

colony irrespective of denominational distinctions, without seeking or submitting to the undue ascendancy of any class. And the people should know that the Government is made for them and not they for the Government.

The puerile threat of withdrawing the Newfoundland Companies, merits only supreme contempt.—Gross as is the ignorance of the Colonial Office regarding the colonies, no ministers would dare advise such a suicidal act. Our present Governor, a brave and experienced soldier, or Colonel Law, "the hero of a hundred fights," knows full well that 500 Americans or French occupying Signal Hill, one of the strongest maritime positions in the world, would jeopardise the Naval supremacy of Britain in these Northern seas. No, as long as England can spare a soldier, she will never give up Newfoundland.

It is in all probability the last point of America where her flag will wave, and should the dark cloud which looms on the political horizon, burst on England,—without a friend or ally on the continent of Europe, with Ireland bidding her time, her colonies impoverished, discontented, or in open rebellion, and an ambitious, unscrupulous Republic eager for Canada, the St. Lawrence, and the West Indies,—not 300 but 2000 troops will be stationed in St. John's, if England can find them, and people will be solicited to accept what is contemptuously refused them.

I remain, my dear Mr. Little, with the highest sentiments of respect for your talents, and thanks for your manly, honest, and powerful advocacy of the principles of justice, your obedient servant and sincere friend.

† JOHN T. MULLOCK.

P. F. LITTLE Esq.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Mar. 24th, 1852: Rev. Principal Nicholls, Lennoxville, rem; Dr. Anderson, Trafalgar, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1852.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will, with Divine permission, hold a Visitation of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Archdeaconry of York, in this Diocese, on the days and at the places below mentioned:—

Of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the HOME AND SIMCOE RURAL DEANERIES, in Trinity Church, Thornhill, on Thursday, April 22, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the NIAGARA AND GORE AND WELLINGTON RURAL DEANERIES, in Christ Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday April 27, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the BROCK AND LONDON RURAL DEANERIES, composing the Brock and Talbot, London, Huron & Western Districts, in St. Paul's Church, London, on Thursday, April 29, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Cobourg, March 15, 1852.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

At a general meeting of the Church Society held on the 12th February last, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That, in order for the more effectually to meet the existing engagements of the Society, so much of the rule in regard to annual collections, adopted on the 2nd July, 1851, be dispensed with as refers to the collection for the Mission Fund, on Palm Sunday, the 4th April next, and that the proceeds of said collection, with the sanction of his Lordship, the President of the Society, be applied to the general purposes of the Society."

The Clergy of the Diocese are hereby requested to make collections in their several churches and stations in accordance with the above resolution.

By order of the President,

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY,
Secretary C. S. D. T.

SOCIALISM AND FREE SCHOOLS.

If we contemplate carefully in all its bearings, the system which proposes to educate every man's child at the common expense, we shall perceive that it begets a feeling of irresponsibility, which involves both parent and offspring, and which gives rise to the most unnatural and baneful consequences.

It is matter of common observation that human nature is prone to undervalue any possession or advantage which is obtained at little or no personal sacrifice or cost. Hence we find a growing indifference manifested to the nature or extent of instruction imparted at schools conducted on the free system. That personal interest in the internal economy, the qualifications of the instructors, the text books used, and the progress made by the scholar, which forms the leading feature of parental solicitude when placing his child at a seminary where he has mediately and promptly to pay for the instruction given, is destroyed by the fallacy of corporate management and official supervision. He is told that the system adopted is the one decided upon by the wisdom of the Legislature, and upheld by the authority of the law. He is deluded by the specious formalities of organized government displayed in the popular election of the governing bodies; and exhilarated by the exercise of the elective prerogative, he fails to recognize that he is delegating a high and holy authority to a stranger, who, raised by the popular voice and exulting in the issue of that suffrage, arbitrarily discharges the duties of his irresponsible office.

The present exemption from direct pecuniary outlay, and a belief that he has discharged his obligation by the selection of another individual to direct the mental culture of his children, completes the fatal illusion. He is taught to believe that this is the highest perfection of free institutions, and he thinks and feels that he has no right to interfere in the accomplishment of its design, or the manner of its proceedings.

Growing up under a foreign power, which he learns to know is exercising a control independent of his parent, the child soon comes to regard him chiefly as a subsidiary instrument to his existence. The warmer feelings engendered by intimate domestic relations are denied to his young and plastic mind; he is weaned from his filial reverence, and its place is usurped by a spirit of independence as inimical to parental authority as it is subversive of natural affection. Let it not be said that this picture is overdrawn, or highly coloured. No circumstance more forcibly strikes the observer of democratic communities, than this early disregard of parental supremacy by the young. It has been a source of comment to writers of every country, of grief to every true philanthropist.

Here it is that we detect the commencement of that insidious and destructive agency of the Evil One, which, under the mysticism of modern nomenclature is dressed up in various forms. "A system in its spiritual and moral bearings without God." How shall the child who is thus practically encouraged to disregard the fifth commandment, learn, when he becomes a man, to "fear God and honour the King?" How shall the heart which in the freshness of its youth has been denied the stimulus of parental communion, expand with benevolence in after life? Corroded by the sense of early isolation—led away from the sympathies of home—its interests become warped and earthly—the conscience blunted to the calls of duty. With a recklessness begotten of habit, he first becomes reconciled to the neglect of filial love—to indifference of relative obligations, and finally is brought to forget his God. Infidelity is the offspring of scepticism. He who first doubts the authority or disputes the claims of an earthly parent, will soon come to deny the existence and question the power of a spiritual father—a divine Creator.

PULPIT ELOCUTION.

The *Calendar* furnishes us with the following practical illustration of our recent article upon Pulpit Elocution:—

"A young man in New England had pursued a regular course of preparation for the ministry. But he passed through the college and the theological seminary, deeply absorbed in the pursuit of the regular routine of studies; and though destined for a public life, he had paid little attention to elocution. And thus, at the close of his studies, though possessed of a mind copiously furnished, well disciplined, and wielding an able pen, yet he labored under the great deficiency of an awkward and uninteresting delivery.

"Some time after leaving the seminary, he married the daughter of an able and eloquent clergyman, in one of our eastern cities.

"On a certain occasion, his father-in-law invited him to occupy his pulpit a part of the Sabbath. He accepted the invitation; but though his father-in-law was delighted with the great excellences of his discourse, the congregation soon grew dull and listless, and seemed glad when the preacher had done. The senior clergyman saw, and sundry hints from the hearers convinced him that his son-in-law had made a perfect failure. He solicited of the young man a loan of his sermon, and several weeks afterwards, delivered it, with all his elocutionary excellences, to the same congregation. They did not recognize it; and they listened with the highest interest and gratification. They pronounced it one of the best sermons their pastor ever preached."

We are firmly persuaded that the above experiment might be tried, and with similar results, in reference to the pulpit compositions of not a few of our clergy, who are generally reckoned unattractive preachers. What a pity that learning, piety, and *written* eloquence, should be so frequently rendered unproductive for lack of a natural and effective delivery!

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

In another page will be found a communication from the Rev. William Guise Tucker, touching the manner in which Missionary meetings ought to be conducted. A clerical brother who has had much experience in such matters in the Diocese, and to whom we showed Mr. Tucker's letter, has furnished us with the following strictures thereon:—

"Mr. Tucker, who I believe is comparatively a stranger in Canada, must have been unfortunate in the meetings which he has chanced to attend. In our District the proceedings always commence and terminate with appropriate prayers; and in the Township where I labour the whole of the Church service is gone through before the *business* of the evening is entered upon. In my humble opinion this latter arrangement is liable to objection, as the people, and especially the young, get wearied, particularly as many of them have come from a distance. Never have I known a single meeting where prayer was dispensed with.

"I agree with Mr. Tucker, that the "children" ought as frequently as possible, to be brought under the influence of Missionary meetings. By baptism they have been enlisted in the army of the Church militant, and like "Midshipmen" they should be stimulated to follow the bright examples

of those who have successfully fought the hardest battles. Still, to each clergyman should be left—and with us is left, the specific mode of carrying this into effect. In many places a hymn or two is generally sung;—and the noble effusion of the saintly Heber, alluded to by Mr. Tucker, is frequently sung in my own Church, where it is adapted to two separate tunes. Much as I admire this beautiful hymn, however, I am half disposed to question the appropriateness of its use in Canada, where so little comparatively can be accomplished with all our efforts, for the conversion of the *white heathens* who are so rife springing up around us. At all events scripture commands us to attend to our own family in the first instance.

"I cannot concur with your amiable correspondent in his objection to ready prepared resolutions. Doubtless, with myself, you are acquainted with some speakers who delight on such occasions to ramble over all sorts of unconnected subjects, by the hour, and retail the pith of all their favorite sermons. With these discursive *prelectors* the same matter serves for any text. In some sequestered spots where there is no settled clergyman, and divine service is celebrated at intervals scarce as "angels' visits" this mode of proceeding may sometimes be profitably adopted, but generally speaking it would greatly militate against the efficiency and practical results of the meeting where it is permitted. With so many, and diversified objects as are embraced in the constitution of our excellent Diocesan Society, resolutions embracing a sufficient variety of subjects can be easily framed, and these should be intrusted to such speakers as are likely to do the greatest justice to them.

"Frequent allusion is made at our meetings (so far as they have come under the scope of my observation) to the Missionary labours of the Church throughout the world. Never, however, did I hear one speaker giving Churchmen cause for self gratulation or supineness by magnifying the success which has attended the exertions of the Church in this Colony. I am convinced that in point of fact, the very reverse is the prevailing rule; and Mr. Tucker has been unfortunate in lighting upon the comparatively rare exceptions. As I before remarked, however, our brother is new to the Province, and will in time come to know us better.

"That all clergymen should be well informed upon Missionary subjects cannot be controverted, but whether the particular reports recommended by your correspondent be all worth subscribing for, may be well questioned. At any rate the Diocesan Church Society cannot afford to purchase them for all the Clergy—though I doubt not, the respective Associations would exchange reports with us, which being deposited in our library, might be inspected by those interested, and ordered through the Depository if desired."

A CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

The Earl of Derby has given a full and able development of the course of policy which he intends to pursue. Referring to *education* and the *Church*, the Premier expresses himself in the following terms:—

"But when I use the term 'education,' do not let me be misunderstood; I do not mean by education the greatest development of the mental faculties, the mere acquisition of temporal knowledge, and mere instruction—useful as no doubt that may be—which may enable the man to improve his condition in life, may give him fresh tastes, and give him also, by this means, the opportunity of gratifying those new tastes and habits. Valuable as such instruction may be, when I speak of education I speak of this, and this only—education involving the culture of the mind, the culture of the soul and the laying of the basis and the foundation of all knowledge upon a knowledge of the Scriptures and a revealed religion. I desire to look upon all those who are engaged in the work of spreading education, even though they be of a different opinion to that to which I am sincerely attached, rather as fellow-labourers than as rivals, in the warfare against vice and irreligion.—I will say nothing which can be offensive to any of those who differ with me in opinion, or who belong to other communities; but I must say that, for the promotion of education and of religious knowledge, I will rest mainly on the exertions, the able and indefatigable exertions, of the parochial clergy of the United Kingdom. My lords, I hold that the Church, as the depository of what I believe to be the true religion, is the instrument of incalculable good here, and of even greater and more incalculable good hereafter. My lords, I say it is not only the interest, but the duty of her Majesty's government to uphold and maintain its integrity—not by enactments directed against those who differ from our communion, not by virulent invective or abusive language against the religious faith of those whose errors we may deplore, but to those consciences we have no right to dictate, but by earnestly resisting all attempts at aggression on the rights and possessions of that Church, some from what quarter, and backed by what weight of authority they may be; by lending every power of government to support and extend the influence (that Church in its high and holy calling of diffusing truth—the length and breadth of the united empire—I speak not of this country only—that knowledge which is derived from the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures."

Most refreshing is it to hear such sentiments enunciated by the head of a British Ministry. What a contrast do they present to the slid semi-infidel doctrines which for so many dry years have been propounded and acted upon by the expediency governed legislators under whom England has been blighted morally and politically. Thank God that we have at length a Premier who is neither ashamed nor afraid to stand forth as champion of that Church which his Sovereign has sworn to cherish and maintain! Thank God!

the divorcement of Christianity from education is no longer a cherished idol in the high places of our empire. Righteousness exalteth a nation, and there is yet room for hoping that bright and glorious days are yet in store for our beloved father land!

DEATH OF SIR JOHN HARVEY.

We regret to announce the decease of His Excellency, Sir John Harvey, Ex-Governor of Nova Scotia. The melancholy event took place at Halifax on the 22nd instant. It will be remembered that Lady Harvey died a few months ago at the same place.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

It is proposed to build another bridge over the Niagara River, just below the Falls.—At Paris, C. W., serious damage was done by the freshet of the 14th. Two bridges were carried away the loss upon which will be five thousand dollars.—On the night of Wednesday last, the Registry office in Toronto was broken into and £50 stolen therefrom.—The Commercial Society of St. John's Newfoundland have memorialized the Governor against the introduction of Responsible Government.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia to make the Legislative Council elective; Mr. Howe is strongly opposed to the principle.—Captain Syngé, R. N., proposes a new line to India, through Canada and the United States by which 1,500 miles will be saved.—Berlin is to be the County Town of the new County of Waterloo.—A dreadful fire occurred at Woodstock on the 15th. The Woodstock Hotel was entirely consumed together with two warehouses, and a school-house connected with the Church; most of the property destroyed was insured; the Rev. the Rector distinguished himself by his exertions to subdue the conflagration.—The Mohawk Bridge, a few miles below Brantford has been carried away by a flood.—Mr. John Torrance a farmer in the vicinity of Paris, lost his life, last week, in attempting to cross the river; he leaves a wife and five children.—St. Patrick's day, last Wednesday, was celebrated in Toronto, in the morning by a procession, and in the evening by a supper; every thing passed off in the most harmonious manner.—A proposition to reduce the postage in letters crossing the Atlantic is under the consideration of the Imperial authorities.—The premises of Mr. Cephas Washburn, Tavern-keeper, Tecumseth, have been destroyed by fire; loss from £200 to £300, and no insurance.—The Hon. Mr. Chandler is about to depart for England to advocate the special claims of New Brunswick.—A reward of £50 has been offered by Government for the discovery of the parties who set fire to the barns &c. of Mr. Sanford in West Zora, Oxford.—Mechanics of all descriptions are in great demand in Sherbrooke; ready employment can be obtained at from ten to twenty dollars a month, with board.—On Sunday week Mr. David McIntosh a respectable farmer in the Eastern section of Dumfries fell speechless to the ground in examining a horse, and died in about three hours after.—A three story building in Galt partly occupied by Mr. Dale as an axe factory, partly as a last manufactory by Mr. McNaughton has been severely damaged by fire; upwards of twenty individuals are thrown out of employment in consequence.—The steamer *Mazepa*, is now running from Lewiston and Niagara to Wellington Square.—*L'Avénir* the Montreal radical journal which was stopped about a month ago is about to be revived.—The thriving village of Brampton has got a public bell.—Canadian debentures were sold in England at last accounts at a premium of three per cent.—A joint stock company has been formed for the purchase of the Metcalfe grist and saw mills, and for the erection of carding and fulling mills.—At London on the 12th the workshop of Messrs. Pope, builders, was destroyed by fire.—Much damage has been done on the river Thames, C. W., by the flood.—The grist and saw mills in Delaware belonging to Colonel Bullen were burned on the 9th.—A daughter of Mr. James Todd, blacksmith at Glenmorris fell down lately in her father's house, and expired. The cause is unknown.—An American has been getting out cord-wood at Picton for exportation to the other side of the lake.—The population of Prescott for 1852 is 2,156, of which 1021 are Romanists.—Mr. Fowler, contractor on the Galt Branch of the Great Western Railroad has advertised for 1,000 labourers.—There are 82 dogs in the village of Galt.—In Chatham the streets are so bad that passengers can with difficulty reach the steamboats.—Cole, who killed Wilson in Compton, has been arrested in Holland, Vermont.—Tobacco has been cultivated with success, near Streetsville during the past year by Mr. Brown.—The exertions to apprehend Matthews have hitherto proved abortive, Mr. Allen has returned to Toronto.—A lad named Ross, employed in Medcalfe's Foundry, Queen Street, had a portion of his scalp torn off by a wheel last Friday; he is doing well.—On the 13th a large shed belonging to Mr. Drinkwater, Chinguacousy, was unroofed by a hurricane.—On Tuesday morning three frame houses in King Street were considerably destroyed by fire; the sufferers are Messrs. Conner, Cook and French.—Barnum's Chinese family will soon be in Toronto.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Since our last no news of importance has come to hand. The members of the government who have appealed to their constituencies on their acceptance of office, have, as far as our information extends, been successful. We regret to find a tone of doubt thrown upon the probability of the present Administration lasting for any time. But we hope, and are inclined to think that this is only the natural doubt arising from the signal difference in the principles of those who have now succeeded to the reins of government from their predecessors. Certain it is that the Agriculturist and shipping interests are both engaged on the side of protection. The following are items of recent intelligence:—The great topic of discussion in every circle of society, since the sailing of the *Asia*, had been in reference to Lord Derby's administration. The Premier had appeared in the House of Commons, and made his explanation of the policy he intended to adopt. His foreign policy is to be conducted with a determination to maintain peace. He also declared his intention of re-imposing a duty on Corn, but would first take the sense of the country upon the question. While avow-