial lasted two days—the speech of Sir F. breathed. The trial lasted two days—the speech of Sir F. Thesiger, who was retained for the defendant, elicited "tremendous applause" from the auditory, (this was before one tittle of Inesiger, who was retained for the defendant, elicited "tremendous applause" from the auditory, (this was before one tittle of evidence had been heard, except for the plaintiff)—and the Jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The security is have occurred in the town of Mulhouse, turned avoid with supplies was that order and tranquillity must be preserved in the capital at any price. With the aid of troops the disturbance were quelled.

earthly power should have induced him to undertake it? Were his lips closed by the knowledge he now possessed, that it was impossible to offer a word of vindication? Not so. Mr. Serjeant Shee had his brief before him, and his fee in his pocket. The two were the spectacles through which he looked at the whole thing. He stood alone in his convictions. The Bench, the Jury, the bar, the persons who thronged the Court, had their experiences. He had his convictions at the his convictions at the history of the head of the backward wheat, which might have been injured by heat."

PRUSSIA. factorily; or if not so connected, then the Trustees should certify to that effect. The question of religion would thus be entirely left to those locally interested in the Trustees should their convictions. He had his. Of course, he utterly disbelieved everything, except what his own witnesses had spoken. The witnesses for the defence must have been, in his estimation, chool.

In accordance with the principle already stated, that it their testimony—he could not have resisted the weight of their testimony—he could not, as he did, utter what follows:—

defendant belonged, men of irreproachable character—men who will have called witnesses as numerous as had been called by this Rev. defendant, had been afterwards absolutely and satis ctorily convicted of the most abominable crimes. Evidence of that description was nothing worth. The plain truth was, of that description was nothing worth. The plain truth was, that men addicted to such misconduct, particularly in that station of life, were wary and watchful, and vigilant to select occasions for the gratification of their passions. They were the men who put on a sanctified appearance before their congregation; they assumed not only the appearance of an incapabilit o commit enormous wickedness, but to be guilty of the slighte deviation from the path of rectitude. It was only by some un fortunate accident that the real character was brought out, that people were amazed, and held up their hands in astonishment That a man seen every day in the pulpit reading the word of God—that that man, just before he entered upon the performance of his sacred duties, had been guilty of indecency with a woman in the Church, was impossible. Of course, the witnesses who had been called had never heard of anything wrong, but the parsons were the last persons in the world who would know it. How could the Bishop [the Bishop of London was one of the defendant's witnesses to character know anything more of the private character of the Rev. defendant than the Lord Chancelor knew of his (Serjeant Shee's)? Would they expect the defendant to be guilty of indecent or immoral conversation at the table of his Lordship the Bishop?"

Mr. Serjeant Shee is-as he told some Marylebone electo the other day—a Roman Catholic. This, possibly, may make him a little credulous with respect to the character of Protestant Clergymen. But in what a spirit the above remarks are con ceived; and in what a marvellous frame of mind as to the power of discerning truth and justice were the following conceived

"The learned Serjeant then proceeded to comment upon all the evidence that had been adduced on behalf of the defendant. and contended that the evidence given by the prosecutrix remain unshahen!! It was well for those who came to be witness the other, to cry down the character of that poor we he knew he was addressing men who would not be led away by anything but absolute proof. In speaking of the energy occasionally displayed by the prosecutrix in her cross-examination, the learned Counsel observed that the man who said that a woman was not virtuous because she was energetic, deserved not to be blessed with virtuous woman's love. He implored them to do justice, and if they felt that the evidence demanded it, he ored them, for their own interests, for the interests of all to make an example of this defendant to mankind!!

We end as we began. We cannot, and we hope we never shall, recognise the doctrine that, because a man holds a brief and receives a fee, it is his duty to oppress innocence, protect

### THE TRIAL AND THE VERDICT.

We congratulate the Rev. Septimus Ramsay on his having passed through a horrible ordered wascathed, and with honour to himself. He had fearful odds against which to contend; but the righteousness of his case annihilated them all. Not the least of them was the speech of Mr. Serjeant Shee, the whole of which we heard, and of the spirit of which no report can present anything like a faithful transcript. We were at a loss, for of which we heard, and of the spirit of which no report can present anything like a faithful transcript. We were at a loss, for some time, to understand the cause of the bitter energy with which the learned Serjeant assailed the defendant, after the plaintiff's evidence had so miserably failed. Indeed, we are not yet able to comprehend it. It would not be supported to the city—the daily and unavoidable results to fall ange portion of the city—the daily and unavoidable results to fall ange portion of the city—the daily and unavoidable results. The comparison of the city—the daily and unavoidable results to fall ange portion of the city—the daily and unavoidable results to repeat the city—the daily and unavoidable results to fall ange portion of the city—the daily and unavoidable results to fall ange portion of the city—the daily and unavoidable results to results a large, and is exciting results and apprehension in the community; and praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause measures to the city—the daily and unavoidable results and the care of the city—the daily and unavoidable results and the care of the city—the daily and unavoidable results and the city—the city—the daily and unavoidable results and the city—the daily and unavoidable results and the city—the daily and unavoidable results and the city—the city—the daily and unavoidable results and the city—the city not yet able to comprehend it. It could not be, as we suppose, because Serjeant Shee, as a Papist, felt any peculiar delight in smiting a clergyman of the Church of England. He certainly did his best for his very respectable client, who probably will not suffer so severely from an adverse verdict as her counsel declared she would. We shall not be surprised to hear of her singing in other choirs than those of the Church of England; not that we can say much in favour of the latter-on the contrary, we shall, next week, probably have much to say against them. - Church and State Gazette.

OXFORD .- Mr. Cardwell has retired from the approaching election contest.

LONDON .- "I aspire to the honour of being again your Member." Thus laconically Lord John has at last announced himself and his intentions to the electors of London, who are referred, for any further information they may require, to his daily speeches in the House of Commons. It would not be easy to match this haughty intimation to his constituents that

There are now, however, seven candidates in the field: his Lordship, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Pattison, Baron Rothschild, Sir George Larpent, Alderman Johnson, and Mr. Payne, the City Coroner, who will have to hold an inquest on three of the num ber, one of whom will certainly be himself; and we have a presentiment that the Baron and the Baronet will be the other two. - John Bull. The appearance of Baron Rothschild (a Jew) in the field,

is made the subject of just censure in the John Bull. The following paragraph places the matter in its true light, "Supposing Baron Rothschild to be so unfortunate as to be elected by the City of London, what happens? At the very threshold of the House of Commons he is met by an oath which it is impossible for him to accept. He cannot swear to do his he is either a Christian or a hypocrite."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. James Aspinall, a member of the Corporation of Liverol, died suddenly in Vauxhall Gardens. One of the arches on the North Kent Railway. passing over Great Russell-street, Bermondsey, gave way, on Fiday, and killed three persons that were passing under at the time.

It is said that Her Majesty intends honouring the Duke of Devonshire with a visit, at his villa, near Chiswick, during the present month.

present month. It is estimated that the accident at Wolverton will involve the London and Northern Western Company in an expense of between 30,000 and 40,0007.

The insurance offices will have to pay 47,000%, the amount of policies effected on the life of Mr. O'Connell.

The Observer states that Parliament will be dissolved about the 16th of July.

The woman Cleveland, and her paramour, were tried of Monday, for causing the death of the new-born infant of the former, but were acquitted.

The premises of Messrs. Layton, bookbinders, in Angel.

Court, Strand, together with some other houses, were destroyed

or very seriously injured, by fire.

The British and Foreign Institute has been dissolved for lack of support, and for non-payment of subscriptions in The Queen has conferred a pension of 100% upon the chil-

dren of the late Thomas Hood.

The intelligence with respect to the potato crop still continues doubtful; but, on the whole, the prospects are rather better, both in Ireland and this country.

Several skeletons of fossil animals of enormous dimensions have been found in the neighbourhood of Odessa.

ITALY. Letters from Rome of the 18th ult., bring an account of the festivities which took place on the previous day, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Pope's elevation to the Pontificial see. The entire population of Rome and deputations from the neighbouring towns assembled in the morning at the Campo Vaccino, the ancient forum. The inhabitants of each ward and town had a separate horse. po Vaccino, the ancient forum. The inhabitants of each wan and town had a separate banner. From thence that mass of people proceeded to the capital, where they were joined by the students of the university and the civic guards, bearing the colours offered to the latter by the inhabitants of Bologna. The procession then moved towards the Quirinat, singing patriotic hymns, and crying, "Long live Pius IX.! Vivat Italy!" Cicernacchio, the chief of the Transteverines, marched at the head of the cortége, bearing a large flag. The Pope appeared at the balcony of the Palace, and bestowed his benediction on the crowd. In the evening the city was illuminated.

LIBERALITY OF THE PRESENT POPE—We read in the

at the balcony of the Falace, and bestowed his benediction the crowd. In the evening the city was illuminated.

Liberality of the Present Pope.—We read in the Mondo Illustrato of Rome:—"A wealthy nobleman desired to constitute one of his two sons his universal legatee, on condition that he would make a sacrifice of part of his property to the Church. The two sons, knowing that their father was very eccentric, determined, whatever will he might make, to divide his fortune between them. Irritated at this, their father made a secret will, by which he left a very small sum indeed to his two sons, and the bulk of his property to the priest who should happen to say the first mass in the church in which the funeral ceremony was to take place. This will he deposited with a notary. On his death, which took place shortly after, the notary opened the will, and, struck by its singularity, took it to the Pope. It was late at night that his Holiness became acquainted with it, but before daylight next morning he hastened to the church at which the funeral ceremony was to take place, caused the doors to be opened by stating who he was, and celebrated the sacrifice of the mass before any priest had arrived. brated the sacrifice of the mass before any priest had arrived. He thus became legally entitled to the property of the decease and immediately made it all over to the two sons."

It is said that the Pope is determined to renounce the Ministry of Cardinals, as an obstacle to his reform, and to adopt a regular political ministry like other sovereigns.

FRANCE. General Narvaez was still in Paris, "waiting," it was said, the completion of the preliminary arrangements necessary to is assumption of the Dictatorship in Spain."

Food riots have occurred in the town of Mulhouse, the peo-

"Not Guilty."

Mr. Serjeant Shee was retained for the prosecution. Did he, after hearing the evidence on both sides, after having before him undeniable proofs of the foul and filthy cause in which he was engaged, indignantly throw up his brief, acknowledging that could he have imagined the case would turn out as it had, no earthly power should have induced him to undertake it? Were his lips closed by the knowledge he now possessed, that it was impossible to offer a word of vindication? Not so. Mr. Serjeant Shee had his brief before him, and his fee in his pocket.

The first session of the Prussian Diet has been closed—not by the King in person—but by a Royal Commissioner, and with a confession which we foretold, when the Diet assembled in the White Hall of the Palace at Berlin. "This hour," said the Commissioner if the Commissioner is the Commissioner in the White Hall of the Palace at Berlin. PRUSSIA. of the Assembly having refused the he last act of its labours, and having seceded from a dety to altituent of which is essentially connected with the exercise of epresentative rights."—William Frederick has been disappoint d. He fancied constitutions were merely things of wax and archment authenticated with the sign manual. He has yet to earn that when they are once created, they represent not the Royal, but the nameles will

Royal, but the popular will. CHINA. The following agreement was entered into by the Chinese

1. At the fixed period of two years from this day the 6th of April, the city of Canton shall be open to British subjects.

2. Her Majesty's subjects shall be at liberty to roam for exercise or amusement in the neighbouring country without molestation, returning the same day, as at Shanghae, and any nerson modestim.

person molesting them shall be severely punished.

3. The aggressors on the two scamen in October last, and on Colonel Chesney and others at Fushan on the 12th of March, shall be made examples of. The latter, being already appresent of the colonel Chesney and others at Fushan on the 12th of March, shall be made examples of. The latter, being already appresent of the persons deputed by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

4. An adequate space on the Honan side of the river shall be granted on lease to British merchants and others, for the creation of dwellings and warehouser and his Excellency will

erection of dwellings and warehouses; and his Excellency will ascertain the site and extent before he quits Canton.

5. A site for the erection of a church shall lie allotted of lease in the neighbourhead of the control of the cont lease in the neighbourhood of the space now occupied by foreign factaries; and spaces for burial grounds shall also

allotted at Whampoa.

6. The Flying-bridge and another building between the two gardens shall be erected as desired, and sheds shall not be pel

nitted against the wall.

7. For the better preservation of order, and for the general onvenience, the river front before the factories shall be kept By Order, A. R. JOHNSTON British Consulate, Canton, April 6, 1847.

Colonial.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, July 19.

Mr. Moffatt moved an Address to his Excellency, represent ing the alarming extent to which contagious fever units prevails at the Emigrant Sheds, erected at the mouth of Lachine Canal, and among the emigrants arriving from below and congregating there,—that the situation chosen for sid-sheds, and more especially Windmill Point, is, in the opinion of this House, unsuitable and inconvenient for the reception and proper treatment of the emigrants. proper treatment of the emigrants,—while the existence of corresponding to tagious disease in the immediate vicinity of the principal loss s thoroughfare of the city—the daily and unavoidable re below the city, more easy of access, and in other respects betsuited than the locality in question, for the purpose of a deposition of the deposition of the purpose of the deposition of the de

Yeas:-Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelo Chaveaux, Desaunier, Dewitt, Ermatinger, Fournier, G Jobin, Lafontaine, Lantier, LaTerriere, Lemieux, Leslie doneil (Stormont), Methot, Meyers, Moffatt, Morin, Power Scott, Smith (Frontenac), Viger .- 25. cott, Smith (Frontenac), Viger.—25.

Nays:—Badgley, Boulton, Boutillier, Cameron (Cornwall)

for emigrants, and thereby allay the existing fear of a contagn

-which was carried on division.

Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Conger, Cummings, Duggan, Macdonald (Kingston), Merritt, Murney, Papint on, Sherwood (Toronto).-18. Mr. Badgley brought in a bill for taking the census in

Province, and for obtaining statistical information there econd reading to-morrow.

Mr. Attorney-General Sherwood moved that the order of the state of the day respecting an address to her Majesty on the free navig of the St. Lawrence, be now taken up, which was carri

Messrs. Aylwin and Ermatinger). An Address to her Majesty was then presented, in account ance with this said resolution, which was ordered to be engrossed and communicated to the Council, for their concurrence.

Mr. Cayley moved that the order of the day for the concurrence of the day for the concurrence. mittee of Supply be taken up, which was carried, on a di of 29 to 28, and the House went into committee accord

and reported progress. To sit again to-morrow.

Adjourned till 10 A. M., to-morrow. The House went into Committee on Mr. Sherwood's Reso

lutions on the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Sherwood said, by all who have considered the subject there is scarce a difference of opinion, that if the trade of Upper Canada is diverted into the United States, this country with the country with the

and a resolution was reported (being the resolution alre-printed) and adopted, on a division of 59 to 2; (the nays bell