COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1844.

(From the Christian Remembrancer for October.)

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Out as Lieutenant Governor of the Upper Province. lished, it should be represented by one member.

Law-Officers of the Crown, as to the best method of death. rendering the crown lands available for the purpose. The greatest hindrance to the establishment of such ing to half a million of acres.

quitted the government, a promise that if they spring of 1826. should procure a person, well qualified to teach, to

The Archdeacon spent almost eighteen months in

Settle or tree a person, well qualified to teach, to

self, that the change of governors had produced a from Scotland, and had had ministers sent out to them himself.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. change of views; that the public institution of which connected with the Presbyterian establishment of that To the honour of the members of the boldly teaching and earnestly enforcing the sound The British Colonies in North America must always ment; and that, if he remained in the country, he amongst the most influential members of the Provin- so to do in an able and lucid report, in which we Council, and all religious tests and qualifications from absolution, indulgences, and the "opus operatum" of have an interest for the true-hearted Englishman, were must depend altogether on his own exertions and the cial Parliament, and even in the Legislative Council: imagine we can perceive the style and tone of thought degrees in divinity. That this report expressed the it only that they were in a great degree settled in their aid of the friends who brought him out. This is only and whatever might have been done with regard to the of the present Chief Justice Robinson, and which feeling of the whole Legislative Council there can be mencement by those who refused to join the stan- one of the disappointments to which individuals have other dissenting sects, it seemed impossible to overdard of rebellion against the mother country,—when been subjected, who have emigrated to that country look them in the scheme of a university, or to do grounds taken by the Secretary of State in his despatch. assent to the exclusion of every other religious test for we better correct the abuses of the evangelical system those more ancient colonies which now form the United on expectations held out to them in relation to educa- otherwise than to leave it open to them; and if to They stated that "they could never stand excused to the members of the Council, beyond the declaration of arising from licentious private interpretation of the

revolted colonies were possessed (besides the ordinary as the exigencies of the country then required. In body there is Presbyterian. schools, which increasing wealth and cultivation neces- short, among the then Mr. Strachan's pupils are to be | The scheme, however, did not appear in the same | should not necessarily be Archdeacon of York, but | consequently, instead of giving the Royal assent to | intention of pressing it as essential. The following sarily supplied) of several establishments of a higher numbered most of the leading native Canadians, and, point of view to persons of high station at home, espe-

tion was so strong, that not more than six years were of course offered the direction of that established at they had never been admitted within its walls. suffered to elapse from the recognition of the United Cornwall, which he accepted; and although the other States by Great Britain in 1783, before measures were grammar-schools naturally drew off such of his pupils taken by the colonial government for setting apart as belonged to their respective districts, his talent eligible portions of land for the future support of and diligence still maintained its reputation; its numschools in all new settlements. The only way, how- bers did not diminish, but, on the contrary, increased

purposes would be by their becoming occupied and The project of a university was now allowed to cultivated; and as the settlers were not only few in remain in abeyance for nearly twenty years; but that number, but also thinly scattered, that measure con- it was not lost sight of appears from the circumstance that in 1810, when a law was passed to increase the framed upon constitutional principles." And yet such In 1793, the province of Quebec was divided into representation in the House of Assembly, it was pro-Upper and Lower Canada; and General Simcoe came vided, that whenever the university should be estab- in it would be in conformity with the principles of the

extending settlements, exploring the country, and having become known to Lieut. Governor Brock, he 500l. to purchase books in divinity, to be the foundaorganizing the different departments necessary for induced him to remove to York, the seat of governcarrying on the government, to have time to think of ment, with the appointments of Rector of the parish, education; but in 1796 the Governor found his atten- Military Chaplain, and master of the grammar-school; tion happily called to the subject by a despatch from all together, however, yielding no more than an adethe Duke of Portland, then Secretary of State; and quate income for the clergyman of so important a whilst he was anxiously revolving the best means of station. Here his sphere of usefulness became much trying the views of the home government into effect, enlarged. His talent for business and firmness of e matter was taken up by the Provincial Legislature | character became more conspicuous; and by being employed in poisoning the minds of the people, by their union of 1797, when they addressed a memo- appointed in 1815 to a seat in the Legislative Council, rial to him on the subject. The two points aimed at he became possessed of the power of promoting the the memorial were the establishment of a respectiviews which he every day more warmly cherished for table grammar-school in each district, and the found- the advancement of the cause of education. According of a college or university for completing the eduing of a college or university for completing the education of those who should wish to proceed farther
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The result was, that when the Governor,
in whatever way extorted, that the committee of the
house of Assembly, upon its next meeting, should
house of Assembly, upon its next meeting the provisions are the than the grammar-schools could carry them. And the whole system of education; and, as on former occafrom the grammar-schools could carry them. And oth these ends they prayed the appropriation of sions, we observe that a part of the plan was a college, some of the waste lands of the crown. This was the to which the youth should proceed from the district Period there could have been but little idea of seeing have assistance to support them whilst studying there. it established. But these wise and good men did not Again, in 1819 we find Mr. [now Doctor] Strachan, think only of themselves: they desired that their pos- as editor of a religious periodical which he then conterity might enjoy advantages of which themselves ducted, giving a history of education in Upper Canada, were debarred; and from that time the subject has and pressing with various convincing arguments the establishment of a university; and what he thus pro-In this year General Simcoe was removed to a higher moted in public and by writing, no doubt he would government: but he had forwarded the memorial to forward elsewhere as opportunity offered. Indeed, in England; and in November of the same year an answer this year, we learn from the same periodical, that the was received communicating the Royal intention to subject of a university had engaged the attention of comply with its petition; and the Lieutenant Gover- the Duke of Richmond, the Governor General of all nor, the Hon. Peter Russell, was directed to consult the British Provinces, and was probably only not practice. the Executive Council, together with the Judges and tically entered upon in consequence of his premature

These gentlemen accordingly drew up an able and elaborate report, in which they recommended that four endowment. The government still continued to grant of their whole property. As the lands could not of a majority of the House of Assembly. grammar-schools should be erected, at the expense of land gratuitously to all applicants capable of becoming 30001. each, at Kingston, Cornwall, Niagara and Sandwich, for the four districts into which Upper Canada no purchasers of the school and university lands. In each should be allowed for the salaries of the masters land, it occurred to Dr. Strachan to suggest a plan by and for repairs. They likewise recommended the which the endowment might be made available. The which was then the seat of government, whenever the province should require such an institution. For each had in many parts become valuable from the settle. taking. of these purposes they suggested the appropriation of ments around them, and if brought into the market of lands by disposing of the township of Norwich, the one, there might be a hope of the university being small by disposing of the township of Norwich, the small sum yielded by its alienation, owing to the faciperiod) the sale of the whole reservation would scarcely resigned the arduous duties of the district school upon have furnished funds for the erection and maintenance being appointed to the Archdeaconry of York, a dignity of a single grammar-school. All further proceedings then first created. When the Archdeacon's project were therefore postponed, until the increase of population lation and growing settlements should render the lands Maitland to be worthy of his most cordial approbation; but not deeming it within his power to make the Being disappointed in that direction, the friends of exchange without special instructions, and at the same had suggested to the then Governor, Lord Dorchester, and many explanations might be required, which could the new general to the then Governor, Lord Dorchester, and many explanations might be required, which could the new general to the theory of the new general to the new general to the new general to the theory of the new general to the new gene the pressing importance of the subject, together with not be furnished in writing, he determined to commit the pressing importance of the subject, together with not be furnished in writing, he determined to commit the pressing importance of the subject to the s Hon. Robert Hamilton, (being both personally to the author of the plan the agreeable task of prohuch interested in the matter, as having large families ceeding in person to solicit the charter and endowment,

have been sufficiently poignant, when he found, on his believe, from the neighbouring States. There was but forgetting that it would have been so, but for the the United States, as well as of the more recent ones but forgetting that it would have been so, but for the latter part of the assertion, the latter part of the assertion and at a later of the latter part of the assertion to the latter part of the assertion, the latter part of the assertion to the latter part of the latter part of

he had trusted to be the first master was not to be; country. This class had become some of the most they altogether refused to surrender either their charthat no salary was to be expected from the govern- wealthy and respectable in the community; they were ter or their endowment, stating fully their objections removes all distinct religious character from the College effectually resist the superstitions of Rome, respecting And although the descendants of those first settlers at Mr. Strachan, however, did not despair. He was Nay, more, it seemed probable that it was the wisest charter, . . . so long as there was an utter uncertainty the doctrine of the Trinity; and likewise to the exclupresent form, numerically, but a small portion of the persuaded by Mr. Cartwright to commence the work policy to admit them to the advantages of the univer- as to the measures that would follow;" and rested sion of all religious tests and qualifications for degrees volume? population,—yet it cannot be denied that they are of education on his own account; and the first school sity, as the best means of doing away with sectarian their refusal so to act on the importance of "a seat of of every kind, (including, of course, divinity), yet the looked up to with great respect by all the better por- in which any attempt was made to give a classical and bias and bringing them into the bosom of the Church. learning in which accompanied the announcement of us for want of courage and independence; he may tion of the present community, and form one of the mathematical education was opened in the house of Although, therefore, the plan of Archdeacon Strachan dispensed, and in which care should be taken to guard their assent to the bill, evidently shows that it was an sneer at us as lagging behind the inventive spirit of strongest links to bind them to the British Crown.— that gentleman, the first pupils being his own children would have made all the governing members of the against those occasions of instability, dissension, and unwilling assent. This document is likewise curious the age; but we shall enjoy the approbation of Him It was a vast sacrifice they made when they renounced and those of Mr. Hamilton. The success of its con- university clergymen or members of the Church of confusion, the foresight of which has led, in the parent and remarkable, from its expressing the firm convic- who says "Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for their all in the regularly organized states in the south, ductor was equal to his determination and perseve- England, he thought it not only necessary to admit state, to the making a uniformity of religion in each tion that all interference of the Legislature with the and came to a new land, where they had little but the rance: and in 1803, when he entered into holy orders, youth to the advantage of education and of degrees in university throughout the empire an indispensable charter, without the express authority of the Crown, in, and ye shall find rest for your souls. forest and the soil to begin with, and where the lesser and removed to his station at Cornwall in the adjoin- art, law, and medicine, without requiring that they feature in its constitution." comforts and refinements of civilized life had to be ing district, he was enabled to carry most of his pupils should conform to the Church, but likewise left open To show, however, that they were desirous of comdispensed with; or, if preserved at all, preserved with with him. This school he continued to teach for nine such of the professorships as were not held by memgreat difficulty and struggle. But besides comforts years, during which it attained to a high degree of bers of the College Council. This part of the plan as they conscientiously could, they suggested some remodel it, was entirely unadvisable. These passages and refinements, which are not essential, there was one celebrity. Boys and young men came to it from all no doubt appeared the less objectionable to him, inasthing they lost, which was all but irreparable,—we parts of both provinces, and nothing was at length much as it is practically acted upon in the Scottish rable; which were as follows; 1st, that the Visitor, the ministers of the Crown, that if they should be dismean, the power of educating their children. The wanting in it to complete such a system of education universities; with this difference, that the governing instead of being the Bishop of Quebec, might be the posed to take the ground that the language of their lies and Exhortations, such as the invitations of our

character, under the designation of colleges; which in particular, most of the Judges of Upper Canada. | cially to Dr. Sutton, then Archbishop of Canterbury, land; 3dly, that the subscription to the Thirty-nine events, one branch of the Colonial Legislature whom called; for the reading of the Scriptures is, as Hooker Supplied to the rising youth all that in a young country During his residence at Cornwall, and ten years who was anxious that the university should be based Articles, required of members of the Council, should they would not thereby displease. could be required to form the future physician, lawyer, from the appropriation of the lands for the purposes upon the same principles as those of England; partly, be changed to a declaration of being members of the lands for the purposes upon the same principles as those of England; partly, be changed to a declaration of being members of the of education, the Legislature felt it their duty, from no doubt, by way of adhering to plans which worked Church of England; or, if the government thought it immediately taken for putting the University into young persons were growing up, who must be indebted the funds at their disposal, to establish a school in so well in them, partly because he foresaw that an indispensable, that subscription should be altogether efficient operation.

A meeting of the College Council particular seasons. Still, this will be the exception; to their parents, struggling with all the difficulties and leach district, with a salary of 100l. currency to the institution not grounded on one consistent principle abolished; 4thly, that the qualifications for degrees in leach district, with a salary of 100l. currency to the institution not grounded on one consistent principle abolished; 4thly, that the qualifications for degrees in leach district, with a salary of 100l. currency to the leach d hardships of clearing the forest, and breaking up the master. The erection of a university was again agi- must contain in it the seeds of intestine discord, and divinity, instead of being the same as those required at their request, drew up a report of the requisites for add preaching, in the common sense of the word, to untouched soil, and providing the very necessaries of tated; but it appeared that there were no funds avail- thence of weakness and decay. We think that the in the University of Oxford, should be left to the the opening of the institution. According to this plan her Liturgy. And if she has this power generally, we life, or be sent to the institutions of the rebellious able for its sustentation, unless the plan of district Archbishop's foresight was just, and (but this is forestates, where their principles would be in great danger, schools should be abandoned; and indeed, from the stalling) that experience has shown that the proposed of these alterations we do not think there can be any persons as professors, and to purchase books and apparations with the construction of these alterations we do not think there can be any persons as professors, and to purchase books and apparations are constructed by the construction of the constructi or be altogether destitute of any literary cultivation low state of education in the Province, it appeared plan, however apparently justified, and indeed required, material objection; indeed the second seemed altowhatever. This, it is true, would not be so much felt hopeless to find young men in sufficient number quali- by a positive necessity, was a practical mistake. That gether necessary: but it is with extreme regret that to be signed; when the rebellion of 1837 broke out, mankind will require these facts and doctrines to be by the youth themselves; but it could not fail of being felt most acutely by many of the parents, who were the did not fail of being felt most acutely by many of the parents, who were the did not fail of being fied to profit by the higher pursuits of a university.—

Which might possibly work well in an institution which in the exception of the Chief Justice, were unanimous in assenting to grants no degrees, could scarcely be carried on har
The idea therefore was wisely laid up in store, in the grants no degrees, could scarcely be carried on har
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The idea therefore was wisely laid up in store, in the grants no degrees, could scarcely be carried on har
The idea therefore was wisely laid up in store, in the grants no degrees, persons of enlarged and cultivated minds,—and to hope that, in due time, the grammar-schools might moniously for a long series of years, when large por- the third and fourth, and that even he did not dissent whom, therefore, this would have been the most afflict- become nurseries for a university, and that then it tions of the graduates would be members of the various from the fourth. We most fully agree with him that ing of all the sacrifices they had made, were there not might be brought into operation. The principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations, and, being excluded from the "a College for educating youth in the principal sectarian denominations are proportional to the principal sectarian denomination and the principal sectarian denomination are proportional to the pri another,—the loss of the blessings of the Christian schools established by means of this act of the Legis- governing body of the university, would feel themselves Christian religion, as well as in literature and the try, with which nothing human can compare.— lature were those of Kingston, Cornwall, Niagara, much more degraded by being of the university, and sciences, is less likely to be useful and to acquire a (From a Sermon by Bishop Henshaw, of Rhode Island.) cable principles of Revelation to the circumstances of The feeling of the vast importance of regular educa- Sandwich, York, and London. To Mr. Strachan was yet prevented from rising to its highest offices, than if lasting and deserved popularity, if its religious charac-

The Archdeacon, however, with the tact and percharter "the most open that had ever been granted, and the most liberal (as was supposed) that could be assurance was felt that the education communicated Church of England, that the Society for Promoting There was, for a long time, too much to be done in In 1812, the remarkable ability of Mr. Strachan Christian Knowledge voted the considerable sum of tion of a theological library.

During his absence, however, from the colony, the members of the adverse sects, aided by Churchmen, who, from political motives, were opposed to the views of those in power, and especially of the Archdeacon, -whose very presence in the Legislative Council was to them a source of constant jealousy,-had been calumnies and misrepresentations against the proposed charter; so that many petitions were sent up against it to the House of Assembly; rather, however, against received the announcement with grateful joy, the more infortunately liberal principles were now prevailing to

College, under which name it has flourished, with great time experienced the same fate. responsibility, as examiner in classical honours.

them, of course to all denominations of Christians .- themselves or others, if they should surrender the belief in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures and of Scriptures, than by teaching with fidelity and zeal

Court of King's Bench; 2dly, that the President despatches had been interpreted too liberally, and, Church to Prayer and to Communion. We have no ter is left to the discretion of individuals and to the chance of events, and suffered to remain the subject of severance which have always characterized him, and unchristian intrigues and dissensions, than if it is laid being assisted, in part, by persons at home, succeeded broadly and firmly in its foundation by an authority in carrying every material portion of his design, and which cannot with any reason be questioned;" and we returned to Capada—about thirty years after the first are of opinion that these remarks apply as completely mention of a university—with authority for its endowment under the name of King's College, and with a point of the qualification. We regret to be obliged to say, that we view the concessions then offered by the Council, with the Archdeacon at its head, as absolutely fatal and suicidal; and it gives us deep pain that any considerations of expediency, how constraining soever in appearance, should have induced that venerable person to give the slightest hint of concurrence in a principle, so fatal in its unavoidable consequences to be exerted to annul the charter altogether. It is true

of political party and intrigue. It assumed the garb

immediately provide the necessary expenses of building, To the party governed by this spirit Sir John Coland none of them were in a suitable situation for the borne gave the reins, so far as lay in his power, when, Shall we ascribe those heresies and schisms which preaching; and it will be a grievous want of faith, institution itself, an annuity of 1000l. sterling was in the session of 1833, having received the sanction of was then divided; and that an annual sum of 1801. 1823, during the government of Sir Peregrine Mait- obtained from the Government, out of the proceeds of the home government to placing the modification of lands sold to the Canada Company, and an eligible the charter in the hands of the Colonial Legislature, he Reformers, to the Reformation itself, and seek to effect on the ground that inspiration has ceased. Such a site was purchased in the vicinity of York; plans and announced this fact in his opening speech, and invited foundation of a university at York, (now Toronto), lands which had, at the first settlement of the Province, specifications were under consideration, and everything the Legislature to alter it; promising that his Majesty portended the speedy commencement of the under- would give effect to whatever changes might be agreed upon. How any ministers of the British Crown could The new Governor, however, Sir John Colborne, have brought themselves to authorize so flagrant a would prove a remedy scarcely less fatal than disease. and worldliness, it is equally sure, that every man is an equal portion of crown lands,—the whole amount—would command a high price. He therefore proposed who came out in the same year, took a very different violation of the Royal prerogative as that a Colonial to Sir Peregrine Maitland to suggest to the govern- view of the exigencies of the country from his prede- Legislature, or any Legislature, should alter a Royal The appropriation was made by the crown accord- ment of King George the Fourth to consent to the cessor. He adopted the views of those who thought Charter, is to us inconceivable. Strange to say, after to the recommendation of the commissioners; and exchange of a portion of the university and school the charter too exclusive, and was, moreover, of this nothing whatever was attempted for two years: was intended that one-half of the lands should in lands for a like quantity of the crown reserves. For opinion that the country was not ripe for such an but in 1835, the House of Assembly, encouraged no ful of the immutable nature of divine truth, consider minds of priest and people. the mere purpose of granting lots to settlers, the eduinstitution as a university. He therefore peremptorily doubt by the spirit which they saw more and more
institution as a university. foot, and the other half reserved as a permanent endowcation lands would be as useful to the government as refused to concur in any proceedings having for their prevalent in the home administration, sent up a bill to On attempting, however, to commence the sale | the crown reserves; and thus, without injury to any object the founding of a university, until certain alterations were made in the charter; and he urged, instead, astounding. It totally removed the Royal influence the enlargement of the plan of the Royal Grammar from a College founded and endowed by the Crown, Spirit, we shall be so grounded and settled in the faith quent than with us, -but rather more so. Daily serlity with which the then government made gratuitous wise we find the first mention of the idea of a royal school, into which the district school of York had superintendence in the hands of the school, into which the district school of York had superintendence in the hands of the school of York had superintendence in the school of York had superintendence in the school of York had superintenden grants of land, convinced all parties concerned that charter; for which, no doubt, Canada is indebted to been changed, so as to embrace the whole Province, Provincial Legislature: it ordained that the Council the measure, however desirable in itself, could not by the intelligent and sagacious promoter of the exchange.

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The measure, however desirable in itself, could not by the intelligent and sagacious promoter of the exchange. that means be accomplished: inasmuch as (at that period) wishes on that head were acceded to by the College lative Council and half by the House of Assembly, and wishes on that head were acceded to by the College lative Council and half by the House of Assembly, and that there should be a new election every four years: Council, and large sums of money were expended in that there should be a new election every four years: be confident, therefore, that the principles and usages men should have been led to regard this ordinance building a school-house and dwellings for the masters. and by these provisions it would have necessarily ren- which have been received semper, ubique, ab omnibus— with suspicion, from their observation of its lamentable The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford was dered the College an arena of political warfare, and always, every where, by all—are unchangeably true. abuse. The prayers of our Church have been too requested to select suitable persons for setting on foot liable to be changed or subverted at every new session This rule like a two-edged sword, will guard us often either preached or disregarded; the notion of the new institution, on the plan of the English public schools; and the Rev. Dr. Harris, as Principal, with Christianity from the University. This bill, as we are now assailed. Are we tempted to embrace the purposes of prayer and praise have almost ceased. other gentlemen as classical and mathematical masters, have said, was sent up to the upper house of Legisla- modern inventions as being the truth of the Gospel? They however who desire to see the Services of the education turned their thoughts in another. In 1799, time being desirous of obtaining a royal charter for the the H. Church Universal Are preciate any portions of it themselves. Contempt of the Hon. Richard Cartwright, who ten years before had succeed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University,—perceiving likewise that local information opinion of the creed of the Church University opinion of the

In not providing for the religious instruction of the people by clergy of the Church, the religious condition of the colony was very different from that of the members of that corporate is more indebted than to any other individual within it, for improvements in education and department."

The disappointment of the disappointment of the disappointment of the disappointment of the management of the greatest reputation in very many resist the assaults of the colony was very different from that of the members of that corporate in not providing for the religious instruction of the people by clergy of the Church, the religious condition of the colony was very different from that of the members of that corporate in not providing for the religious instruction of the people by clergy of the Church, the religious condition of the colony was very different from that of the members of that corporate in not providing for the religious instruction of the people by clergy of the Church, the religious condition of the colony was very different from that of the members of that corporate in not providing for the religious condition of the colony was very different from that of the members of that corporate in the church does in every prayer and put to of the colony was very different from that of the members of that corporate in not providing for the religious condition of the clurch, the religious condition of the colony was very different from that of the members of the University, and showed that the church character in not providing for the religious condition of the colony was very different from that of the members of the university, and showed that the church character in not providing for the religious condition of the colony was very different from that of the members of the University, and showed that the church character in not providing for the religious condition of the Church character in not providing for the religious condition of the Church character in not providing for the religious condition of the Church ch The disappointment of the young student must ministrations of various sectarian teachers, chiefly, we fact that the charter had not yet been made effectual, but also of two at least of the greatest reputation in established truths.

was entirely illegal; and from its hinting, not obscurely,

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PRIMITIVE TRUTH AND MODERN NOVELTIES.

avowed design of securing greater purity, on the part every age and individual; but particular circumstances, of some in a former generation, has produced, and is and often the very circumstances which make the unproducing, its invariable result, by leading many of derstanding of the word peculiarly necessary, render the descendants of those who made the fearful expe- the person who needs the medicine unable to receive riment to an abandonment of apostolic doctrine. We it; incapable of understanding its true bearing, and now find many, calling themselves Christians, who its applicability to himself. Hence the need of the question the inspiration of parts of the Holy Scrip- prophetical office of the Church; which is not merely tures, and refuse to believe what is mysterious to their to teach that such and such things are the duties and reason, or offensive to their pride, in the remainder. doctrines once delivered to the saints, but that they There are multitudes of others, who suppose that be- are true to every individual; capable of universal aplievers of all preceding ages have erred in the inter- plication; and of becoming every thing to every one, pretation of the Bible; that the true doctrines of the who is enabled rightly to divide the word of truth, un-Gospel are among the boasted discoveries of this en- der the guidance of the Church. Catechetical instruclightened age; that any man, or any body of men, has tion is intended to be included in the preaching which the religious unity, the moral character, and the unity a right to originate a Church, appoint a Ministry, and we desire; and this will of course supply much, but of action of the University. It is very true, that there construct a creed for the guidance of others,—may, not all, of that, which is the great desideratum in was great danger, considering the character of the then without guide or creed, safely plunge into the laby- preaching, unless it becomes preaching itself. For home government, that the strong arm of power might rinth of theological speculation, and indulge all the unless catechizing pass into exhortation, and thus lose whimsies and vagaries which the wildest imagination its own character, it can never be a substitute for the that it must have been difficult to stand all but alone may suggest. Who that has heard of the dreams of analysis of motives; the manifested sympathy with, against the apparent feeling of the whole colony; but Transcendentalism—the follies of the St. Simonians— and knowledge of the position and wants of every we think that it would have been far better that the the pollutions of Mormonism-or the blasphemies of heart; the authoritative censure; the earnest invitawhole institution should have been subverted (if sub- Neology-to say nothing of the minor errors to be tion; the historical and biographical exemplification, verted it must have been) by a tyrannical exercise of found in the swarming brood of sectarianism-will which are the essence of good preaching. power, from whatever quarter it might come, than that hesitate to believe that the spirit of the age has proved Indeed, the very power which men have received of any clergyman should have concurred in expressing a hot-bed for the production of the crudest novelties being worked upon to action by hearing; and that, even a reluctant assent to so pernicious a proposition. and the most dangerous heresies with which the prince not by hearing only what is most excellent and true,

have felt encouraged to proceed in its aggressions both by which the face of Christendom is overspread, and neglect so great a means of influencing them to the upon the University and upon Upper Canada College. agitated as the old world was by the deluge, where adoption of, and obedience to the truth. of the waste lands of the crown. This was the first public mention of a university: and at so early a grammar-schools, and in which some of them should popular branch evinced little but jealousy and distrust, and finally agreed to an address to the King, in which some of them should shall we find security and peace? The Church like adoption of, and obedience to the truth.

Not, however, that we mean to imply that everything shall we find security and peace? The Church like adoption of, and obedience to the truth.

Not, however, that we mean to imply that everything shall we find security and peace? objections were urged against it, as too exclusive.—
objections were urged against it, as too exclusive.—
agree, for instance, that for that College to continue a favoured with the guidance and protection of the once inspired, are still so, and are still preaching by separate institution, whilst dependent for support upon Heavenly Pilot. All who enter its walls and commit the Spirit. But it is also true, that much of its first

> of the University. The College Council had been principle, and that principle the desire to bring every of free inquiry? To remedy the evils resulting from their whole lives. formed, and a minute and accurate inspection obtained thing whatever within the colony under the dominion an abuse of the private interpretation of Scripture, The consideration then, not of the Apostles' pracby withholding the book of God from the people, and tice only, but of the results of that practice, should consigning it again to the shades of the cloister? make us have a very great regard for the office of have been signalized by nothing more than by their both in the preacher and the congregation, which shall departure from the true principles of the original lead either of them to think lightly of the ordinance, their cure by a return to that system of darkness and notion is a presumptuous and infidel denial of the grace superstition from which God, in His mercy, then de- of Orders, and of the indwelling of the Spirit in the livered us? Ah! rather let us distrust the skill of hearts of all God's children. Certain as it is, that those doctors in spiritual homopathy, whose nostrums our preaching is no longer safe from error, poverty, As members of a pure branch of the Church Catholic in a sense inspired to do the duties of his calling; and having a settled creed—a spiritual liturgy, and an that in an especial and peculiar manner, the "gift, apostolic ministry,-transmitted to us from the ear- which is in' the Ministers of God, may be stirred up liest and purest ages of our faith-we should be mind- by prayer to an effectual influence over the hearts and novelty of faith and practice as one mark of error, and religiously avoid those who are given to change. siderations as have been often urged, to undervalue Adhering to this rule, derived from God's word, and preaching, does so in the face of primitive practice. inwrought in our hearts by the influence of the Holy | In the early Church it was, at one time, not less freonce delivered to the saints, as never to be moved mons at some seasons, and two or three in one assemaway from the hope of the Gospel.

"always, even unto the end of the world." We may however, to be wondered at, that some of our countrywe allured by the impious dogmas, the idolatrous wor- sermons on the part of Churchmen, besides being unbenefit to the colony, to the present day; its second Matters remained in this condition when Sir Francis ship, the silly superstition of Rome, claiming Catho-Principal having been Dr. John McCaul, who had Head came into the country. "With that ardent licity, and clothed in the venerable garb of high honourably distinguished himself at Trinity College, spirit' (to use the words of the Bishop of Toronto) antiquity? Our answer is, that they are not old Stowing up), had obtained from General Simcoe, before the course of the purpose he left York for England in the matter, as having large families ceeding in person to solicit the charter and endowment, but the sample of the purpose he left York for England in the matter, as having large families ceeding in person to solicit the charter and endowment, and that intuitive apprehension of whatever is good enough to have received the impress of inspiration and the matter, as having large families ceeding in person to solicit the charter and endowment, and that intuitive apprehension of whatever is good enough to have received the impress of inspiration and the matter, as having large families ceeding in person to solicit the charter and endowment, and that intuitive apprehension of whatever is good enough to have received the impress of inspiration and the matter, as having large families. should procure a person, well qualified to teach, to purpose; and noble, which characterised him, he saw the vast the sanction of the primitive Church. In an age like advantage of establishing the University."

The Archdeacon spent almost eighteen months in this, we must flee to the strong hold of anciently dispurpose; and noble, which characterised him, he saw the vast the sanction of the primitive Church. In an age like advantage of establishing the University."

Liberal principles continuing to advance, both at home and in the colonies, other addresses were present almost eighteen months in covered and well established truth. We must stand advantage of covered and well established truth. We must stand and noble, which characterised him, he saw the vast the sanction of the primitive Church. In an age like advantage of establishing to advance, both at home and in the colonies, other addresses were presented in the acceptance in the sanction of the primitive Church. In an age like advantage of establishing the University."

Liberal principles continuing to advance, both at home and in the colonies, other addresses were presented in the sanction of the primitive Church. In an age like advantage of establishing the University. Under his advantage of established truth. We must stand advantage of established truth. We must stand and noble, which characterised him, he saw the vast the sanction of the primitive Church. Liberal principles continuing to advance, both at home and in the colonies, other advantage of established truth. We must stand and noble, which characterised him, he saw the vast the sanction of the primitive Church. Liberal principles continuing to advance, both at home and in the classical honours.

Liberal principles continuing to advance, both at home and in the colonies, other advances are primitive. The sanction of the primitive Church and notice the san purpose tallogston, a salary should be allowed for that the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand after the Reformation, a few itinerant construction of the charter, growing out of the peculiar fast there, and acquit ourselves like men. Armed the covered and well established truth. We must stand after the Reformation, a few itinerant construction of the charter, growing out of the peculiar fast there, and acquit ourselves like men. Armed the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. We must stand the mother country; for many delays arose in the covered and well established truth. The mother country is a supplied all truth arose in the mother country is a supplied all truth. The mother country is a s Their friends in Scotland for a gentleman of that description.

Their friends in Scotland sent out Mr. Strachan, then of the country for which it was intended.

Owing to the accidental way in which Upper Canada

Student of the country for which it was intended.

Owing to the accidental way in which Upper Canada

Student of the wicked," and be proof against the insidiation of the wicked, and be proof against the insidiation of the wicked, and be proof against the insidiation of the wicked, and be proof against the insidiation of the wicked, and be proof against the insidiation of the wicked, and be proof against the insidiation of the country for which it was intended.

Owing to the accidental way in which we translate preaching, is in the original, "proclamation;" and, nine times out of ten, means a student in the University of St. Andrew's, and now was peopled, and the great neglect of the government about two years, a despatch was received from the Report from a Select Committee of that body, in which nothing more in the Bible, than the announcement of the Report from a Select Committee of that body, in which nothing more in the Bible, than the announcement of the Report from a Select Committee of that body, in which nothing more in the Bible, than the announcement of the Report from a Select Committee of that body, in which nothing more in the Bible, than the announcement of the structure work and the work and t Bishop of Toronto;—to whom, as we learn from the land of the Chief Sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," we again fancy we can recognise the hand of the Chief Sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," we again fancy we can recognise the hand of the Chief Sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," we again fancy we can recognise the hand of the Chief Sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," we again fancy we can recognise the hand of the Chief Sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," we again fancy we can recognise the hand of the Chief Sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," we again fancy we can recognise the hand of the Chief Sword of the Spirit, which the Church does in every prayer and put to psalm, by Scripture, by the Creeds, and by her very service.

arrival in the colony to which he had expatriated himthat the charge of governors had produced a from Scotland, and had had ministers sent out to them

the latter part of the suffice. There was another point;—many of the earliest settlers had been in the lower portion of British America. It expressed the concurrence of the Committee in those parts of the concurrence of the Committee in those parts of the concurrence of the Committee in those parts of the suffice. Origen, Cy period, St. Bernard.

PREACHING. (From the " Theologian.")

In this act we include, not only the sermons which

has well shewn, preaching, in its best and truest sense." to do. Besides, varying as are the manifestations of human character, and fluctuating as are the requirements, virtues, and vices of different ages, something is demanded, which shall adapt the universally applithe day. It is true, that Scripture contains supplies The departure from apostolic discipline, with the of instruction and exhortation, comfort and reproof for

and finally agreed to an address to the King, in which they proposed was injurious. We perfectly another ark, rides safely over the billows, because ing of the Apostles effectual; and that their words, a great extent at home, and a select committee of the University, was an anomaly which needed rectify-House of Commons, in the same year, advised so rading; and that its incorporation with the University from the wild uproar and confusion which prevail by that very Spirit to the peculiarities of the hearers; cal and violent a change in the constitution of the was both wise and necessary. But there was evidently without, and be guided to the haven of security and and to their being made to feel, by His gracious com-College Council, as that no religious test should be a spirit of restless meddling abroad, which would not rest. Those who reject the safe guidance which God's pliance with their frailties, that to themselves esperately. equired of its members; and such a confusion of all cease its efforts whilst any institution remained which mercy has provided, and follow the promptings of a cially were those words addressed; that the truths to ideas of truth and error, as that two theological professors should be appointed conjointly, one of the habits and feelings of the parent country, or hold an systems of man's devising, will be likely to make ship-Church of England and one of the Presbyterian Estabindependent line of conduct, apart from the influence wreck of the faith, and plunge into the abyss of ruin. in ideas which they could not embrace nor cause to What then, is our duty, in this period of fickle stay; that they were the very words, which could find Meanwhile the short remainder of Sir P. Maitland's of simple opposition to the exclusiveness of "the change and daring speculation? Shall we seek to a home in their own peculiar feelings and position; government was employed in pushing on the business government was employed in pushing on the business family compact;" but in reality it was swayed by a correct the errors of latitudinarianism by a prohibition and which could incarnate themselves by action in

Whoever chooses, in the face of these and such conbly, were not uncommon; and the most eminent saints The Lord has promised to be with his Church and doctors were the greatest preachers | It is not,

> + Either times of heresy or alarm, or want of qualified preachers, may occasion a suspension of individual preaching. Thus Presbyters were forbidden to preach in the Alexandrian Church

Origen, Cyril, Chrysostom, Augustin, and, at a latef

and Encharistic acts.

It is not necessary to add any thing more, except passed. that preaching should confine itself to important subjects, and should be kept in strict harmony of doctrine and tone with the Liturgy, to which it is joined.*

* Bingham, Antiq. lib. xiv. c. 4. sect. 18.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, D CEMBER 13, 1844.

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English Ecclesiastical Intell.

The affairs of our Provincial Parliament must necessarily, at the present moment, engage a large share of public attention in the Colony; and as many of these will have a direct bearing upon the great moral and spiritual interests of the people, we should not be excused from an occasional notice of its proceedings.

We last week adverted briefly to the Speech delivered from the Throne by His Excellency the Governor General. Throughout the whole of this document there breathes, we must frankly say, the characteristic candour and philanthropy of the excellent Representative of our Sovereign in this Colony; and, if in some parts, there appears the enunciation of an erroneous theory or an objectionable principle, we just as frankly admit that these are to be ascribed less to the personal convictions of his Excellency than to what he deems the force of circumstances on the one hand, or instructions from the Home Government on the other.

To the last we believe we must attribute what we cannot but consider the unfortunate allusion to the concession to the Legislative Assembly of the provision made for a Civil List by the Act of Union. Nor does it mitigate our apprehension of the disastrous effects of such a concession, that the local Parliament will be required to guarantee some correspondent provision in its stead. Every sensible person,every real conservative, -would rather see such a provision standing, as it does, a part and parcel of our Provincial Constitution, and thus fixed and established amongst the first principles of our Colonial Magna Charta, than to have it dependent upon the capriciousness of passing Legislatures. We cannot but feel that great public interests are thus placed in jeopardy, and a door opened for suspicion and distrust even in the fountains of justice itself. In short, monarchical, perhaps the only monarchical, feature in the Union Bill; the only point in its provisions which caused the great body of the intelligent people of Upper Canada to be in any degree reconciled to the measure,—the securing the operations of the Executive Government, and the uncorrupted administration of justice, at a time when the public whim or public leaders, might choose to stop the supplies.

It has been well said, that there is one word of five Empire, - and that word is CONCILIATION. One concession after another appears to be so madly and have added to his list of inquiries whether the sweep-wantonly made, that by and by,—if modern political ing and dusting was an "exclusive privilege," or philosophy is to have its sway,-we shall have to thrown duly open to public competition! reverence will be the hasty creations of one genera- Country. tion, to be shoved out of sight by the more crude and unsightly erections of another.-It is, indeed melancholy to witness the heartlessness or the timidity with which the abandonment of leading principles is daily made; how in sport as it were, great truths are flung to the winds, and greeted as the bubble which is the play-thing of children and bursts after its in-

stant of evanescent gaudiness. We have alluded lately to the Common School cumbrous and perplexed machinery, cannot be mended without a dislocation of the whole fabric.-One great cause of the defects so palpable in these successive School Bills, was the haste with which they were patched up, and the obvious incompetency of the persons who undertook to frame their provisions. the last the tortuous labyrinth of the celebrated University Bill of last year is a specimen sufficiently satisfactory. Nor was any individual, that we are aware of, consulted in this matter who was qualified to give a respectable opinion upon the subject of practical Education: we believe, at least, we are correct in saying that decidedly the most able man in Upper Canada in all matters of Education, the Bishop of Toronto, was never appealed to for a single suggestion upon the subject, while these Bills were in pro-

We are earnest, therefore, in the recommendation that more time be allowed than hitherto for the arrangement and consolidation of a scheme of public Education. And in the mean time, let the country, out of pure compassion, be relieved from the burdensome operation of the present Common School Law, and some temporary provision be adopted more simple and practicable, until a measure complete in its parts, and if possible sound in its principles, can be devised and carried into effect.

All direct local taxation for this object might, in the interval, be wisely abandoned, and the common Schools of the country receive every needful meed of encouragement from the annual appropriation which Parliament has, by its own vote, hitherto given .-Fifty thousand pounds per annum, judiciously distributed, would in the mean time suffice for that end: and until a permanent arrangement could be enacted, the several Municipal Councils might be empowered to act as Boards of Education for their respective Districts,-receiving the Reports of the Common money to each. And if a small sum were annually allotted to their respective Clerks, to enable them to make a personal inspection of each School, and report upon its condition, the ruinous expense of the present arrangement of the various grades of Superintendents would be saved to the country, and far more practical after, - to set before men, too, in fulness and clearness.

We suggest this, of course, only as a temporary arrangement,-to last only until a judicious, and equitable, and economical system of public education one Spouse of Christ. could, after diligent and mature deliberation, be adopted. The country would, we are persuaded, be better reconciled to it than to the present burthensome enactment; for, with at least an equal amount of practical good achieved, the Province would be saved more than £50,000 per annum.

We commence to-day the publication of the prom-Church and State. The treatise upon the University ters forwarded to the Clergy of those Districts.

wise, uncatholic, and presumptuous, is as sure to pro- of Toronto is obviously not written by the same hand duce in those without a contempt for prayers, as the as some of the more brilliant articles which, from error of the latter has tended to produce the reaction time to time, we observe in this Review; and probably which is now influencing their own minds. An ear- the writer laboured under the disadvantage of that nest study, however, of the Homilies of St. Chrysos- want of intimate familiarity with all the facts and tom and St. Augustine would do more than any thing bearings of the subject, the possession of which would, else to remove such erroneous impressions, and to sup- in a question purely English, have no doubt awakened port the Liturgical, as well as general, use of sermons. all the vividness of thought and power of expression We say Liturgical,—because the preaching of these for which the Christian Remembrancer is generally men was, as we have before intimated, little more than characterized. The article is, nevertheless, an excelexpositions and rubrics of their prayers and praises lent one, and for a sound, practical, and common-sense view of the whole question, cannot perhaps be sur-

We last week freely stated our opinion upon the novelty of the position in which the Executive Government had placed itself, in initiating, as it were, an objection to a Royal Charter, and thus virtually intimating that this Royal act of grace is no grace at all, but one of those suspicious gifts which may revive in the "friends of the people" this ancient exclamation,-

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

Nor are we sure that there is the usual justification for this strange mode of proceeding, in the fact that any strong or numerously signed petition has been presented to the Legislature against the University as it stands. It is true that objections have been expressed, but only, we believe, through the medium of a very limited portion of the press, -one which does not by any means exercise an influence over the most numerous or intelligent body of our Colonial population, -one, in short, which must have a grievance if they would have readers, and the zest of whose original writings consists, for the most part, in the vilifying of sound maxims and established principles, and substituting in their room something which may gratify the prevailing passion for novelty and change.

In this state of things it was, that some leading members of the late Executive Council concocted the famous University Bill, which, if it be not the execration of America, is certainly the laughing-stock of Europe. This Bill, bad and absurd as it was, had its share of supporters amongst the conductors of the press referred to; because, as an electioneering topic, t was too good a one to be lost, and political capital upon which to found an excitement, in any shape, is too important a thing for political and newspaper adventurers, to expect that they will omit an opportunity of turning it to profitable account. So with the University question: the individuals who "vent and toss" their harangues upon this subject, are, as a general rule, in profound ignorance of the subject they are discussing, having never read its Charter, or made themselves in the least degree acquainted with its existing provisions; and furthermore they are, or upon consideration must be, convinced that ninetenths of the individuals whom they seek to work into an agitation upon the subject, never dream of availing themselves of the advantages of a University either for themselves or their children.

The Government, it appears, are likely to be anticiwe find that Mr. Price, on the part of the Opposition, has made a motion, which will be found under our the abandonment of the Civil List as an element of head of Parliamentary intelligence. What this exactour Provincial Constitution, sweeps away the most ly purports, as the sense of the Opposition, we cannot say; but it looks like a willingness to upset the whole Institution,-not to stop at amendment, but to subvert it from its foundation. The inquiry proposed by the honourable member will strike our readers as particularly minute; -- requiring even a statement of the cost of the Professors' tables and chairs; and they will only wonder, while he was so considerately engaged waywardness, goaded on by insolent and factious upon details, that he did not include the question whether boiled beef or roast beef was used by the Students and Professors in hall,-what quantity they syllables which appears destined to ruin the British consumed,-and what was done with the marrowbones! It might be expected, too, that he should

grope our way through an endless and ever varying It may, or may not, be a subject of congratulation grope our way through an endless and ever varying entanglement of theories and sophisms and chimeras to discover any thing like principle at all. All found to discover any thing like principle at all. All found to discover any thing like principle at all. All found to discover any thing like principle at all. All found to discover any thing like principle at all. All found to congratulation families, would have been scrupulously careful in improving the management of the Clergy Reserve Fund, in its of the celebrated Joseph Hume,—gentlemen who is to discover any thing like principle at all. ation of public action in the momentous interests of Church and State will, at this rate, be rooted up, and in the paring down of needless expenses, than in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the paring down of needless expenses, than in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the paring down of needless expenses, than in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the paring down of needless expenses, than in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of the control of the celebrated philanthropist not less in the celebrated the political or religious fabrics we are to hallow and | repudiation of the "baneful domination" of the Mother

In another column will be found the Proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina, in the United States,-a document which we publish for its own intrinsic excellence, as also to shew the difficulties which may be daily experienced by public men in any country where there is not a formal and positive recognition of Christianity by the State. In the absence of this national acknowledgment of the great truths of Bill, and regarded it as a measure which, from its the Gospel, nothing can be more natural, and apparently more just, than the objection which we see here so properly and forcibly combated by Governor Ham-

We are surprised that any Catholic Christian, properly so called, can, in any country, hold an opinion adverse to the union of Church and State; when such an opinion appears so palpably to deny the inherent claims, and to reject the legitimate authority, of Catholic truth. Such a sentiment must presuppose either an essential principle of evil in the State, which must necessarily render it antagonistic to the Church, -deifying that principle, indeed, as the Manichæans of old did the world; -or it must concede an inherent weakness in Christianity which renders it impossible that it can ever subdue or bring over the State to its own spiritual temper; -or it must admit what a Catholic Christian, properly so termed, never can admit, that the pretensions of rival sects and heresies are of so much weight and truth that the establishment of one form of Christianity becomes an injustice. If none of these will be admitted by Churchmen as grounds for the dissolution of the alliance between Church and State, what grounds, we may ask, do really exist for it at all? Our persuasion is, that to argue for such a dissolution on any grounds, is to contradict the revelations of God's boly Word from the

A few rash spirits, in the exuberance of zeal perhaps more than from any other motive, may contend for the separation of this union, upon the ground that the State is so encroaching in its demands, and imposing so many trammels upon the Church, that the latter would be practically far more efficient without the existence of the conjunction. But this fact,-admitting it to be a fact,—touches not the truth of the principle: it only instructs us that the State is not yet as regards the distress of my five Clergymen and the Christian enough, and that the Church, to render it Schools, and apportioning the due share of the public so, must put forth a better energy, and reveal more practically and earnestly to the world the inherent power of the truth which she embodies. She must, in short, make a stronger effort to impress in every quarter the great Christian verities upon which are founded our best welfare here and our only hope herethe great duty of Christian unity,-to evince in all her teaching, and in its impress upon private life and public action, the holy and indestructible claims of the

> We received, just as we were going to press, the admirable Letter which follows from the Lord Bishop of Toronto. It speaks with sufficient eloquence for itself, so that comment is unnecessary, -even if our space and time permitted it.

advance of the amount of the current volume in all however unjustly we may be treated, the principles of the Bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the procession are submission, gentleness, and profession are submission, gentleness, and that the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the principles of the Bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop and profession are submission, gentleness, and that the bishop are bishop and profession are submission, gentleness, and that the bishop are bishop are bishop and profession are submission, gentleness, and that the bishop are bishop

TO THE CLERGY AND LAY MEMBERS

OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN WESTERN CANADA.

Dearly Beloved in the Lord : At the first meeting of the Church Society under its new Constitution, on the 23rd day of October last, it was resolved, that henceforth there should be four annual collections made for the purpose of the Institution and benefit of the Church. The objects of the first three are particularly mentioned in the account of the proceedings; out the fourth is purposely left open to meet any unexpected or extraordinary contingency.

Such a contingency has unfortunately arrived much sooner than could have been anticipated, in the astonishing fact, which can no longer be concealed, that five of my Clergy, who are labouring in their several stations, are falling into the most destitute circumstances, in consequence of having been left by the Government nearly two years and a half without support from that fund is guaranteed by the express provisions of a British

Act of Parliament. This melancholy occurrence is attributed to the discordant interpretation given by the Imperial and Colonial Governments to the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 78, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution

of the proceeds thereof." It is on all sides admitted that this Statute secures perannually, towards the support of the Church of England in Canada West; a sum predicated on the return of Salaries and Pensions paid to the Missionaries of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto and their Widows for the years 1839 and 1840,—it being manifestly the desire and object of the Imperial Government preserve the Church in the same state of efficiency as she was at the passing of the Act, and till the Clergy Re-

erve Fund could meet the full charge. Nevertheless the Government of this Province, by a minute of the Executive Council bearing date the 22nd December 1842, held that although the sum of £7,700 of England, yet that such Clergymen as have been appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by the death or removal of Incumbents who were in possession at the time of the passing of the Act, are to be paid from the Impe-

Trusting in the correctness of this construction of the Act, reference was had to the Imperial Government; certificates of the deficiency as required by its provisions were forwarded by the Receiver General, and no doubt was entertained but that the balance between the amount of the Warrant here and £7,700 Sterling guaranteed by he Statute, would immediately be paid over to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by the Treasury

But so far was this from being the case that Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals declared in a Report made by them on the 29th of December, 1843,—"That having attentively examined the provisions of the two Acts of Parliament, 3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 35, and 3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 78, which relate to the subject, it is their opinion, that the proper construction of the law throws upon the Revenues of Canada the burthen of making up pated in this work of supererogatory philanthropy, for any deficiency in the Clergy Reserve Fund in paying the usual and accustomed allowances and stipends to the Ministers, whatever the deficiency may be; and while that deficiency lasts the Imperial Treasury cannot be called on to make any payments to the two Churches:"—
in which, although they admit the soundness of the
Chancellor of the Exchequer's suggestion, (which is clearly based on the true spirit of the Act), that the intention
of its framers was to make the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury at once applicable in case of difficulty, yet the Crown Officers in effect nullify this obvious construction by asserting that in order to carry it out further legisla-

on is necessary.

Since the passing of the 3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 78, six cases have occurred of new appointments of Clergymen,
-rendered necessary by the death or removal of the Incumbents who held livings at the passing of the Act. Of these one has returned to England, and five remain, without support; for the Government of the Province, notwithstanding the opinion of the Crown Officers in England, still adhere to the minute of the 22nd Dec. 1842, arranged and refuse to pay their Stipends.

ucing so much distress to deserving individuals and their

But alas the mismanagement has increased, pending these difficulties; and while my Clergy are left in a state of destitution, large sums continue to be wasted in remuerating services which are really worse than useless, and this to such an extent as to render hopeless the expecta-tion that the Clergy Reserve Fund will ever answer the

wise and holy purpose for which it was established.

Expecting some little delay in settling the meaning of the Statute, I applied to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to advance, in the mean time, the salaries (only £100 per annum each) of my five suffering Clergy;—assuring the Society that I had the fullest conviction that such advance would be reaid as soon as it was decided which Government was paid as soon as it was decided which Government was liable; for it could not be the desire of either Government (as I then believed) to allow the Church or any of her Clergy to suffer, pending a dispute on the meaning of a law over which they could have no control. The Society. with its usual benevolence and consideration, paid the stipends for the year ending the 30th of June, 1843, but have declined since that time to continue such advance, because they saw no disposition, on the part of the Government, to settle this unseemly dispute or to pay back the advance they had already made. In consequence, my five Clergymen have been left without their

What aggravates this evil is, that it is rapidly increasing. New vacancies are from time to time happening which I cannot in prudence fill up, while the stipends are held in suspense; and thus a law, which we naturally supposed was intended for the just support of the Church, is, by conflicting interpretations for which I was not prepared, and by an apathy and a reluctance to act on its spirit, made the instrument of her gradual disorganisation; and this large and increasing Diocese, already so destitute of the means of public worship, if the Statute be allowed to operate as it has done for the last four years, will in a spiritual sense become, through half its extent, a wilderness. Not only are five Clergymen in a state of want, but two parishes are left vacant, and the process is unhappily going on from deaths occurring and removals being at times found necessary.

I have brought this disheartening and deplorable state

of things repeatedly under the notice of the Provincial Government. I have urged it upon them as their duty to look to the spirit and intention of the 3d and 4th Victoria,

The inhabitants in this part of the township are very and preserve the Church entire and unimpaired in her efficiency as she was at the passing of the Act. I have pressed this course upon his Excellency the Governor General as of more than sufficient importance to warrant his paternal interference, since the distress which had arisen from the difficulties I have described had been represented to me in such terms as to shew that it actually threatened the very existence of some of those who were But all that it was in my power to do has been without avail.

I represented to his Excellency, in May last, that "on desolation with which it menaces the Church, it involves consequences so calamitous and imminent as to justify the Representative of the Sovereign in assuming more than ordinary responsibility in arresting their progress, and, I added, happily the responsibility thus to be assumed is added, happily the responsibility thus to be assumed is not of an alarming character, since it only requires your Excellency to give orders to pay the salaries now in abeyance from any proceeds in the hands of the proper officer arising from the sales and rents of the Clergy

"Moreover in my humble opinion, so long as your Excellency does not exceed £7,700 annually toward the support of the Church of England, and our present Esta blishment is within that sum, you run no risk whatever."
The reply simply stated that my application had been brought under the consideration of the Governor General in Council, and the result would hereafter be communi-

On the 31st of October, I again brought this painful subject at great length before the Provincial Government, and stated that, having failed to receive relief, I could see

Churchmen, both here and in England. But I see no as are attenued the agreement of the ensuing month of December,—leaving this about the alternative; for independent of many weighty considerations, the five meritorious Clergymen whom it becomes the set forth cannot fail to make a deep impression on all the agreement of the appointed channels of grace, and not cold, abstract the properties. this office, as far as Kingston inclusive. We trust that we shall be fully indemnified for the expense thus incurred, by the payment to our Agent of all arrears, and the adverse of the amount of the current rolume in all.

> inseparable from a Colonial Government, it is not perhaps responsibility; but I am persuaded that if he had been at peace and had leisure to examine the subject, he would peace and had leisure to examine the subject, he want have discovered neither objection nor difficulty,—since to assume the responsibility that I suggested, while it would be in perfect accordance with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's suggestion, would touch no great principle nor interfere with any public interest. I do continuous to the road very bad, and were nearly four hours in accompliance of the Church of England.
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> That your Petitioners respectfully pray your Honourable twenty-two miles, a little after one o'clock. We found the road very bad, and were nearly four hours in accompliance of the Church of England.
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> That your Petitioners respectfully pray your Honourable twenty-two miles, a little services. ciple nor interfere with any public interest. I do conentiously believe that any former Governor of Upper Canada, and I have known them all save the first, would, under the like circumstances, have assumed such responsibility without the slightest hesitation; and I am coned that his conduct, in those times of justice and principle, would have been sustained and commended by

the Government at home.

But although the Governor General did not see fit to act in this affair as I could have wished, I have no reason think that he is indifferent to the situation of my suffering Clergy; but, right or wrong, he believes that the remedy is not in his power. I have, therefore, no other resource left than to appeal in favour of my distressed Clergy to their Brethren, Lay and Clerical, throughout the Diocese, to come forward in their behalf.

from the altar after morning prayer, and immediately before the Sermon, on Sunday the 12th day of January next, being the Sunday after Epiphany, and on the 19th of January, being Septuagesima Sunday, take order that a collection be taken up for their immediate relief. And may God in his mercy enlarge our hearts to give willingly and without grudging, and enable us to accompany our benevolence with earnest prayers that in His wise Provilence He will remove whatever difficulties impede or threaten His holy Church in this Diocese

JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, December 10th, 1844.

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1843.

(Concluded from our last.) Saturday, October 7 .- We found Mrs. Hill's hotel at Richmond very quiet, clean, and comfortable.—Morning Service on this day was performed at the usual hour; and after the Sermon which, as was customary, was preached by the Bishop, seventy four persons were confirmed; a very large number, and highly creditable to the zeal and pastoral attention of Mr. Flood. There being no singing, the Bishop did what we believe he had never done before, namely, gave out the Hundredth Psalm, and commenced the tune,—the congregation very generally joining with This was a circumstance which rendered what his Lordship had subsequently occasion to say about the necessity of providing for this part of public worship, more impressive and effectual.

The situation of Richmond does not appear favourable: it is low and swampy, and already bears symptoms of deinity of Perth on the one hand, and Bytown on the other, it has ceased to be the market of the adjacent country, and is not likely to increase. This is the more to be lamented, as many respectable families were induced to settle in the village and neighbourhood, when it was se-lected after the war of 1812, as a military depôt, and who lected after the war of 1812, as a military depôt, and who now find their locality by no means answering the expressions held not pectations held out.

After the services of the day, we proceeded to Bytown, twenty miles distant,—the roads tolerable, though not improved by heavy showers of rain which we encountered on the way. We reached Bytown about 7 o'clock, tered on the way. We reached Bytown about 7 of and found no little difficulty in obtaining accomm at the inn, in consequence of the sitting of the Court. Through the kind interference of Mr. Justice Jones, however, this was remedied, and the extreme inconveniency obviated of being obliged, at that late hour, to repair to the Lower Town. Not long after our arrival, his Lord-ship was waited upon by the Rev. S. S. Strong, the Rector of the place, and the services of the succeeding day were

Sunday, October 8 .- It had rained violently all the It might, as I am constrained to remark, have been expected that the Provincial Government, on finding that the course which it had determined to pursue was pronecessarily diminished by this severity of the weather, yet the attendance was by no means inconsiderable. At its annual liabilities, and thus prevented the miseries and Rector and his congregation. In the afternoon, thirty-evils of which we complain.

Rector and his congregation. In the afternoon, thirty-three candidates out of 53, the expected number, came forward for Confirmation,—the rest being prevented by the badness of the weather. It was, however, very pleaing and interesting to find several, who, wholly undeerred by this impediment, had come ten or twelve, and one fourteen miles, on foot, to partake of this holy ordi-

We dined with the worthy Rector, and retired early, as it was necessary that his Lordship should be on the road to March on the following morning by six o'clock. Bytown consists of two parts, the Upper and Lower Town. The Rideau Canal commences in the latter with a series of locks crowned by a splendid bridge; and a spectator at Hull, on the opposite side of the river, viewing this range of locks rising step by step, and the viscon bounded by the magnificent bridge, is presented with one of the most striking specimens of the art of man that can be imagined. The Rideau Canal, which has the stamp of genius upon it through its whole length, places the late Colonel By in the first rank of practical Engineers. It ensures a safe and regular communication between Upper and Lower Canada, most advantageous to commerce, and yet more useful as a military road in time of war. And not only is Bytown favoured by its position and embellished by art, but the Chaudiere Rapids have beauties of a peculiar nature, not arising from the height of the Fall, which is not remarkable, but from the boiling of the waters among the rocks, and the numerous aspects in which they may be seen, all of a different and very striking

Monday, October 9 .- Found the road to March, twentytwo miles distant, very rough, many portions being the bare rock. From some mistake, 11 A. M. instead of 2 P. M. had been appointed as the hour of commencing service at the Church on the river side in front of the township, and the people, after waiting for the arrival of the Bishop a considerable time, had generally dispersed. To correct this mistake, messengers were despatched in all directions, and a few returned. Service was held at 3 o'clock, but four only were confirmed.—We were most handsomely received and kindly entertained by Mrs. Pinhey, in the absence of Mr. Pinhey, who was detained at the Assizes in Bytown. The Rev. Mr. Strong had accompanied the Bishop from Bytown, and the Rev. J. Johnson, from Hull in Lower Canada, came hither to pay

few in number, and the congregation is, therefore, at all times small; nor is there much hope of any considerable increase, as the soil is stony and poor: the scenery, how-

Tuesday, October 10.—This morning we proceeded six miles into the interior to the second Church in March. Here the congregation was much better, and Mr. Ker, the Missionary recently appointed, brought forward twenty-one candidates for Confirmation. Both here, and in the first Church we had no singing, which causes a great mutilation of the service; and the occurrence of a circumstance like this must bring great weight to the re-commendation, that the Clergy should regard it as a part of their preparatory education to master and be able to sing a few plain Psalm tunes.—The day was clear and sty, so that we had abundance of time to drive after the service to Huntley, Mr. Ker's third station.

Occasional ministrations at places not supplied with a resident minister, have this natural inconvenience attending them, that they serve to foster rather than allay that Reserves, which might otherwise be forwarded to England to be placed in the Funds. The sum thus supplied would be replaced as soon as the Governments agreed in their construction of the Act, and the utmost loss that could accrue from the transaction would be a mere trifle of interest, while great suffering and misery would be that offers itself. The best corrective of this very object. ectionable practice, is the establishment of Sunday Schools n connection with the Church, and the arrangement, if practicable, of a steady service at which some respectable layman might read the Prayers and a printed Sermon. This should be fortified by occasionally instructing the people in the distinctive principles of the Church, her constitution and ritual, and shewing that the Church of Christ is the appointed ark in which we must pass through the waves of this troublesome world, and through which we maintain union and communion with our Saviour.— Religion is not merely an intellectual conception, but a tinguished for the ability and elegance of its compositions, and withal, as a general rule, for the soundness of its views upon great and leading questions both in Church and State. It is indeed a step which I shall take with extreme reluctance, and which were it possible I would most willingly and not as the end. In this view, our Keligion, and more avoid, because the statement which it will be my duty to

Our Travelling Agent will, in the course of the set forth cannot fail to make a deep impression on all influence, as well as an outward form and sign: they are out submitting to such sacrifices, and incurring such charges

in some degree, to neglect or misapprehension on the part of the persons entrusted by Mr. Ker with that duty.— Twenty young persons were confirmed, and they, as well

the fences, we could not have kept it. We were, in con- wishes on this subject. sequence, continually coming up against stumps of trees, sinking into mud-holes, or groping along log-bridges, in peril continually of going over their sides and being precipitated into the marsh or stream beneath. In some that, aided by the intercession of your Honourable House, the places the road became so narrow by the approach of the two fences, that two waggons could not pass, and just at one of these spots we had the misfortune to meet another served Lands which, according to the distribution made by the vehicle full of people: it was pitch dark, and, in attempting to pass, the wheels became locked, and before we are Diocese, to come forward in their behalf.

I therefore request you, my brethren of the Clergy, to ad this Pastoral Letter, or recite the substance thereof, matter to be thus struggling through an impassable road, in utter darkness, for nearly three hours. occasion, we struck against a large root, and, fearing an upset, the Bishop jumped out, and chancing to light on a fallen tree, he rolled over into the mud, but happily was not in the slightest degree injured. Finding our progress so slow, we hired a man, who happened to be going the same way and knew the road, to ride before us in the middle of the path: he was so far a guide to us, that we could hear his splash, when we could not discern his form; and where the wood was thick, we called upon him from time to time to keep as near our horses' heads as possible, that they might follow him. Twenty-two miles,—even the most wearisome,-will at last have an end; and after travelling rather more than eight hours in this perilous and disagreeable manner, we reached Mrs. McFarlane's, who keeps the best house of entertainment in Pakenham. She received us very kindly, and in a few minutes made us so comfortable that we forgot all the difficulties and troubles of the way.

Thursday, October 12.—About eight o'clock this morn-

ing, the rain, which had continued all night, abated, but left the roads very like a canal! The Church is situated about half a mile from the village, and in going thither about haif a mile from the vinage, and it going thicker the Bishop was obliged to use his rough waggon, the mud being so deep. We naturally looked for a thin atten-dance, but to our agreeable surprise the congregation was large. The Rev. H. Mulkins had, it appeared, more than a hundred candidates for Confirmation on his list; but many of them, especially females, could not come out in such weather. Still he presented eighty-two,—a very considerable number under any circumstances, but the more gratifying on this occasion, as some of them came many miles notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

This being a new Mission, and the present the first

candidates at more than usual length. Two infants were aptized after the second Lesson; which, with the sermon and other services, occupied about three hours. As soon as possible after leaving Church, we proceeded to Carleton ce, eighteen miles, and the road not being quite so bad as was encountered yesterday, we reached the Rev. Mr. Boswell's at seven o'clock. We had a hearty welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, and a very comfortable din-

(To be concluded in our next.)

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Church Society's House, December, 1844. The LORD BISHOP in the Chair.

At the General Meeting of the Society held on Wed-

sday the 4th of December, 1844,-The Treasurer laid on the table a statement of his accounts, shewing a balance in hand (including Widows and Orphans' fund,) of £412 15s.: also an account shewing that the receipts since the last Meeting of the Society

For Collections in Churches for the Wi-

dows and Orphans' Fund£234 0 3
For Sales at the Depository to the 16th at Cornwall and Moulinette in the Spring, and forwarded by mistake to St. Paul's Church, London, and since

Total£286 11 0\f The payments during the same period have been: For accts, audited last meeting (in part) £105 18 8

For grant to the Parochial Committee of Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, through the Rev. F. L. Osler...... 18 15 0

Total.....£124 13 8½ The Standing Committee recommended the payment the following accounts:

Books from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union 6 6 6 6 Thos. Champion's Salary £10 8 4 Boy's wages 1 13 4 12 1 8 which was agreed to.

It was agreed that the money paid to the Treasurer in behalf of a Stone Font, for Trinity Church, Toronto, be

paid over to the Chapel-wardens.

It was resolved that books to the value of £1 5s. 0d. be granted for distribution in the township of Arthur.

It was agreed to loan from the Widows and Orphans funds to the Lord Bishop the sum of £200, to enable him to advance the sum of £40 to each of five rectors who at present are in great distress, owing to their receiving no stipend in consequence of the difficulty which has arisen in the construction of the Clergy Reserve Act. Two letters having been received from the Canada Company relative to the management of the Clergy Reserves, it was agreed, that the Canada Company be thanked for their offer, but that under the present circumstances the Society is not in a position to entertain the question, the

Clergy Reserves being in no manner under their control. The Standing Committee gave notice that, at the General Meeting in January, they would propose a list of five members of the Society, who with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary should form a Book and Tract Committee for the year.

It was agreed, that the three next Meetings of the Society shall take place on the first Thursdays in January, February, and March, instead of the first Wednesdays, which respectively fall upon the feast of the Circumcision, Ash-Wednesday, and on a day in Lent on which there will be Divine Service in the Cathedral. And that the Depository be closed on Ash-Wednesdays

and Ascension days.

The following petition to the Provincial Legislature relative to the Clergy Reserve lands was adopted:-

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of

The Petition of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, Respectfully Sheweth,—That by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "Au Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," the Government of this Province is empowered to sell all or any of the Clergy Reserves under regulations to be approved by Her Majesty in Council: and that the proceeds in money to be derived from the sale and leasing of the Clergy Reserves, after the deduction of certain allowances which are specified in the Act, are directed to be divided into two equal parts, -one of which is to be distributed in certain proportions between the Churches of England and Scotland and the other part to be applied by the Governor of this Pro-vince, with the advice of the Executive Council, for purposes of public worship, and religious instruction in Canada,—
That by an Act passed by the Parliament of this Province

under the system which has been adopted for the sale of the did not arise from any resolutions which might have Clergy Reserves, and from the great deductions made from the Clergy Reserves, and not the great deductions made from the proceeds for the expense of inspection and management, their share of the fund which has been appropriated by the Legislation of the fund which has been appr share of the fund which has been appropriated by the Legislature to the religious instruction of the people, is likely to be in principle imply that no wrong could be done in the government measure companied in the state of the fund which has been appropriated by the Legislature to the religious instruction of the people, is likely to be in

to amount almost to an entire destruction of the provision, your Petitioners are desirous of obtaining the control over the vidual responsible to parliament—the crown may not be made disposition and management of such a share of the Clergy Reserves, as is equivalent to the proportion of the proceeds assigned by the Act referred to for the support of the Church of

I must confess, that harassed as His Excellency has been by the troubles and vexations which seem almost rather small for so large a settlement; which was ascribed, set apart, there would be no difficulty in vesting in the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, under an Imperial Act to as the rest of the congregation, appeared deeply affected by the services.

by the services.

control of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada as shall have fallen to the share of the Church

> request they are asking for no privilege or advantage which aining eight. About six o'clock it became dark and they desire should be granted exclusively to themselves,—although it necessarily rests with other religious bodies interested road, and that at times so dim, that had it not been for in the proceeds of the Reserves, to make known their own

That your Petitioners gratefully acknowledge the advan-Statute, would fall to their share; by which means they we power to assist And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The Secretary having laid on the table the Acts of Parliament relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, passed in 1835-6-7-8-9,—the orders in Courcil relating to the same Commission up to July 1839, and the Church Commissioners' Reports, which the Honthe Chief Justice desires to present to the Society,
It was agreed, that they be accepted, and that the thanks
of the Society be given for the same to the Hon. the

At an adjourned meeting held on Saturday the 7th De-tember, the Lord Bishop in the Chair,

That the Seal in use by the Society before its incorporation, shall be used as the Seal of the Society, until that adopted can be engraved.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:

Previously announced (in number 53) in am't 319 19 102 The following have since been received, viz: St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie,-through Hon.

James Kerby, Churchwarden
The Church at Binbrook£1 3 6
The School House, corner of Gland-1 16 6 ford and Barton 1 1—through the Rev. J. L. Alexander... Christ's Church, Etobicoke £0 19 7½
St. Philip's Church, Weston 1 5 3

—through the Rev. Dr. Phillips St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Picton, through D. B. Stevenson Esq., Churchw'den 3 5 0 St. Peter's Church, Brockville,—through Jno. St. Peter's Church, Brockville,—through Jno.
Weatherhead Esq , Churchwarden
The Church at Lloydtown£1 10 0
Do. at Bolton's Mills...... 0 10 0
—through the Rev. H. B. Osler
St. John's Church, Bath£0 17 6
Subsequent Subscriptions 0 7 6
Denation from Parochial Sewing

Society...... 0 5 0 Donation from Amherst Island... 0 10 0

Offering from St. John's Church, Bath, being part of the weekly collection made at the Offertory

as recommended by the Lord
Bishop in his Charge, 0 10 0
—through the Rev. W. F. S. Harper...... 2 10 0
The Rev. W. Leeming, (additional) 0 5 6 10 0

Rev. Wm. McMurray £356 19 9 65 Collections, amounting to... T. W. BIRCHALL, 10th December, 1844.

The Rev. R. H. BOURNE gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Ten Pounds, as a donation from His Excelle the the Governor General, towards the completion English Church in the Township of Kildare.

From our English Files.

The fullowing item of intelligence is deserving of attent at the present moment in Canada. The Presbyterians of land, it appears, are so disgusted with the liberalism of the present Collegiate Institution at Belfast, that they are about to Presbyterian principles. When we look at the present attempt, made by our Canadian Executive, in defiance of the Common Law of England, that great palladium of the rights and liberties of Englishmen, to destroy the Charter of King's College, we must remark, that should this attempt prove such the Belfast Institution, viz., hereafter to be shunned as a Pal House, by every denomination of Christians throughout the Province:—

NEW PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

(From the Londonderry Standard.) At the special meeting of the General Assembly in Cooks town, the Rev. James Morgan laid before his brethren a state ment relative to the establishment of a new Presbyterian College, to be exclusively under the control of the Assembly. As the rev. gentleman's address was delivered at an interlocutory meeting, it was not reported in the newspapers at the time.

Mr. Morgan has, however, since then, given it to the press, and
we purpose in this article to give a precis of it. Mr. Morgan is of opinion that the present period is the most favourable for the agitation of the subject, in consequence of the declaration recently made by Sir Robert Peel, that he was desirous to take steps for promoting a higher education in Ireland. Acting upon this bint, the College Committee have empowered Mr. Morgan to draw the attention of the Assembly to a special proposal. The predicament in which the Assembly at present pane stands is this; either it must abandon the benefits of education for its students, or erect a college for itself, in consequence of the failure of all negociations with the Belfast Instition. All the original professors of that Institution were orthodox, it is notorious that it is now almost altogether in the hands of the Arians. It is moreover the general impression, that no return can be made to the original constitution of the sellent return that the results of the sellent return that the return the sellent return that the retu of the college. The whole course of education is, therefore Mr. Morgan makes it manifest, totally deranged. TION HAS PROVED A MERE CHIMERA, AND FARTHER SEG

ATION FRUITLESS. We have little reason to fear that the aid of the Government we have little reason to lear that the aid of the cover when will be withheld. Mr. Morgan does not say too much when he claims for the great body of the loyal, peaceable, and important Presbyterian people of Ulster, the advantages which about to be showered upon the Arian Institute of Belfast, and the Popish hot-bed of sedition in Maynooth. The most active expension the colors of the colors ertions, however, must be made for both purposes, viz., the collection of the necessary funds, and the obtainment of required aid from Government. The exertions of the commitee will be, we are persuaded, unceasing, and the rest remains

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. Since our last the two Houses of the Legislature have been

occupied in debating their answers to his Excellency's add at the opening of the session. The answer in the Legisla

Council was moved by the Hon. Mr DICKSON and seco the Hon. Mr. BRUNEAU. In the course of the debate which ensued, the Hon. Mr. DRAPER delivered a long and eloquenin their last session, your Petitioners have been incorporated and enabled to hold real estate for the benefit of the Church of England, and to sell or lease the same in order to promote the benevolent purposes of the Society,—

That your Petitioners have observed with great regret that

of his speech Mr. Draper said, that "Responsible Government been with a system which have been adorted by the system which h adopted by one of the branches of the Legislature, but it and a great measure consumed in charges which to them appear unnecessary, and to so great an extent that your Petitioners are apprehensive that it will yield little more than a nominal such thing: but it means that acts which may be followed by rovision for the support of their Church:

To prevent the continuance of this system, which threaters

such thing. But the means that acts which may be lower impeachment or legal consequences, must be done by a minimal or ministers responsible for them. The principle is found

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is responsible for every act of his government, and can no more transfer his own responsibility to the shoulders of Mr. Morris or Mr. Draper, or any of his Council, than he can create himself King of the Province? In fact, Mr. Draper himself admits the absolute impracticability of the existence of British Constitutional responsibility in this Province. In a subsequent part of his speech he says, "he trusted that hop, gentlemen would not be sared to the country. The manufacture of the sared to the sanction of her Majesty, his speech he says, "he trusted that hop, gentlemen would not be sared to the sanction of her Majesty, he would ask them, was it surprising that, in giving a representative should represent to the country, her Majesty, advisers should he would ask them, was it surprising that, in giving a representative should represent to the country, her Majesty, advisers should he would ask them, was it surprising that, in giving a representative government to the country, her Majesty, advisers should he would not be country, her Majesty, and such that he country her Majesty, and such that he country her Majesty, and such that he some reliable provision for the discharge of the administration duties of the efficient discharge of the administration duties of the majesty.

EARTHQUAKE AT MONTREAL.—A shock of an earthquake was felt here on Thursday night about one o'clock, and from the numerous accounts we have heard of it, we should think it must have spread ove his speech he says, "he trusted that hon, gentlemen would not suppose that when he had laid down, as the first principle of British Constitutional responsibility, that "the King can do no wrong," it followed that the same axiom applied to the Governor General. His position was different if not, the Resolutions of 1841 were false, as they proclaimed a doctrine in direct contradiction to such a position. Those Resolutions recognised a responsibility on the part of the Governor General. recognised a responsibility on the part of the Governor General.

He had shown that the King can do no wrong—that the advising Minister is responsible for any act done in the King's

name. He was a responsible Servant of the Crown

of the high offices in the administration of the government—

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that responsibility hon, gentlemen could not shut their eyes." extremely guarded. He said, "the subject of education had been alluded to in the speech, and while it was one of the deepest importance, it could not be denied that it was surrounded with many tigs—it." Which had taken place in filling up the Executive Council by the Governor General. The other speakers in the debate were, with many tigs—it. with many difficulties. He had no doubt, however, that they Messrs. Gowan, Price, Williams, Duggan, Saudfield Macmight be surmounted without the violation of any important

We shall be very glad if no important principle is violated on too by a body which never possessed the shadow of a control over the property out of which the institution in question was founded, be not an important principle, we are not aware of any principle of importance ever having been enunciated during the rse of British Law or British Legislation.

The Hon. ADAM FERGUSON followed in a rambling speech, and in his incoherent attempts to bolster up Responsible Government in its plain meaning, only further exposed its wick-edness and folly, as applicable to the government of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province. He said:

"It had been asserted that Responsible Government had been fully carried out in the Administration of the Government. Could that be called Responsible Government which was conducted in defiance of a vote of two thirds of the repre ntatives of the people? If that was to be the responsibility in store for the country, he would say perish Responsible Gov ernment for ever." Mr. Ferguson concluded by moving that the tenth clause of

the address be expunged, which after some further debate, having been negatived, the address as introduced, and which was merely an echo of the Governor's Speech, was passed unani-

"In respect to the University of King's College, and the subject of Education, he hoped that the Hon. Gentlemen on other side would be prepared to carry out the principles of that measure faithfully, and not disappoint the expectations raised, in those who legislated in the last Parliament. If the Hon. Gentlemen approved of such measure without fully carrying out its principles, the public would not be satisfied. He thought that too much confidence had been placed by ministers in the strength of their majority; there were many protest. and they might find they had begun to boast too soon. It had been heralded over the Province, aye, and over the Atlantic too, that it was the very subject of Legislation with regard to King's College which drove the late Ministry to their resignation; but he called upon the Members upon the other side to say whether the principles of the North Redeemer of the synagogues, and to a dressed by them to he and dignified reply.

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The Redeemer of the synagogues, and to a dressed by them to he and dignified reply.

The Redeemer of the synagogues, and to a dressed by them to he and dignified reply. those of the majority of the people of the Upper Province (cries of No! No!) Gentlemen I say yes! and time will to suppose that the regular authorities were sufficient. not those of the majority of the people of the Upper Province shew whether I do not state the truth. When he saw therefore this subject revived under such circumstances, he had many doubts whether the present Government would be prepared to legislate upon the broad principles of the Bill of September 1999.

Mr. BALDWIN after having commented on the various topics alluded to in the Governor's Speech, and denounced in strong terms the permanent Civil List,—the only security, we may remark, left to her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony for their permanent connection with the Mother Country, proceeded to attack the government, on the ground of the anomalous character of its supporters. He said that "he looked in vain among the ranks of the government for one man who was the leader of a party. There was one gentleman there who had always been a staunch opposer of Responsible Government, he alluded to the hon, member for Huron.

The "And am so still!"

The member for Huron exclaimed - "And am so still !" Mr. BALDWIN, and was so still; such were the principles of whom they found ranged on the side of an administraamplest meaning. People were known by the company -(hear, hear, and cheers from the ministerial be and when he found among them gentlemen who had ever been consistent opposers of Responsible Government, and who still continued to oppose it, he could not help fearing that their support was granted to a ministry pretending to give it, with no other intention than of treading its great principles under When difficulties in the formation of a ministry arose, I should

have liked to have seen you sent for, Mr. Speaker, as the leader of a party; I would rather, Sir, have supported such an administration, than the one we have now, an administration without any character at all. The present ministry had been called a reform ministry, he fancied he saw the hair of the hon, member for Montreal (Mr. Moffatt) stand on end at the idea of being connected with a reform cabinet. There was his (Mr. B.'s) old school-fellow, the member for Simcoe, the constituency which sent him into that House would think he had lost his senses were he to support a reform ministry. And yet they had been told by the seconder of the address, the hon member for Beauruois, that the character of the mini-try was that of Reform;
warned the members for Montreal and Simcoe to have nothing to do with reform, not to support such a cabinet, (hear, hear). But he was certainly afraid that, although they had g out the colours of reform, they would be found in the end good staunch Tories!" Mr. Baldwin concluded his speech by moving several amendments to the address.

MALCOLM CAMERON rose to support Mr. Baldwin's endments, and, in speaking of the late Executive Council, said, with great modesty, that "that House had reason to be nkful to Providence that had given them honest servants-(Loud laughter.) And the House was now called upon to express its satisfaction, while such large interests had been left

His remarks on Responsible Government only tended further at which, in reality, by the Constitution, it has no power

The Governor General, in his answer to the men of Gore, had defined ir, [Responsible Government,] according to his idea; he had acknowledged the right of the Council to be consulted. sulted on all adequate occasions; but was it to be left to his oriental ideas to decide what was an adequate occasion. But his advisers had counselled him to withdraw from this position, and and in his reply to the County of Russell he confessed the right of the Council to be consulted on all occasions. And yet were told Responsible Government had been conceded. the interpretation of Responsible Government, as given by mid Stanley in the House of Commons, was Party Government, and that was the definition put upon it by the late Ministry. usible Government had not been carried out with one

head of a department, for the Secretary could not be called the Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood then rose, and in a long speech teplied more particularly to the observations of Mr. Baldwin. Speaking of Responsible Government, he said—Government—he feared that its introduction into this colony would be a standard or said the list of the new Correct Sherwood Sherwo yould be attended with disastrous results. When he opposed he acted honestly in his opposition; but when he found that the Home Government had interwoven that system into our colonial constitution, when it had been fully conceded to the ntry, was it not their duty as honest men faithfully to carry e principles established by that bill, as those distinguished They hesitated not to declare, in the very which he had already alluded, that notwithstanding the op-osition which they had given to that bill while it was before he I the Legislature of the country, since it had become the law of the land, they would carry it out in good faith, as honest men.

* * * The hon. member for Lanark had quoted a portion of a speech delivered by Lord Stanley, in the British House of Communication of constitumons to bear him out in his interpretation of constitual principles: but if the hon. gentleman was pleased to use declaration of Country and Stanley's speech to sustain his argument he should allow In the two last wards there was no opposed declaration. in the language quoted by the honorable member had given to their voters. also stated that he entirely approved of the conduct of the Governor.

ANSWERABLE IN HIS PERSON AND PROPERTY FOR THE the Judges, for instance, who should be independent alike of PROPER DISCHARGE OF THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE. To the Crown and the people-and left the remainder to the grant of Parliament But, viewing all the circumstances of the case, In respect to the Governor's allusion, in his speech, to the subject of education and to King's College, Mr. Draper is which had been pursued,—a course which he was not disposed Donald, Papineau, Morin, Small, Secretary Daly, Aylwin,

Murney, Johnson, and Chaveau. Mr. PRICE, in the course of his remarks, referred to the address this subject. We must say, however, that if the wanton and despotic destruction of a charter, granted in good faith by the Crown to a corporate institution, and that destruction effected too have be despoted by Mr. Williams, which he asserted had misrepresented the views and measures of the exministers. He was answered by Mr. W. in a bold straight-

> Responsible Government, and the impossibility of having in this country a complete transcript of the British Constitution. On Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A.M., the House divided upon Mr. Baldwin's amendments, when there voted,

For the amendments.....

Majority in favour of the Executive Government 6 YEAS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Bouthillier, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chaveau, Christie, Desaulniers, Dewitt, Drummond, Franchere, Jobin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Lemoine, Leslie, Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Stormont), Methot, Morin, Powell, Price, Roblin, Rousseau, Small, Smith (Wentworth),

Taché, Taschereau, Thompson, Nelson-36. In the House of Assembly the answer to the Governor's Speech was proposed by Mr. McDonald, of Cornwall, and seconded by Mr. Colville—Mr. Baldwin followed in a long speech. In reference to King's College he said:—

"In the House of Assembly the answer to the Governor's NAYS.—Boulton, Brooks, Chalmers, Colville, Cummings, Daly, De Bleury, Dickson, Duggan, Dunlop, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Grieve, Guillet, Hale, Hall, Jessupp, Johnston, Lawrason, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Kingston), McConnell, Meyers, Moffatt, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, ernor of South Carolina's Proclamation of the 9th Sept., in Robinson, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Missisquoi), Stewart this State, I appoint the first Thursday in October next, to be (Bytown), Stewart (Prescott), Watts, Webster, Williams, If the Macdonald (Dundas)-42.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

tion; but he called upon the Members upon the other side to
say whether the principles of the Bill they had introduced were

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

agreed to, and a Committee named. Mr. AYLWIN brought before the notice of the House the resolution of last Session of the Committee appointed to consider the violence used at the elections of Montreal, Vaudreuil, Beauharnois, &c., in the year 1841.

that a General Election had since taken place, and it therefore did become a question whether, after this lapse of time, it could conduce to public advantage to bring up these matters.

After some remarks from Mr. Johnson, Mr. MacDonald

(of Cornwall), and other Members, it was agreed that the mat-

ter should stand as a notice for Friday.

Mr. PRICE gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a detailed account of the financial affairs of the University of King's College; specifyber of Professors; their respective salaries and emoluments; to what religious denomination they belong; and their respect tive departments. Also, how many students are now in the University; their names, and fees paid by them; and how many attend each Professor. Also, an account of the expenses incurred in fitting up the present temporary building; the cost of the furniture of each Professor—stating particularly the cost of each Professor's chair and table. And also, whether a Chaplain has recently been appointed to the Universitystating his name, salary, and duties; when he was appointed; when his salary commenced; and under what law he has received his appointment.

We must enter our protest against this despotic attempt of the Provincial Legislature to interfere in the concerns of the University of King's College. The University is a CORPORATE Body, and as such, by the Common Law of England, has as much right to regulate its own affairs unquestioned by any one, as any private individual in the British Empire. An attempt was some time ago made in the British Parliament to call for met with a direct negative by Sir Robert Peel, on the ground

MONTREAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- The Municipal Elections for this City took place on Monday. The following is the list of the new Councillors elected, and the different majo-

.Mr. Routh

West Ward......Mr. Lyman.

pproved of the conduct of the Goton to which he had just adverted.

In all the wards but the Queen's we are happy to say the
election was conducted without violence, and we believe in

and substance of your charge. The terms of my proclamation
were broad enough to include all believers. You wished me to That the entirely approved of the conduct of the Go-That the resistance of His Excellency to the unconstitutional demand made upon him by the late Council, met with his entire approbation,—(hear)—and so said every constitutional awyer of the British Parliament—(hear.) * * * * * He distincted by the Parliament—(hear.) * * * * * * He distincted by the Council awyer of the British Parliament—(hear.) * * * * * * He distincted by the Council and the exclusion of ninety-nine hundredths of municate to our readers that most serious rioting took place in the Queen's Ward, which unfortunately resulted in the death of a young man named Johnson, who was killed by shots fired and hand. He knew well, however, that it had been made in Engagement of the succession of the Province, and particularly in the troops, and we are informed that the soldiers bad hardly arrived opposite the row of houses from one of which the shad just adverted to this section of the Province and particularly in the troops, and we are informed that the soldiers bad hardly arrived opposite the row of houses from one of which the shot was fired by which Johnson was killed, when another shot was fired by which one of the soldiers was slightly wounded; the lection was conducted without violence, and we believe in the regret to have to complete include all believers. You wished me to offer and we believe in the exclusion of ninety-nine hundredths of my fellow citizens. Neither the Constitution, nor my public the exclusion of ninety-nine hundredths of my fellow citizens. Neither the Constitution, nor my public the exclusion of ninety-nine hundredths of my fellow citizens. Neither the Constitution, nor my public the exclusion of ninety-nine hundredths of my fellow citizens. Neither the Constitution, nor my public the exclusion of ninety-nine hundredths of my fellow citizens. Neither the Constitution, nor my public the volution and the queen's Ward, which unfortunately resulted in the death of a young man name Johnson, who was killed by shots fired by our of th

of parliament, or in impeachment for an offence committed.— the constituencies which they represented; but he believed that magistrate who was present then ordered the troops to break hibited a temper which in the end may be more painful to the constituencies which they represented; but he believed that many of the constituencies of Lower Canada understood no more about Responsibility rests."

These remarks are, beyond all question, sound and constituencies of Lower Canada understood no more about Responsible Government than—(Jud cries of name! name!)—those who were so vociferous about it.—
These remarks are, beyond all question, sound and constituencies of Lower Canada understood no more about Responsible Government than—(Jud cries of name!)—those who were so vociferous about it.—
Lughter and Colonial subjection? If the whole system of Responsible Government rests upon the simple principle, that the King can do no wrong.

In respect to the Civil List, Mr. Sherwood said, that "if hon. gentlemen would advert for a moment to the circumstan-sible Government rests upon the simple principle, that the King Can do no was present then ordered the troops to break many of the constituencies which they represented; but he believed that it do no wrong. The constituencies which they represented; but he believed that it do no was present then ordered the troops to break many of the constituencies which they represented; but he believed that it do no was present then ordered the troops to break many of the constituencies which they represented; but he believed that it do no was present then ordered the troops to break many of the constituencies which they represented; but he believed that it do no was present then ordered the troops to break many of the constituencies of Lower Canada understood no more about it.—

(Lughter and Colonial subjection? If the whole system of Colonial into the houses, which they did: some ficing took place inside, but we believe that it do no extend the ordered the troops to break many of the constituencies of Lower feed that I do no exceeded in capturing a dozen or two into the houses, which they do do not many of the constituencies of Lower feed that I have do no more as injured by it, and the solders into the houses, which they do

The noise appeared to us as if a very heavy waggon had dragged past at full gallop, causing a trembling throughout the house, and kicking up a commotion among divers crockery and kitchen utensils. The duration of the shock appeared to us to be about fifteen seconds, and we were only convinced that the noise was not occasioned by a passing vehicle from its sudden cessation. We have heard of one or two individuals in whom the shock caused the sensation of sickness; it was probably felt more in some parts of the Island than others. It is stated that the shock was felt at St. John's and much in the same way as above described.—Montreal Courier.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.-Notvithstanding the heavy claims the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company of Toronto have had upon its funds whole of its stock is now taken up, and further, is at a premium of five per cent., showing that the institution has in-

LETTERS OF RIVIGNUS .- We cannot pass over in silence some admirable letters in The Church under the signature of RIVIGNUS, on the subject of Economical Philosophy. The tendency of this system at once to materialize or idealize to excess, ministers. He was answered by Mr. W. in a bold straight- in support of the ultra views of the so-called philosophers, have forward speech, in the course of which that gentleman stated produced a feeling of contempt for every thing but the merest that, but for the vile calumnies and efforts of the Toronto Practicality in human affairs; the consequence is, that, at pre-Reform Association, he should not have presented himself again sent we measure, weigh, and calculate the peculiar attributes of Mr. PAPINEAU addressed the house in French for about half when the human soul, driven out of the favorite haunts of civifarms, that we discover the astounding fact, that it is as possible to err on the side of too little romance as too much; that Utopia utterly discarded, is as dangerous, as Utopia prematurely introduced, is ridiculous. We do not say that Young England contains the certain germs of social regeneration, but we be lieve that if either that party, or some other cannot succeed in introducing into society some principles counteracting and re-stricting the mere steam and rail-road idolatry of the present age, we shall have nothing but evanescent fire sparks, and roaring smoke and ashes, for the next.—Woodstock Monarch.

United States.

(From the Banner of the Cross.)

A CHRISTIAN GOVERNOR .- The Charleston Courier, of the 20th inst., contains the proceedings at a late nu meeting of Israelites in that city, called to consider the Governor of South Carolina's Proclamation of the 9th Sept., in observed as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer; and invite and exhort our citizens, of all denominations, to as semble at their respective places of worship, to offer up their devotions to God, the Creator, and His Son, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of the world." The Jews refused to open their synagogues, and to a very intemperate and offensive letter addressed by them to his Excellency, the following is his manly EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen,-I received, to-day, your memorial and protest ed by the letter or spirit of the constitution, as offensive and its character.' I have received, heretofore, several private communications on the subject, and a public letter addressed and most respected inhabitants. Mr. Williams drew the attention of the House to his motion for the appointment of a committee to enquire into certain interpolations which have been made in the journals of the journal House that he had during the last Session of the last Parlia- of this nature. Your memorial and protest, however, signed, ment introduced a Bill to enable all denominations of Chris- as I perceive it is, by over one hundred of the most respectable tians to hold lands for certain purposes connected with religious worship. That Bill had passed that House and been sent to the Council, where certain amendments were introduced. It The simple truth is, that at the time of writing my Proclamations of the council where certain amendments were introduced. demanding, as I understand II, an apology, requires an answer. The simple truth is, that at the time of writing my Proclamation, and then constituents there were a considerable number of persons called Biole Christians, for whose benefit more particularly he in an unober of these persons had charged him with inconsistence and introduced the Bill. During the last general election a number of these persons had charged him with inconsistence and public duty. I do not therefore urge and had appealed to the journals being referred to, it was found that certain interpolation consisting of the words "shakers, quakers, tunkers, and gyspics," sifter an enunciation of the other denominations of christians had been made. It was of these he complained.

Mr. MEYEMS ecconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Aylwin.

Mr. Aylwin.

demanding, as I understand II, an apology, requires an answer. It the time of writing my Proclamation of the closer might be Israelites, Determined upon vineal town of the situation in question, without calling to my aid the infor the situation in question, without calling to my aid the information of the situation in question, without calling to my aid the information in question, without calling to my aid the information in question, without calling to my aid the information in question, without calling to my aid the information, in density and the information in question, without calling to my aid the information, in density and the information of the situation in question, without calling to my aid the information, in density and the information of the situation in question, without calling to my aid the intor, it did not occur to me that there me gibt to Israelites, Defended to the situation in question, without calling to my aid the information in question, without calling to my aid the intor, it did not occur to me that the time of writing my Proclamation, and the prose of six Alan Mancah. I must apple in for the situation in question, without calling to my aid the intor, it is in the la land! and that I was the temporary Chief Magistrate of a Christian people. That in such a country and among such a people, I should be publicly called to account, reprimanded and required to make amends for acknowledging Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of the world, I would not have believed possible, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant, Your most obedient, humble servant, ALSO: Mr. Sherwood fully agreed with the general principles | if it had not come to pass. I have not examined, nor am I enunciated by the last speaker. He had been on the Committee of 1843, and had no hesitation in saying that the proceedings disclosed were highly discreditable and criminal. But he could not forget that years had now passed since they occurred, there of only: nor could I verify the motives mhich might have ther only; nor could I verify the motives mhich might have influenced them to do the one or the other; but I am of opimon that a Proclamation of Thanksgiving which omits to unite the name of the Redeemer with that of the Creator, is not a Christian Preolamation, and might justly give offence to the Christian people whom it invited to worship. If in complaisance to the Isralites and Deists, His name must be excluded, the Atheist might as justly require that of the Creator be omitted also, and the Mahometan or Mormon that others should be inserted. I feel myself upon the broad ground that this is a Christian community, and that, as their Chief Magistrate, it was my duty and my right, in conformity with usage, to invite them to return thanks for the blessings they enjoy, tercession they believe that they derive them. And whatever may be the language of the Proclamation and of the Constituon, I know that the civilization of the age is derived from Christianity, that the institutions of this country are ins with the same spirit; and that it pervades the law of the State as it does the manners, and I trust the hearts of the people.— Why do we observe the Sabbath, instituted in honor of Christ? Why do our laws forbid labour on that day or the execution of civil process? it is because we are, and acknowledge ourselves and wish to be considered a Christian people. You appeal to the Constitution as guaranteeing "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious professions and worship, without discrimina-tion or preference to all mankind." If the laws recognizing the Christian Sabbath do not violate the Constitution, how can my Proclamation, which was compulsory on no one, do it? If both are unconstitutional, why have not the Israelites commenced by attacking these long standing laws and purifying our legislation? Do they deem it easier to intimidate one man and exact from him a confession and an apology, under the apprehension of their fierce and unrelenting hostility, than to cform the State? In whatever situation I have been placed, it has always been my aim to adhere strictly to the Constitu-tion and uphold the laws. I did not think, and do not now think, that I violated the Constitution of this State by my Proclamation. That forbids the Legislature to pass any law restricting the most perfect toleration. I addressed to the Christian community, at their request, a proclamation inviting them to worship in accordance with their faith. I had neither the power nor desire to compel any one to offer his devotions contrary to his faith, or to offer them at all. Those who did not choose to accept my invitation, were at full liberty to decline. And, if the Israelites refused to open their Synagogues, I had no complaint to make—no penalty to exact. Had they stopped at that, such a manifestation of their disapproval of my because of its dignity and its consonance with true religious feelings as I apprehend them. But if, inheriting the same scorn for Jesus Christ which Instigated their ancestors to crucify Him, they would have felt themselves degraded and disgraced in obeying my exhortation to worship their "Creator," because I had also recommended the adoration of his "Son the Redeemer;" still I would not have hesitated to appoint for them, had it been requested, a special day of Thanksgiving according to their own creed. This however, was not, I imagine, what the Israelites desired. They wished to be included in the same institution of the same institution of the same institution. what the Israelites desired. They wished to be included in the same invitation to public devotion with the Christians.

And to make that invitation acceptable to them, I must strike out the corner-stone of the Christian creed, and reduce the whole to entire conformity with that of the Israelites; I must Stanley's speech to sustain his argument he should allow the declarations of his Lordship their full weight upon the questions of his Lordship their full weight upon the questions of his Lordship their full weight upon the question on the ground that free access to the poll was not the language of the House. Lord Stanley, while he had expressed the election on the ground that free access to the poll was not vour of the Christians, and I am denounced because I have not "discriminated" in favour of the Israelites. This is the sum

The next Meeting of this Association will be held, God received their willing, at the residence of the Rev. W. S. Darling, Scarborough, ALEX. SANSON, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editor of the Journal and Express. SIR,—In your paper of the 19th inst. I observe a communication bearing the signature of "TULLUS," in which my name has been drawn before the public. I must therefore claim a corner in your Journal to offer a few remarks on that part of the writer's communication which alludes to me. 1 not understand what my application for the recently vacant office of Clerk of the Peace has to do with the appointment of Registrar, and therefore why "Tullius" should take the liberty to infer, or assert that my claims to office are to be overlooked, because I have been so fortunate in selecting for my better half, during the past season, it is gratifying to know that the the sister of Sir Allan Macnah! Does he presume to assert, or could he for a moment suppose, I would rest my claims to preference for office upon the influence of my Brother-in-law, creased in the confidence of the public, merited by a prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and an able management of its Brother in law, Sir Allan Macnab? If so, I must inform "Tullius," that my Brother in law, Sir Allan Macnab, did not recommend me to fill the recently vacant office of Clerk of the Peace. No, he recommended, and used the weight of his influence for another person; and what is more, I beg to inform "Tullius," that I would not accept any office in the gift of Government, or otherwise, if it required the influence or recommendation of my Bro-ther-in-law Sir A. Macnab to obtain it. If my own standing and claims are not of themselves sufficient to recommend me, I want no office.

When I applied for the situation I conceived and felt-to spirit, as we would bales or yards of Cotton; and it is only when the human soul, driven out of the favorite haunts of civian hour, and was listened to with the greatest respect by all but lization, the academy, the temple, and the senate, takes resuge an hour, and was listened to with the greatest respect by all but lization, the academy, the temple, and the senate, takes resuge an hour, and was listened to with the greatest respect by all but lization, the academy, the temple, and the senate, takes resuge an hour, and was listened to with the greatest respect by all but lization. He academy, the temple, and the senate, takes resuge an hour, and was listened to with the greatest respect by all but lization. He academy, the temple, and the senate, takes resuge an hour, and was listened to with the greatest respect by all but lization. He academy, the temple, and the senate, takes resuge an hour, and was listened to with the greatest respect by all but lization. He academy, the temple, and the senate, takes resuge an hour, and was listened to with the greatest respect by all but lization. He academy, the temple, and the senate, takes resuge an hour, and then be academy to the principles of in the dens of civic poverty or of rural starvation, and then breaks from its unnatural chains to convulse cities, or burn gave me strong claims and every reason to hope my application breaks from its unnatural chains to convulse cities, or burn lization. would meet with success. His Excellency the Governor General seems, however, to have thought otherwise. He certain ly has an undoubted right to appoint whom he pleases to office, and to shew "Tullius" the feelings I entertain towards the Government for appointing my opponent, Mr. Freeman, I have since that appointment took place, not only recorded my vote at five different elections in favor of candidates who avowedly supported the Governor General in the noble stand he has taken against his late advisers, Baldwin, Hincks & Co., but also used my utmost exertions to secure their returns, and I am happy to say, Mr. Editor, four out of the five were returned. "Tullius" is probably not aware that my Father was one of the earliest Settlers in this District. He landed in Canada in 1795, took up his residence in Ancaster, and I am proud to assert, did more to advance the improvement of this District and country generally, from the time he came to it, till the time of his death, in 1819, than any individual in it. He also served in the Militia, as Major, in the 5th Lincoln, during the

whole of the war with the United States of America, in the years 1812, '13 and '14; was severely and dangerously wounded (by a grape shot, which 'Tullius' may see by calling on me,) in the action with the enemy at Lundy's Lane, on the 25th July, 1814, and was carried from the battle field, by six faithful Indians, who conveyed him on a litter, to Dundas, there to pass the remainder of his days—which were looked upon as but few -in the bosom of his family; but, thanks to an ever merciful Providence, he was spared to serve his country a few years longer, although never restored to perfect health. In 1816, when this District was set spart as a separate District, he was requested, indeed urged upon (as "Tullius" may see by reference to the letters in my possession,) by Governor GORE, to take the duties of Judge of the District and Surrogate Courts, which offices he accepted, and continued to fill with satisfaction to the public and honor to himself, till the day of his death. against my Proclamation, appointing the third day of October for Thanksgiving, which, in consequence of my allusion to "Jesus Christ, the Redeemer," you denounce "as unsanction-" to the public and bonor to himself, till the day of his death.—

He was also elected a Representative of the people, and served them many years in Parliament. But it is unnecessary for me them many years in Parliament. But it is unnecessary for me unusual in language, as exclusive, arbitrary and sectarian in dered by my Father to the Government and country, they are too well known and can be attested to, by many of our oldest

of the Province formerly Lower Canada. I trust, Mr. Editor, that I have said sufficient to convince "Tullius" I had claims upon the Government upon which I could rest my application for the situation in question, without calling to my aid the in-

To ALEX. McDonald, Esq.,

Paymaster General of Militia.

WESTERN CANADA

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the Office of The Church, at Cobourg, an Installment of Five per cent. (being the twelfth Instalment) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the Tenth day of January next. By order of the Managing Committee,

Secretary and Treasurer.

H. J. GRASETT,

MRS. HENDERSON begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that she continues to receive as BOARDERS, a limited number of Boys attending the U. C. College. A Tutor, if required, can be procured to attend in REFERENCES:

The Lord Bishop of Toronto; and The Hon, the Chief Justice. Queen Street, Toronto,

The Second Annual Report

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Is now ready for delivery, and will be forwarded to the Branch Societies and Parochial Associations on application to the Assistant Secretary. ALSO.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO,

Adopted the Twenty-third of October, 1844;

CARDS FOR THE USE OF COLLECTORS. TOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The

Old Countryman, and Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, RICHMOND STREET, three doors east from Church Street, TERMS:

As the new volumes of these commence the beginning of the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844.

MORTGAGES.

PERSONS holding Mortgages on Real Estate, and wishing to dispose of the same, (if not of long date,) will find a purchaser by calling at the office of H. E. NICOLLS, Notary, say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Bank Stock wanted. Land Scrip bought and sold. HENRY E. NICOLLS. 28th November, 1844.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has opened a Gentleman's Boarding House F. BERRY.

384-5

To the Ladies. THE MISSES MACKECHNIE,

Milliners & Dress-Makers, BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their comencement in business.

The Misses M. would also avail themselves of this opportu-

nform their numerous customers, that they have just FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

together with a large supply of

ELEGANT MILLINERY, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies, 6th Nov. 1844.

WANTS A SITUATION, S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-A S a Book-keeper in a respectable 255.

theman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The

most unexceptionable references as to character and ability car Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks-

lle, or to A. B., Cobourg. November 8th, 1844. ONTARIO MILLS.

WANTED, 100 Cords of dry MAPLE and BEECH FIREWOOD, at the Di-tillery. Offers to supply the same, stating the terms, received by P. WALLACE, at the Office, Ontario Mills.

The highest price given for Spring Wheat, Indian Corn,
Rye, and Barley, and for which Cash will be paid.

Giff Window Cornices; Rich Ornsmental Frames for Prints;—made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Ontario Mills, Cobourg,

Just Published,

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, FOR 1845. PRICE SIXPENCE.

ONTAINING in addition to much other valuable information, a great variety of Ecclesiastical Intelligence, ucluding correct lists of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in all parts of the world, Lists of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ircland in the Dioceses of

Quebec and Toronto, &c. &c.

For sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto;
by Gravely & Jackson, and Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg: Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. Mortimer, Picton; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; Thorne & Barwick, Holland Landing; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; and by the publishers.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

NEW BOOKS.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well daughted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam and Maps of the Society for Promoting Christian Kanadada and numerous at heavy. found various Works of Standard Division of Standard Property of Standar

BINDING neatly executed.

J. WALTON,

195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Montreal, October, 4, 1844.

WINTER GOODS.

HARVEY begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has now comted his selection of Goods suited for the Winter Season. His long experience as a buyer in the different Markets enables Il as low as any other House in the Trade. His Store is as usual supplied with GROCERIES, of

All DEBTS remaining unpaid after the 1st January next, will be handed over for collection. Cobourg, 27th Nov. 1844.

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books,

ALSO: (Signed)

N. COFFIN.

Dep. Adjt.-Gen. of Militia. A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. KING STREET, COBOURG,

ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg R and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of

Ts, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests. Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. BENJAMIN CLARK.

Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. N.B .- Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patrouage hitherto received. His stock

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c. BENJAMIN CLARK.

N. B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottle

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c.

in that delightfully situated house at the corner of Bay | Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

superior style. Toronto, May 30, 1844.

THOMAS BILTON.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has VV purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his

predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him. T. B will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

Best West of England Brond Clothe, Cassimere, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO.—A selection of superior VESTENGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active business habits, is desirous of employment as Salesman and Creek to any Wholesale Establishment, or would prefer taking control of a Country Store. Address F. H. Hall, Auctioneer, Causel's Gowns, Barristers' Robers, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in

Toronto, May 13, 1844.

CARVING, GILDING,

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET, King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOUNG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c.
Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in the best style.

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. CF Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills.)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN-TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the

remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simooe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-CHIER, R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only

comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove

of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGUTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and

on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, For terms and particulars apply Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. 353-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework.......... Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-

TIVITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust

eir children to her care, as she has had much experience in

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the

the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and n London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. 35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844.

N.B .- School re-opens September 2nd, 1844. EDUCATION.

MISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, and such persons as may please to favour her establishment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F. will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Popils at her sidence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W.

TERMS: Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, (Piano Forte), Drawing and Calisthenics, Plain and Fancy Needle Works, per annum £61 0

EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED: Every Pupil to furnish her own Books, Station

Bedding, &c. &c. a Silver Tea and Table Spoon and Fork; to be returned upon the Pupils leaving the School. Payments, Quarterly in Advance : Letters, post-paid. 377-tf Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION, HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS,

MR. GRANT,

AT No. 361, YONGE STREET. OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, ately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY

From Ten to Five o'clock. Toronto, November, 1844.

MARRIED. At Burford, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. George Petrie, Mr. John Simmerman, second son of Captain Matthias Simmerman, of the same place, to Harriet Vandousin of the Town-

ship of Oakland. On October the 22d., at Cowellip Lodge, near Drogheda-Rebecca, the beloved wife of George H. Pentland, Esq., of Black Hall, County of Louth, Ireland. At Toronto, on Thursday the 21st November, Allan Me-Donnell Esquire, late Sheriff of the Midland District, aged 53

At Toronto, on Sunday last, after a long and protracted illness, Thomas Chase Patrick Esq., formerly of Enfield, Middlesex, aged 63 years.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 13: Doeskins, &c. &c.

WITH

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in supposite tribe.

Notifications of change of residence, &c., should uni-

HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER XVII.

CONTROVERSIAL. That may not bee, said then the ferryman, Least we unweeting hap to be fordonne For those same islands, seeming now and than, Are not firme land; . . . therefore doe them shoune; For they have oft drawne many a wandering wight Iuto most deadly danger and distressed plight.

Some few mornings after the meeting detailed in the last chapter, Henry Howard received the following note from his friend:-

"Weston Hall, June 15.

"DEAR HENRY,-We have lately been great strangers to each other; the cause of this, perhaps, both of us may partly guess at, -in a great measure the fault is mine. I am now really anxious to see you, do not refuse. Our party are from home; so if you come, we will have a quiet dinner together at six o'clock. Yours very sincerely,

This invitation was accepted; and at six o'clock Henry Howard walked up to Weston, where he found his former friend in a very depressed state of mind.

As soon as dinner was over and the cloth removed, Charles began the conversation by regretting that the intimacy between them had been so much interrupted. In these regrets Henry concurred; but said, that as Charles for some time had been running such an uncertain course, and was engaged in such different pursuits from those in which he was involved, his partial estrangement was scarcely to be wondered at .-"Well," said Charles, "We will not say any more upon this point; but now let me tell you the cause of my present anxiety, and you must forgive me if I enter on a long and tedious subject. I have thought much lately upon the all-important subject of religion. You know in some degree the course I have run. At Cambridge I was, in the early part of my residence, very wild, and lived in a very wicked way. In this career I was mercifully arrested by the hand of Cod by an accident, which, but for his goodness, might have deprived me of life. During my illness the thoughts of death frequently came over me; I felt horror-struck at the dreadful prospect of appearing before the judgement seat of Christ in an unprepared state, and resolved, if ever I recovered, to be a reformed character. It pleased God to restore me to health; and on returning to Weston, I commenced what I then thought to be a strictly religious life, and, to the best of my power, endeavoured to remedy the evil I had done. In pursuance of this, I thought it necessary that I should not only mend my own course of life, but that I was bound to do all in my power to persuade those within my reach to embrace the religious opinions and to practice the pious ways to which I was resolved. In consequence of this conviction, I became, as you know, a district-visitor and Sunday-school teacher. For some time I continued regular in the duties I had taken upon myself, and have a satisfaction in thinking that I did persuade some few to give up the wicked lives they were leading. You advised me at the time, I remember, not to undertake these offices so soon after my change of life; in this advice I have reason now to think that

"Well, as I said, this went on for some time; during which I read a great many religious works placed in my hands by Mr. Fitzhugh, my mother and others: from these I was taught to consider the subject of the Church as a matter of little moment-in fact, I learnt to think that there was no visible Church, to entertain low views of the sacraments, and to place the whole of my religion in an assumption of an abstract never understand, at least in the way in which it was propounded to me, -and in the possession of warm possessing a saving faith. For some months this did sirable that the Bishop of Rome should have a prece-I ought to receive as true what I was told, and to envery well for me; I knew no better, and thought that tertain no doubts upon it. This I endeavoured to do. At length, however, I discovered so many inconsistencies and absurdities, that my faith in the smiling, system I had adopted was shaken, and I had occasionally very uncomfortable feelings upon the subject.

you are right, as I cannot but feel that the undue po-

sition in which I was then placed was unwholesome to

my moral state, and nourished a degree of pride,

which has been, and still is, very injurious to me.

"At this period I met Mr. M'Adams; and in some conversations with him became satisfied that the ground on which I stood was untenable that the doctrines I had been accustomed to consider as true were who conversed with him." false, that they were quite contrary to the general tenor of holy Scripture, as well as the particular meaning of the passages themselves in which these doctrines are

"And now-you must forgive me, Henry, for the assertion, I speak honestly-I must confess, that for some time I have entertained very great fears that the Church of England is no true Church. At the present moment I am pursuing this investigation; and if convinced, as I almost fear I shall be, that such is the case, I intend to leave the Church of England.

"Stay a few moments," said Charles, who saw that Henry was just about to speak,-"stay a few moments, till I have quite concluded my tedious tale .-I have lately accidentally dropped upon a work which I have frequently heard you speak of favourably-The Tracts for the Times. Of this book I have read but little; but what little I have read has certainly surprised me very much, and has led me to think that I am not quite aware of the true principles of our Church, and that she really stands upon a different foundation and holds different doctrines from those imputed to her either by Mr. Fitzhugh or Mr. M'Adams.

"Now, to change one's religion, as it is termed, is a matter of such immense importance, and, in my own case especially, would be attended with such grievous consequences, that I am resolved to sift the question to the very bottom. For that purpose, Henry, both as a Christian and a friend, I have called upon you for your assistance; and I trust you will also give me your prayers, that, through God's mercy, I may be led into truth.'

In answer to the above remarks, Henry replied that he certainly would do his best to set his friend right; "But I am," said he, "a very unfit person to undertake so important and responsible an office. Pray let me advise you to apply to Mr. Milles, who, I am sure, will spare no pains in the matter, and is fully

competent to such a task." "No," replied Charles; "I should prefer talking over these things first with you. This much, how-Mr. Milles for assistance in respect of the remainder."

requested his friend to begin. The first question I shall ask," said Charles, "re- tain no doubts." true Church. If, then, the Church of England does me, I am sure you would not think it labour lost."

"There is indeed," replied Henry, "but one Catholic Apostolic Church, as we confess in the creeds.

"Well then," said Charles, "you must answer me handled to them of improving themselves in the art of communicating knowledge; and the association But as every body has many members, so we say of the head of the Church; Mr. M'Adams laughs im-

sake of it put a stop to all prospect of unity."

"But," remarked Charles, "suppose that she were her a precedency?"

"That," replied Henry, "is a different question; were removed, the Church of England would not refuse to acknowledge such a claim to her, from whom, n earlier days she received such immense advantages. At all events the Church of Rome should relinquish he former point, if untenable, as we believe it to be; this latter claim she might then make, if she thought fit to do so, with a better grace."

"And what would be the advantage of this," asked Charles, "either to her or to you?" "It would at lest tend to unity," answered Henry.

"And do you think that unity with Rome is desi-

rable?" said Charles. "How can you ask such a silly question?" observed his friend. "How can you doubt for a moment of unity being desirable? Don't we pray for it? Is it not the prayer of our blessed Lord Himself? My dear Charles, there surely ought not to be a question upon this point. Unity is most desirable, -desirable or us, and desirable for Rome, desirable for all .-Who can tell what evils we are sufferring now, and what blessings we have forfeited, from our disunion? Where are the saints of old? Have we now living men holy as those who were on earth when the Church was less disunited than it now is? And may not this want of individual piety arise from a want of Christian unity? Where are the miracles wrought of old? Where are the martyrs? Are they to be found here? are they to be found there? Alas, the answer is humiliating! It is impossible to say how far our disunion is the cause of all this falling off; but since Christ's promises were made to His Church as the Church, we have certainly lost all claim to them when, as is the case, we are torn and rent into different parts."

"Whose, then, is the fault?" asked Charles. "'Tis the fault of both, I fear," answered Henry. 'Sin and wickedness produced the division, and sin and wickedness still foster it. The time may come when both parties will see this; when they will lay aside their bitter recriminations, and cruel feelings towards each other; when they will each purge themselves of the respective errors that keep them now apart; and when they will be as they once were, brethren in the same faith-one fold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ the Lord. May God, in His own time, grant to the Christian world such a consumma-

To this aspiration Charles fervently echoed Amen. "With regard, then, to the supremacy of Rome," continued Charles, "you say that history is against

"Yes," replied Henry, "we assert that the traditions of the Church prove such a demand untenable. As I said, whatever may be thought of its being dedency in general councils, &c .- which is quite another that it is contrary to tradition."

"Then you do go to traditions," said Charles,

"Certainly," replied Harry. "For matters of fact tradition is invaluable, and scarcely less valuable in interpreting doctrines; for surely if any men were likely to know the real doctrines of the Gospel preached by our blessed Lord and his apostles, those men

"But I understood," said Charles, "that the Church of England refused all traditions."

"Then, Charles," said Henry, "you were misled. She refuses the traditions of Rome-not all of them, indeed; but such of them as are incapable of proof, as their traditions for the supremacy of the Pope .-She likewise refuses the principle upon which the Church of Rome holds traditions. She does not admit that unwritten traditions, even if said to be traditions of the holy apostles, have equal claim to are certainly guilty of disturbing the regular service of authority as the written word. Of course she gives to them all the weight they are worth, and this is very great; but she does not allow them to be equal in value to the Scriptures, which, from the concurrent tradition of the Church, she knows to be the word of God."

"Well." observed Charles, "this appears clear euough; very different, however, from what I believed from the Church to some dissenting meeting-house the to be the doctrine of the Church of England. I untolic Church, of which the Church in England is a part; but you deny that to constitute this fellowship it is necessary to be love to the Porce Certain Church and coast they fixe. Suggests and care are especially requisite in all such cases; we must move onwards by degrees, and cautiously; but a case or two illustrative of the theory and sense of the derstand you to say, that there is one Catholic Aposis necessary to belong to the Roman Catholic Church; i.e. you say it is unnecessary to admit the supremacy of the Pope; and in order to prove this, you appeal to tradition. "Just so," replied Henry.

"And now, Henry," said Charles, "of the succes-

M'Adams tells me; and therefore I wish to know how the Church of England can belong to the Church; the succession, I imagine, being necessary to the very existence of a Church.

"You cannot mean to say," replied Henry, "that Mr. M'Adams has renewed the old story of the Nag's Head, and led you to suppose that at the time of which that story treats we lost the succession?

"Yes," answered Charles, "he has frequently told me the story, and appears to believe it true.'

"It is altogether false," said Henry; "and in proof of this, I shall not adduce the incontestable evidences inst., a meeting of the Church Schoolmasters' Association ever, I will say, that if you satisfy me on some of the points I shall bring before you, I will then apply to admits that the story is not true. The succession in admits that the story is not true. The succession in With this Henry was obliged to be satisfied, and the English Church is as unbroken as the succession the members, expressive of the grateful sense they enterin the Roman Church; on this head you need enter- tained of the services he had rendered their society, as

lates to the existence of the English Church. What "I fear," said Charles, "that I am very troubleground have you for supposing that the English Church, some; but if you could know what great satisfaction which was received with great attention, and loudly as it is called, is a true Church? There is but one your answers to my questions have already afforded

not belong to that which all along has been consider- Henry replied, that he was most happy in being of ed the Catholic Church, and which, as I understand, any service to his friend, and was only afraid that he you yourselves admit to be so, how can it belong to was a very incompetent adviser in a case of such dif-

of members of the scholastic profession, for the purpose of discussion on educational subjects, and the communicathe body of Christ, the Church, it has many mem- mensely at this, and says that it is one of the most of their arduous and responsible duties, seems evidently calculated to promote this desirable end, bers, as other bodies have. Such was the case in the ridiculous things he ever heard of; but quite worthy days of the Apostles, and such is the cace now. In of a Protestant establishment."

tained within it several separate members, to each of which, as in some senses independent members of the which, as in some senses independent members of the body, was given the name of a Church: e.g. St. John being his being the church in this country that he should be so; he is not necessarily, the lead of the Church in this country that he should be so; he is not necessarily, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of the Royal Free Gram body, was given the name of a Church: e.g. St. John begins his book of the Revelations (chap. i. ver. 4), 'John to the seven Churches which are in Asia;' and other instances might be mentioned. They all, indeed, were united together by the same doctrine and the same apostolate; not, indeed, that they were all founded by one individual apostle, but were founded by different apostles upon the same principle, viz. built on the foundation of apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the head corner-stone. But sus Christ himself being the head corner-stone. But among these different Churchs, or different branches of the Church, therefore, being established. The Church, therefore, being established of the Church, there was no supremacy. We read of the Church, there was no supremacy. We read of the church there should be a head of the establishment. neither in the Bible nor in the ancient writings of the that there should be a head of the establishment; his chair, and he has the appearance as if engaged in deep Church that any one Church asserted such a superi- and who, in such a case, so fit as the sovereign of the meditation. The artist has caught the exact expression ority over the others as the Church of Rome, e.g., has claimed in latter times. We read, indeed, of a preat present is in a very unsettled and disturbed state.
You are my oldest friend—once my dearest. You have, I know, read and reflected deeply on the subjects that trouble me; and there is no one with whom Rome in the West; but this precedency, whether at time, and require greater ability and learning than 1 I can, under existing circumstances, feel such confi- Rome, or Antioch, or Constantinople, by no means possess, to explain all the circumstances connected I can, under existing circumstances, feel such confidence in talking over these points as yourself. Pray

| Rome, or Antioch, or Constantinopie, by no include the first and it is certainly not creditable to the English confidence in talking over these points as yourself. Pray

| Church that did not be described as that every constantinopie, by no include the first and it is certainly not creditable to the English confidence in talking over these points as yourself. Pray

| Church that did not be described as that every constantinopie, by no include the first and it is certainly not creditable to the English confidence in talking over these points as yourself. Pray

| Church that did not be described as that every constantinopie, by no include the first and it is certainly not creditable to the English confidence in talking over these points as yourself. Pray Church that did not bow down and submit to her de subject of the king being supreme head. However, cisions was to be excommunicated. It certainly does as I said, her union with the State, and consequently appear to me very strange that the Church of Rome the king's headship, are accidental, and in no degree east, or the conversion of the Jews: especially those who should persist in this claim of supremacy, and for the affect the real question, as to the existence of the wish that neither the King of Prussia nor the heads of Church in England."

Charles said that he was much obliged by what to wave this question of supremacy, would you allow | Henry said; and that, as it was getting late, he would ing, J. Labouchere. postpone any further discussion on the subject to a LAMBETH.—The new Church which has lately been "That," replied Henry, "is a different question, tuture occasion. "If you can, he added, the been able but I am inclined to think that, if all other objections but I am inclined to think that, if all other objections been able is nearly completed. It is built of white brick, and of to reffect upon the points we have now talked of, and have some more questions ready for you."

his friend with a silent but earnest prayer, that the square tower has been erected capable of holding eight bells, which will shortly be hung. There are three hunconversation which had taken place might be blessed by Almighty God to the leading of his friend and pimself into all truth.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN OREIGN PARTS .- Meetings in behalf of this Society have been held during the last week at Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Kimbolton. That at Huntingdon was held on Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. Selwyn, brother to the newly appointed Bishop of New Zealand, attended for the Parent Society, and greatly interested his audience by the simple and clear manner in which he detailed the Society's operations in every quarter of the world; and his account of his brother's labours and manner of life in his new Diocese created an intense feeling of admiration and esteem for his character and conduct. As an instance of self-devotion and self-denial, practised by the Bishop, it was stated that in order to economise his expenses as much as possible, he has established a smell college, where he and his Clergy live together, and employ themselves in the instruction of the English and native children; they dine together in a common hall, in which are three tables, one occupied by the Bishop and his family and his Clergy and their families; a second live on half his, income, or about one shilling per head per day, and be able to save, and devote to missionary urposes in his Diocese, the other half of the moderate allowance made to him from home. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and £59 10s. 6d. was collected at the doors. At St. Ives, the meeting was held in the Church, and it was computed that upwards of 600 persons were present, including all the principal families in the town. The collection here was £17 14s. At Kimbolton, the meeting was well attended; several of the Clergy from the neighbouring county of Bedford, who were present, expressed their intention of forming associations in their respective parishes. The collection amounted to £7 7s. 4d. At St. Neots, about 200 persons were present of all classes of Society in the town. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. Standly, Rural Dean; and the amount collected, £11 3s. 4d. wance made to him from home. Several other genand the amount collected, £11 3s. 4d.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER, with her accustomed beneficence, has contributed, through the Hon. Wm. Ashley, £20 towards the erection of the new church at Rainow, near Macclesfield, and £10 towards the repairs of the spire of St. Andrew's church, Worcest at its commeucement, which directs that Chancels shall the repairs of the spire of St. Andrew's church, Worces-

DEVIZES-Mr. Morris, churchwarden of Devizes has announced that any person leaving the church before the celebration of the Communion services shall be cited into

We are glad to see it announced in the papers that Mr. Morris, Churchwarden of Devizes, has expressed his de-termination to cite into the Ecclesiastical Court any person who may leave the Church before the celebration the Communion Service; that is, we presume, before the conclusion of the prayer for the Church militant. This is a step in the right direction, and just the course which every Churchwarden ought to pursue. Persons so acting the Church, and should have an example or two placed before them to show them that such conduct is in any case only to be perpetrated with impunity where the Churchwardens are indifferent alike to the interests of the Church and to their own official declarations. This evil, however in common with many others, is only to be satisfactorily remedied by instilling into the minds of the people sound Church principles; because in the absence of these, people are too likely to be altogether driven moment any unpleasantness arises from their not being allowed to go to Church and do as they like. Judgment wardens like him, will firmly resolve to do their duty faithfully to the Church and to themselves; but do it with prudence and kindness towards those who, ignorant of the principles of the church, and of their duties as You have lost the apostolical succession, Mr. Christians, may unwittingly err.-Churchman's News

> Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income Worcester, Oxford; W. Hitchins, of Emmanuel, and T. of the Dean of Carlisle is fixed at £1,000 per annum; and B. Sykes, of Clare Hall, late of Oakham School were by the same section the income of the canonry of West-minster, lately presented to Dr. Wordsworth (as well as of future appointments), is to be £1,000 annually. It is considered probable that Sir R. Peel will select for the Deanery of Carlisle some Clergyman of distinguished character, resident in one of the northern Dioceses, and the names of the Rev. R. Buddicombe, Principal of St. Bees College, and the Rev. G. Townsend, Canon of Durham, are mentioned, as likely to receive the appointment:
>
> CHURCH SCHOOLMASTERS ASSOCIATION.—On the 19th as a token of respect, accompanied with an address from well as of the courtesy and consideration which had marked his intercourse with them. The Rev. gentleman replied to the address in a short but excellent speech, (for they are gradually extending throughout the kingdom) shows a determination on the part of church school masters to leave no means untried to promote their own improvement in the art of teaching, and, by consequence, the improvement of the schools under their charge. If the adage, "As is the master so is the school," be true,

ting the results of their varied experience in the discharge

the days the apostles the Catholic Church itself con- "The meaning of it," said Henry, "appears to be Monument to Bishop Butler. Some time ago we

that the Episcopal endowment is still incomplete. The sum of £13,887 is invested. But to make up the annual payment of £600 the further sum of about £6,000 is still continue. The trustees, therefore, earnestly entreat the who are interested in the spread of true religion in the our Church should have reason to complain of any apparent want of good faith, to come forward speedily and complete the fund, (Signed.) Ashley, G. H. Rose, T. Bar-

future occasion. "If you can," he added, "come to- erected at the corner of Little York-Street and Lower oreffect upon the points we have now talked of, and very neat appearance. The building is fire-proof, the very neat appearance. The building is fire-proof, the rafters and pillars supporting the roof being composed of iron. The entrance is in the Lower Marsh, where a neat dred free sittings, and room for six hundred more per-

IRON CHURCH FOR JAMAICA. - A Church has been sent out to Jamaica, as a specimen, as many of the kind are likely to be required. The pillaster supports are of cast iron, on which are fixed the frame roof, of wrought iron, of an ingenious construction, combining great strength with simplicity of arrangement. The whole is covered with corrugated iron, and the ceiling formed in pannelled compartments, covered with felt, to act as a non-conductor The body of the Church is sixty-five feet by forty; the chancel, twenty-four by twelve; a robing-room and vestry are attached. The windows are glazed with plate glass, one-eighth of an inch in thickness; the two chancel windows and four others are of stained glass. The cost of this iron Church is £1,000.

University for all Sects and Parties.—A rumour has for some time been gaining ground that the sum of £100,000 will be asked for, and, as a matter of course, granted in next Parliament, for the erection of a great University in Ireland, in which cheap education will be afforded in a system of secular instruction, in which also professors of all denominations (Roman Catholics and nitarians) will be eligible, and where degrees of all kinds

will be conterred.—Ibid. EARL OF POWYS AND THE WELSH BISHOPRICS .- A by the students of the infant college, and the third by the domestics. By this means he hopes he shall be able to live on half his, income, or about one shilling per head Powys: so much so, indeed, that a correspondent of The Times fancied that his Lordship was about to be appointed Viceroy of Ireland; but The Standard solves the mys-Courant.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has paid over to the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and William Sands Cox, Esq., the munificent sum of £1,000, as an endowment for the chapel belonging to the Queen's College, Birmingham. This Rev. gentleman, in the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, has at different times placed in the hands of the Bishop and Archdeacons, his trustees, no less than £12,000, for aiding in building and endowing churches, erecting school-rooms and school-houses for masters and mistresses, and procuring glebe houses for poor livings in public patronage; each of those various benefactions have been entirely unsolicted and spontaneous. THE LORD BISHOP OF RIPON preached a sermon in the church of Croft, near Darlington, on Sunday-week, on behalf of the National School about to be crected.—

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ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Contract of the National Ridout About to be created.—

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT ABOUT TO BE CONTRACT OF RIDOUT TO BE C On Monday, his lordship confirmed 107 children, and laid the foundation stone of a National Sunday School-room. The Rev. Charles Dodgson, the Rector, took room. The Rev. Charles Dodgson, the Rector, took part in the proceedings, and delivered an address on the occasion. The cost will be about £300, of which the substituted for the holy altar, and its furniture of the common contributes one-third. A master from the training school at York will be appointed. ng school at York will be appointed.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER, with her accus-

remain as in times past, and all ornaments of the Minister and Church be those used in the time of Edward the Sixth. He advocated a full, earnest, and firm maintenance of the entire Church system, as most calculated to give con fidence to friends, and to paralyse the efforts of the Sectarian and Romanist. He remarked on the method which had been that day adopted of separating the Matins from the Litany and Communion—stating that the length of the united services had been the cause of so many habitually leaving the Church in the middle of the Communion Service, a practice totally at variance with the intentions of the Church, and positively forbidden by the 18th Canon. He requested, therefore, that all would remain, stating that it was by no means necessary that all who attended should communicate, yet that no one ought to attend a service not intending to remain throughout The sermon was very attentively listened to, and we are happy to observe that the whole congregation, with the exception of a very few persons, complied with the law of the Church as set forth by the Rector. After the sermon five of the Clergy collected the alms, and delivered them to the Churchwardens to present to the Rector, to be by him offered on the altar. Nearly two hundred to be by him offered on the altar. persons communicated, amongst whom were the Mayor and Corporation, who attended Church in their robes, with Mr. Sotoron and Mr. Heneage. Even-song was SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. sung at 7 o'clock-a very large congregation being pre sent; after which a very appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Simpson. Vicar of Mitcham, Surrey, from St. Luke ii, 46,—"They found Him in the Temple." The united alms at morning and evening service amounted to £73 7s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.

CAMBRIDGE.

William Henry Parr [B.A. 1842,] has been elected a Skirne Fellow of Catherine Hall.

Mr. Timothy Byers [B.A. 1844,] of Christ's College, private assistant in Oakham School, was at the late audit elected second Master on that foundation: and the followaper.

Carlisle.—Agreeably to the sixty-sixth section of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties are the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties are the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties are the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the ecclesiastical Duties are the ecclesiastical Duties chosen exhibitioners.

St. John's College .-- The following students have been elected to sizarships in St. John's College:—Walms-ley, Glover, Taylor, Moore, Knapp, Watson, Rogerson, Leighton, Harrison, Hardy, Wynne, Dusautoy, P. Frost, Graves, Harvey, Howson, Jackson, Kingsford, Todhunter,

DUBLIN. SIZARSHIPS .- More than one hundred individuals present themselves annually as candidates for the few sizar-ships which are vacated by the out going sizars. Their answering is generally of a respectable order. It is thus evident that each year upwards of eighty young persons are sent back, after much outlay of time, study, and money, to their respective districts, many of whom never again return to another examination. It is the opinion of some who wish well to the University that some benevolent plan should be devised or some reduction made in the fees allocated to tutors, which would permit these deserving persons to obtain University education. fer to see such persons retained in our own alma mater rather than to find them driven to despair or at least seduced to take shelter in the Secular University which is about to start into existence, and where education, if not Scriptural or extensive, will have the dangerous recommendation of being cheap.—Dublin Statesman.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 73d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since

his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he co ess in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and nctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. WILLIAM STENNETT,

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH. Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

JOHN HART PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occubied by Mr. Popplewell. 10. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of sublic activation. . 25th May, 1842.

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W. H. EDWOODS HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, DEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes of the Shop. Toronto, May, 1844.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DENTISTRY. R. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. MR. HOPPNER MEYER. ARTIST.

Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS. (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: 332-tf OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street,

TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. 37 370

THOMAS WHEELER

F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. BUCK'S STONE BUILDING, KING STREET.

Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS. KINGSTON, AND KINGSTREET, TORONTO. T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON)

No. 128, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

General Agency Office.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will

be promptly attended to.
Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Parliament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartner-ship Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal

Instrument, drawn. N. B .- All letters must be post-paid. Montreal, 1st June, 1844.

BUILDING LOTS. PLEVEN splendid Building Lots for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

FOR SALE, IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Solicitor, Cobourg Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON, AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON,

(Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING, College; and an Elementary Course of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, by W. Scott Burn. Price 3s. For sale by Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal;

163, King Street. 369-tf Toronto, August 1, 1844. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

DIRECTORS. John Doel, Charles Thompson, John MeMurrich, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary.

FORWARDING, &c. 1844.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid.

July 5, 1843.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully pre-pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as Forwarders, Warehousemen,

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In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

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Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.
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SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville.

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IN ALL CASES OF Asthma.

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BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

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