## to them, and their taking a part in it, give it an additional sides this, in explaining the Catechism many a subject is even into the sacred calling and profession; and when which the edifice of Christianity once exhibited, that interest, especially to their parents and relatives; but, be-sides this, in explaining the Catechism many a subject is made clear to all, which the preacher in the pulpit gene-rally presumes to be so already, many a piece of know-ledge imparted, the possession of which is taken for granted in the majority of sermons. And this benefit may, permade clear to all, which the preacher in the pulpit gene-the effect of such imperfection is injuriously manifested discord and disunion may be at an end,—that jealouin the majority of sermons. And this benefit may, per-haps, apply to the rich as well as the poor.

42

# THE CHURCH.

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First Page. Poetry.- The Christian Martyr's Vision. The Presence of Christ in the Eucharist. Catechising. Fourth Page. Conspiracy of the Pazzi. King Alfred. Wesleyan M thodism. The Papal Supremacy,

part of the first three centuries of the Christian era, appeal to the governors of the Church, whose duty it period,-desiring, from personal observation, to ascer- the shepherd is unfaithful and unholy, to "put away tain the state and welfare of the Church, is it any from amongst them that wicked person ?" We ask, where thought that he would witness the condition of is this the course usually pursued; do we always things which, as pertains to our holy religion, is pre- discern marks like these of a sincere concern for the sented in modern times? Is it thought that, as he soundness of religious truth, and the prosperity of the passed through cities, and town and villages, in which Church of God, in those who tell us that there is all, or a portion, of the inhabitants were converted to much in it to correct,-much to reform? What half a score,-of different edifices of worship, in which | upon themselves, without commission, without authoa different form of Church-government was maintained, rity, the office which they deem to be thus inefficiently and in many cases a different doctrine taught; hold- performed; to proclaim themselves ministers of God's ing no communion with each other, because, from the word, and audaciously to dispense his sacraments! very nature of the principles which are respectively A few,-some from honest, but mistaken motives; held, it is impossible that they should do so? Is it some from vexation or disappointment purely personal; thought that he should have found the Episcopal some from the vain, though sinful motive of becoming regimen employed in one, or a Presbyterian or Con- of consequence and standing in a new and rival gregational in another? That he should have heard society ; some from pure ignorance, the mere victims some preaching one doctrine, and some another?- of craft and design,-are induced to attach themselves One portion maintaining the essential principles of to this unlawful spiritual leader: with the lapse of them? One part clinging to, and devoutly using, the acquires consolidation; their influence is strengthened Sacraments, and another mutilating or abjuring them? by an accession of pecuniary means; and by and bye Some using an established form of prayer, and others they proclaim themselves a CHURCH!

tian inquirer,-and this we affirm not upon individual endlessly multiplying and discordant ramifications and authority, but upon an accumulation of testimony divisions of Christianity claiming to be that glorious which no individual of any sect or party would venture, structure.

we should think, to impugn or deny. In every city But we are further to consider, that not only is the or town of considerable size, then, such an inquirer mere lay-member of the Church guilty of the most would, in all probability, find many churches,-many grievous of sins in acting a part like this,-of setting edifices appropriated to the worship of Almighty God; himself up as a leader and minister of the people but all these would be discovered to be under the without commission and without authority. But if a control of one superior officer of the Church, termed Deacon of the Church, one of its lowest officers, the Bishop, who would have presbyters and deacons should, from any motive, whether of correcting an under him, greater or fewer in number, according as alleged abuse, or of advancing his own selfish ends, circumstances required. All,-the whole ecclesiasti- venture to withdraw himself from his allegiance to his cal arrangements in short,-would be under the direc- spiritual superiors, and undertake the performance of tion and authority of the Bishop: he would be found duties which were not, and never were meant to be, the centre of ecclesiastical power and order,-the included in the commission which was given him; if, appeal in difficult cases,-the sole dispenser of the in defiance of his vowed responsibility, he should go ministerial commission. Every edifice consecrated to forth and presume to administer the Sacrament of the Christ, in every town or city, was supplied with pas- Lord's Supper, which, in the ordination he received, tors and teachers by him; there was no such thing was a power never conferred upon him; if he ventured recognized or known as diversity of Church govern- thus to exceed his commission, and by the violation of ment; and if there was, it was in the case of some a solemn vow, went on to dismember the unity of heretical or schismatical sect, who were not acknow- Christ's Church,-should we not have to pronounce ledged as belonging to the communion of Christ's him equally guilty, and to say that his ministrations, Church, and who were formally cut off from its as thus exceeding his commission, are invalid?

Suppose, further, that a Presbyter of the Church fellowship. Moreover, in every Christian edifice, in those towns from any motive whatsoever,-be it the honest desire and cities respectively, we should find the public of correcting abuses, or the dishonest motive of worship conducted according to a Liturgical form; aggrandizing himself,-should go beyond his proper each Bishop having the privilege, in his own diocese, commission to preach the Word and administer the of making such modifications in those forms of prayer Sacraments, and venture to exercise a higher one,as circumstances might seem to require, but, in gene- one which he never received authority, and therefore ral features, a close adherence being preserved to those never had a right, to exercise, -- suppose that he should great Liturgies which were believed, and which there presume to usurp the office of a Bishop, and lay his is a great weight of evidence to prove, to have hands upon others and ordain them to the sacred proceeded from the Apostles themselves,-which cer- ministry; should we not be bound to say that in this tainly can be traced up to within a very short period he commits a great and grievous sin,-that, in spiritual of their time. So that in the manner of worship, as things, he is a usurper,-that the ministrations thus well as in the mode of Church-government, there was, assumed are invalid,-that the ministers he presumes in those primitive days, an uniformity,-" in the to appoint, are no ministers at all? This, in common breaking of bread and in prayers," as well as in honesty, we are bound to confess; and we see, and "doctrine and fellowship," there was agreement and act upon the principle every day. In secular profesunion. In those days, we find, there was a religious sions, if any individual goes beyond what his commisand undeviating respect paid to the principle, "No man sion specially lays down, such acts are accounted taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called unlawful, and he who thus transgresses is liable to of God, as was Aaron:" a solemn investment with the punishment. The person who is sent as the mere ministerial authority, and that by hands duly commis- bearer of despatches to a foreign court, ventures not sioned, was deemed, in those early ages of the Chris- to execute the office of an ambassador, or to put to tian religion, indispensably essential to its exercise.- any document the signature of his sovereign, if he did, But now, a new light hath darted in upon the long- his acts would be invalid, as having never been authoclouded faculties of mankind! It is, in these days, rized, and he himself would be punished for his precontended that evidence enough is afforded of the sumption. No more can the mere magistrate lawfully reality and the lawfulness of a call to the ministry, execute the office of an attorney; nor can the attorwhen the individual who professes to act upon it, ney, without his sovereign's commission, assume the manifests a pious and holy demeanour,-when he duties of the judge. . preaches the Gospel faithfully,—and when good fruits are seen to flow from his exertions! We doubt not But it is needless to particularize: the principle is self-evicent, and not to be gainsayed. If a Layman that, in almost every Christian congregation, scores, assume the office of a Christian minister, without and sometimes hundreds, of individuals are to be found commission from the proper authority, he is schismawho manifest these qualifications; who are sober, tical and sinful, and all his acts in that capacity are orderly, and godly in their living; who can speak unlawful: if a Deucon go beyond the charge comfluently and earnestly on the great religious truths mitted to him, and presume to exercise the priest's which concern us all; and who are actuated by the office, consecrating for instance the elements of bread honest and Christian desire not to bury their light and wine in the Lord's Supper, he, too, is schismatical beneath a bushel, but to cause its brightness to be and sinful, and his acts thus assumed are invalid: and diffused around them for the comfort and edification if a Presbyter venture to transgress the limits of his They thus profess to avail themselves of the weapons

to be confined to the young. Its being directly addressed be well: men are infirm by natural constitution, and so to place before Christian people the grounds of this infirmity, with all its consequences, is often carried union, the way to restore the perfection of beauty made to remedy and counteract it.

But upon what principle of disinterested and jealous concern for the honour of God, and the welfare of his holy Church, do such complainants commonly proceed? Do they strive, in the face of this alleged darkness, to COBOURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1843. trim their lamps to a brighter fire,---in the contemplation of this coldness and deadness, to warm their zeal of spiritual reformation,-to be more earnest, and diligent, and prayerful, in proportion as the piety of their minister may appear to decay,-to strive the

harder in their interceding supplications to God, that If the Christian world, in the nineteenth century, He would, by his grace, correct this fearful deadness presents, in many particulars, a painful contrast with and indifference in one to whom they have been taught the picture which it exhibited in the primitive ages, to look for guidance and direction in all holy things? we shall find that diversity most strongly marked in Or do they, where there is a manifest dereliction of the conflicting forms, and names, and interests under duty,-a culpable departure from the soundness of which, in the present times, its disciples are classed. religious principle or the correctness of moral obliga-For if we should fancy an individual, during any tion,-do they, in such a case, make their respectful -for we purposely confine ourselves to that early is to watch for its integrity and purity; and, where Christianity, he should find half a dozen,-perhaps under such circumstances is their conduct? To take Christian faith and practice, and the other denying time adherents probably increase; their association

employing unpremeditated effusions addressed to the Nor is this all. Every individual society, thus throne of grace? Persons must be deplorably ill- constituted, is liable to be broken in upon perpetually instructed in the history of the primitive Church, if by similar exhibitions of fault on the one side, or of they fancy that any such picture as this would have ambition on the other: sect is formed after sect, and been presented. But we shall tell them what would, party after party, until instead of the Church of God, a in those days, have really met the eyes of the Chris- united, uniform and compact body, we find these

into a holier exercise? Do they call upon all around them to begin with themselves the much needed work and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the wards of 30, in St. Thomas' Church, in this place on

Banner of the Cross, in the serious dereliction of duty with which they must be considered to be chargeable who are sounding notes of needless alarm in reference to the present position of the Church. We should DR. BEAVEN, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE UNIVERSITY none of us, for a moment, lose our hearty and anxious concern for the interests of Zion; and whilst standing upon her watch-towers, should boldly and faithfully give the alarm, when the enemy is really approaching. But to sound an alarm where there is no enemy, is a piece of impolicy which we might quote a familiar fable in exposing.

We feel very sure that our contemporary of the Southern Churchman is perfectly sincere in the anxiety -morbid anxiety we must deem it-that he feels; but it is, we must be bold to say, neither judicious nor correct to indulge it in such a way as obviously to weaken the cause which he means to defend and strengthen. Where room is afforded for exultation on the part of our adversaries, by the remarks of a Church contemporary in reference to the alleged peril of our cause, we are called upon to say that there has been a temporary forgetfulness by this contemporary of the duty by which he is bound "especially to the bousehold of faith" household of faith."

There appears to be a pause, at the present mo-ment, from the fever of excitement into which, in refe-rence to the condition of the Church, many over-we infer that nothing more in the way of recommendation anxious people had contrived to work themselves; but we infer that nothing more in the way of recommendation is called for. As the best mode of introducing it to the if they can get safely over this unnatural heat, it is not notice of our readers, we insert the dedication, the pretoo much to hope that the Church too will survive the face, and a short extract. ordeal!

Strength of mind is not always an accompaniment of honesty of purpose or goodness of heart; and if would be well if, while men tremble so exceedingly usual style of class books; the other for the Clergy and for the ark of God, they should shew a more positive determination to protect it, and not evince so much disposition, in the wildness of their unfaithful fear, to leave it in the enemy's hands. We deprecate rash ness and the train of evils which it commonly induces but we cannot forget that there is "like treason" in excessive timidity.

In a world of probation, we must be prepared for onflicts; and in the language of a contemporary journal, (the Christian Remembrancer,) "the very fact of the struggle is a sign and proof of life; a dead tree throws out no vigorous offshoots to repel and replace the assaults of moss, and canker, and blight. . . . We readily admit that we are not so much distressed at the present state of the Church as many around us. God forbid, indeed, that we should make it other than a matter of tears and prayers; but to use a familiar and proverbial phrase, we have long needed a storm to dear the air. So much evil has been growing up within, and under the name of the Church, that we should be glad of any trial-so confident are we of His strength to support the Church-which will prove to men, and angels, and devils, that we are yet in His hand, though a chastening one; we are tempted to

In our last publication there appeared a communication, signed VIGILANS, and addressed to the Hon. H. Sherwood, M.P., in his capacity of Mayor of Toronto, on the subject of some few corrections, which escaped his no-tice in preparing for the press the second English edition. Toronto, on the subject of some lectures supposed to He trusts that with these alt have been delivered in the Town Hall of that City.\_\_\_\_ useful help to the Clergy and Catechists in feeding the The following letter from Mr. Sherwood, which we indicate the charge made by our correspondent is unfounded. We are indicated to perceive that the Mr. Sherwood, which we are of the base of the properto and the rejoiced to perceive that the Mayor of Toronto treated the application made to him with becoming Christian disapprobation, and we are happy to have it in our power to remove the misapprehension which it in our power to remove the misapprehension which has thus unfortunately arisen. We cannot on this occasion referin formation of questioning interview of the formation by the Lord in the Interview of an analytic to the normalized of the formation of the forma has thus unfortunately arisen. We cannot on this occasion refrain from expressing our regret that more caution had not been evinced by VIGILANS—a cor-respondent with whom we have no personal acquain-tance—in arriving at a correct knowledge of the cir-cumstances of the case, ere so grave a charge was advanced against a public efficience to for evint the category of the answers to his questions exactly in the way in which advanced against a public officer as that of permitting a public edifice in a Christian land to be devoted to schools, i. e., by class repetition. If they were in a dail the delivery of lectures hostile to sound Christianity school, or of a higher age, or altogether more intelligent and practical piety:-

# The Church.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

A HELP TO CATECHISING, FOR THE USE OF CLERGYMEN, SCHOOLS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

BY JAMES BEAVEN, D.D.

Professor of Theology in the University of King's College, Toronto. "There is no one thing whereof I repent so much, as not to have restowed more hours in this public exercise of Catechism."

BISHOP HALL. From the Second London Edition.

Corrections and Alterations adapting it to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. We are happy to inform our readers that this excellent tle work will be ready for delivery on the 20th instant. We have before spoken of the circumstances under which its publication was first thought of; and have only once ore to express our sense of obligation to the Rev. Dr. marked kindness and Christian courtesy we have received

The extract we regret we are unable to make room for.-ED. CH.] The "Help to Catechising" will be put up in two forms;

Catechists. The latter will be a handsome edition, bound in fine muslin, and containing the Author's Introduction, as in the English edition.

THE BISHOPS OF THE BEFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WITH THE OTHER CLERGY AND THE CATECHISTS OF THAT CHURCH, THIS FIRST AMERICAN EDITION

HELP TO CATECHISING IS INSCRIBED BY ITS AUTHOR. IN TOKEN OF THE HIGH RESPECT AND DEEP SYMPATHY HE HAS EVER FELT FOR THE COMMUNION

## TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

PREFACE.

"It could not be otherwise than gratifying to the Author of this little work, to find that after the rapid sale of the first impression in England, it should have attracted so much attention in the new world as to render it probathat an edition, calculated for the use of the Church the United States, would be equally acceptable there. " It was the first intention of the Author to publish such an edition on his own account; but finding that the Ge-neral Sunday-school Union of that Church, acting under its Bishops, was desirous of republishing the work, he gave up all idea of pecuniary advantage, and determined to co-operate with the Society in rendering it as suitable as possible to the circumstances of the Church in the welcome the furnace, which, though it be of affliction, is refining." date the work to the American Prayer Book, and to the

ambition, utilitarianism, and worldly mindedness, it is vance by which he believed his country to be o pleasing to observe that the devotion which animated the very few, would name the Protestant Church. not have a score perchance of religious creeds and religious communions, all distinct from each other, the holders of which cannot walk together because they are not agreed,—that Christian individuals and Chris-tian communities he first content of the Church of the Rev. C. Morice tian communities he first content of the State and the first content of the State and the first content of the State and the knowledge and we heartly congratulate the committee on the successful first communities he first content of the State and the the state a

> we were pleased to see that his Lordship was in the enjoyment of good health. May he long be spared to discharge the important duties of his sacred office!—
> believille Intelligencer.
> DR. BEAVEN, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF KINC'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.
> The following notice of Professor Beaven's "Help to Catechising" we extract, with pleasure, from the New York Journal of Christian Education :—
> A. HELP, TO, CATECOLUCTOR propriated, as before, to the two tables of the Command- could not be a gainer by it. He would still have to perform ments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed—which are painted in black letter of the 16th century—the capi-tals being richly illuminated with gold and colours. The three niches in the centre, and immediately behind the altar have, in each, shields bearing devices intended to illustrate the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The shields themselves being composed of three circles, and three angles, are also curiously emblematic of that sacred mys-tery. The other two niches have circles containing—in that on the right, an antique golden chaltee, with a seroll and the text, "Hoc in memoriam mei," This do in remem-brance of me—in that on the left, a nelican feeding here the server.

brance of me-in that on the left, a pelican feeding her young with her own blood, and the text, "Sie Christus dilexit nos," Christ so loved us. We have remarked a similar device, though of comparatively modern oak carving, in the mother church of this parish. The whole of these shields and circles, with the quatrefoils and other ornaments of the screen, are painted in rich glowing tints of gold, vermilion, and ultra-marine blue-the latter predominating, and contrasting effectively with the warm stone colour of the walls. We understand that these designs were gratuitously furnished by Mr. French of this town, and they are highly creditable to his zeal, good taste and erudition. The entire church has been painted the pews, pulpit and galleries in oak-the walls and roof in stone colour. The old wooden font has been removed, and a handsome stone font, placed within an amhave admitted much additional light to the galleries—the darkness of which has been hither to much complained of. is intended to have three services each Sunday in this church—the evening service being more especially in-tended for the poorer classes, who abound in that district of the town; and for whom ample accommodation has been provided. With this object also, two magnificent bude lights have been suspended from the ceiling. We returned in the evening for the purpose of witnessing the effect of this invention, which is singularly beautiful and pleasing. The worshippers in Trinity Churca will now be surrounded by such accompanies to the sereffect of this invention, which is singularly beautifal and pleasing. The worshippers in Trinity Churca will now be surrounded by such canonical accessories to the ser-vice of the sanctuary as are rarely to be met with even in the most favoured districts of this kingdom.—Bolton

towards the erection of a new church in the parish of All pike and sword." The King's greeting when they met was Saints, Southampton, the foundation stone of which is to "Ha! My soldier." It is stated in an old chronicle that he Chancellor of England. MR. SOUTHERON has given 500l. towards erecting a

church at Goole, Yorkshire. THE TEMPLE CHURCH.—This unique edifice is again closed for two months, for further beautifications, during which time it will be thoroughly cleansed from a great closed for two months, for further beautifications, during which time it will be thoroughly cleansed from a great quantity of dust which hangs about the grooves of the arches in the ceiling. The marble pillars are to be polished in a superior manner, and the entire woodwork is to be stained dark and polished. The pulpit will also be finished as well as the new seats of the choristers, be finished as well as the new seats of the choristers, which are (we understand) beautifully designed. There is also a building in progress attached to the church, for is also a building in progress attached to the church, for the choir. Above 20,000 persons must have visited this building by Benchers' orders since November last. The cost of the repairs, it is said, exceeding 70,000*l*, has been paid out of the funds of the societies, without affecting building by Benchers' orders since November last. The ard of Surrey was in danger. At the effective more cost of the repairs, it is said, exceeding 70,000*l*., has been paid out of the funds of the societies, without affecting paid out of the funds of the societies, without affecting the repairs. The result is well known. The Scottish army lost

polled, and every Repeater Interroganter to be oppressed, few, vance by which he believed his country to be oppressed, few, BOLTON.-TRINITY CHURCH .- In these days of sordid | polled, and every Repealer interrogated as to the specific grie-

holders of which cannot walk together because they are not agreed,—that Christian individuals and Chris-tian communities be "no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine," but that they may "all come, in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." A measure of the stature of the stature of the stature of the completion of the pictorial embellishments of fulness of Christ."

Few surnames figure so often in English history as that of It belongs to the Earls of Derby, whose earlied inley. It belongs to the parts of David de Stanley, of Stan-ded ancestor that bore it was William de Stanley, of Stan-gh, Derbyshire, who flourished in the reign of Henry III. son of this gentleman was knighted, and his fourth descen-The son of this genteman was knighted, and his tourth descen-dant, Sir John Stanley, was a very considerable personage in the time of Richard IL, Henry IV. and V. It was not till 1485 that the family was raised to the peerage. Thomas having married Eleanor, sister of the celebrated Warwick, "the king-maker," procured through the means of his doughty brother-in-law, sufficient court favour to obtain the title of Earl of Derby, which is retained by his descendants at this day. His wife having died he married again. Margaret of Lancaster, his second wife, had already been twice married, and was, by her first husband, the Earl of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., and grandmother to Henry VIII. Her character is highly praised by historians. "Though" says Lodge, "she stepped widely out of the usual sphere of her sex to encourage literature by her example and her bounty, yet she cautiously confined herself within it, to avoid any concern in the government of the state after Henry had mounted the throne." She was a great She was a great of splendid pubpatroness of literature, and founded a number of splendid ic foundations dedicated to learning and charity. Among these may be mentioned St. John's and Christ's college in Cambridge; a perpetual divinity lecture in that university, and another in that of Oxford; an alms-house near Westminster Abbey for poor women, and a free school at Winburn, in Dor-She died on the 29th June, 1509, three months after setshire.

vice of the sanctuary as are rarely to be net with even in the most favoured districts of this kingdom.—Bolton Chronicle. said of him, "The camp was his school, and his learning the commanded one wing of his father's troops at the battle of Bosworth Field. At the battle of Flodden he commanded the left wing of the English army, and through his great valour and skill mainly contributed to its success on that memorable day. The left wing of the Scottish army, under the Earls of Huntly their armies, were meanwhile engaged in clo flict. James, surrounded by the flower of his kingdom, and im-A new chapel of ease has been opened at Llanvair Grange, Llantillio Crossemy, near Monmouth. All the sittings are free. The bishop of Australia, although lately relieved from I he bishop of Australia, although lately relieved from ersons of inferior note. Upon this signal ac the care of new Zealand and Van Dieman's Land, is still Edward Stanley received a letter of thanks from his royal "Far on the left, unseen the while, Stanley broke Lennox and Argyle: Though there the western mountaineer Rushed with bare bosom on the spear, And flung the feeble targe aside, And with both hands the broadsword plied; And with obth hands the brokatsword ) 'Twas vain. \* 's set or of fire---With Chester charge with spur of fire---With Chester charge, and Lancashire, Full upon Scotland's central host, Or victory and England's lost. The war, that for a space did fail, Now treby thundering swelled the gale, And—STANLEY! was the cry. 'Charge, Chester, charge!—On, Stanley, on!' Were the last words of Marmion." This was not the first time, however, that the exploits of Sir Edward Stanley were celebrated in verse. In the Harleian collection of manuscripts in the British Museum, there is an ancient metrical history of the battle of Flodden field in nine "fittes or cantos," occupying sixty-six closely-written quarto Pages, eulogising the valiant deeds of that "most couragious knight, Sir Edward Standley, whoe, for his provis and valiant-ness shewed at the said battell, was made Lord Mount Eagle, as the sequell declareth." We may give an extract or two from this very curious document. The poet represents the king as enumerating to the Earl of Surrey the persons whom he should call to his standard. ii to his standard. "There is Sir Edward Standley stowte, For martial skill clear without make, Of Lathom House by Lyne came out, Whose blood will never turn their back; All Lancashire will live and die With him, so chiefly will Cheshire I For through his fathers force, quoth he, This kingdom first came to my syre. \* \* \* \* state of the Air Landstorm of the more part The lusty Standley stout can lead. A stock of striplings, strong of heart, Brought up from babes with beef and bread; From Warion unto Warrington, From Wiethecene to Washington, From Richekset to Ruchdale, From Poulton to Preston with Pikes. They with the Standley out forth went, From Poulton to Preston with Pikes. They with the Standley out forth went, From Poultons for and Fillin Dikes, For battle billmen bold were bent; With fellows force and fresh for fight, Which Halton fields did turn in toores, With Lusty lads, liver, and light, From Blackbourne and Bolton in the Moors; With children chosen from Cheshire, In armour bold for battle drest, And many a gentleman and squire Were under Standley's streamer prest," &c. et then narrates the prooress of the battle, fa

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Hornby cl of a vow n This tr affirms tha life, as a to that Sir E he had on third Lor sole heir, William, letter was Hornby ceding ske mit of a b of the W "What re square gro corner lik of white to start fi thus refer prodigiou "Glaive o The surre Edwar the retin

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ought to be regarded as mere ordinary Christian schismatical and sinful, and the persons so ordained ought to be regarded as mere orbitary entriant and entries, and is on that account in no degree are just as much without ministerial authority as they the are just as much without ministerial authority as they entitled to be called an organ of the Church, has been at least to acquire,-who will say, that individuals were before. with these common-place gifts, gifts which we should Now, what is the melancholy state of the case as often maintained in our journal. To our previous be glad to see in the possession of the whole Christian regards the divisions of the Christian world? Why, statements the subjoined extract, from the Church ledge and details of Christian practice, which would not brotherhood, and which it should be their universal that, almost without a solitary exception, all the sects Intelligencer (London) for August 16, bears unaim to acquire, are, on that account, to start forth as and parties we perceive around us can but trace their answerable evidence :----

the public expounders of God's holy word,-to stand origin either to the forward and ambitious Layman, up as authorized ambassadors between the Lord and who undertook the ministerial duty without commishis people, — and to dispense the solemn sacramental sign; or to the contumacious and schismatical Deacon is defined pledges of or Presbyter, who ventured, without authority, to lay swelling power of the bishops." his covenant promises on the one hand, and of the hands upon others, and thus became the authors of obedience of the people on the other. A state of new sects! things so monstrous in its irregularity, -so derogatory This, it is notorious, is the fact of the case; and which Churchmen are actuated; or whether a periodito the honour of God,-so full of baneful consequences must we, out of delicacy to the growth and magnitude cal of pretensions so spurious and insincere be worthy

to the cause of truth and to the well-being of Chris- of that irregularity, leave it untouched and unexplain- of Church support or countenance? tian society,-every rightly-constituted and reflecting ed? Must we shrink from declaring the truth, and mind must shrink from at once, as what it would be forbear from saying, as the Apostles said, that divisions impious to cherish or to countenance.

But still we see it, in effect, every day; and we see forbid that we should be deterring from inquiring what may be traced to such a beginning. Some individual, for those who are proceeding on in the error and the the Society passed at the Annual General Meeting of perhaps of little knowledge but of fluent utterance, sin of schism, we should feel any thing else than the 7th June last with the character too of piety and zeal, professes that emotions of Christian compassion and love, -a hearty he sees much to reform in the state of spiritual things desire and earnest prayer for their recovery from the to which time, and the laws of the land, and the con- tangled mazes of division, and their restoration to the sent of the great body of believers, have given consoli- uncorrupted unity of the Church of God; that we dation; he proclaims that the authorized teachers of should be all ONE, as our Saviour just before his last God's word, and the lawful dispensers of His sacra- agony prayed,-one in belief, one in worship, one in ments, are "dumb dogs that cannot bark,"-that the principles of order and government which we they are remiss in their duty, and are not successful maintain, one in our fellowship and intercourse, one in the work of saving souls; and he affirms that the great and undivided society, one building fitly framed time has arrived, when this lethargy should be broken together whose maker and builder is God.

in upon,-this stagnant semblance of peace ruffled We shall feel that there is a philanthropy, a bene into something like healthful commotion. So far- volence, a charitableness in wishing, and praying, and if his statements were based upon truth-all would striving for such a consummation,-in the endeavour

#### To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, September 16, 1843. Sir,—In perusing your paper of yesterday, I observed a letter addressed to me, under the fictitious signature of "Vigi-lans." It bears date at this place and I then for the thet It bears date at this place, and I therefore assume that the writer resides here, which makes it the more surprising that he should have fallen into so egregious an error, as to charge me with permitting the City Hall to be opened to Mr. Fitch's Lectures on the Second Advent.

y a respectable inhabitant of Toronto, on behalf of Mr. Fitch, or the use of the City Hall, for the purpose to which "Vigi-

such a use, and it consequently was not so used. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, HENRY SHERWOOD.

past with Dissenting publications to make use of the London Record as a Church periodical favourable in nearest approach he could make to what appears to have been intended by the Church. He begun it as a simple many respects to their own latitudinarian views .--of their militant brethren. But who will say that proper commission, and to undertake the Bishop's furnished by our own side. That the Record-though communion-is essentially schismatical in its princi-

" RECORD CHURCHMANSHIP .- In the Record of August 10, occurs the following paragraph:-- We certainly look, with a *Constant Reader* and with many lay and clerical members of

We need scarcely inquire, after an avowal like this. if such sentiments bear any affinity to the opinions by

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches and are wrong, and that their authors are sinful? God Missions of the Diocese, in compliance with the its calamitous results in the religious divisions which are the true principles of the Christian Church, or Circular of the Lord Bishop of 10th July, 1843, to prevail around us. A very large proportion of the that, when we know all their truth and force, we should be appropriated to the formation of a permanent fund sects and parties which prevail in the Christian world shrink from declaring them. And God forbid that for the support of Missionaries, under a resolution of

Previously announced in number 15,-Amount. £119	7	11
St. James's, Kemptville £2 2 3)		
Christ's Church, Marlborough 2 2 9 4	5	0
through the Rev. H. Patton		
St. James's Cathedral, Toronto,-additional 0	2	6
The Church at Paris, and the Church at St.		
	12	3
St. Andrew's, Grimsby,-through the Rev. G.		
R. F. Grout	10	(
The Church at Streetsville £5 0 0]		
Do. at Hurontario 1 4 6		
Lot No. 17, Centre Road 1 0 0 } 8	4	6
Norval 1 0 0		
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25 Collections, amounting to ... £142 2 21

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. 19th Sept., 1843.

rations, it will be foun

iva voce instruction is conveyed to classes in natio that process would not be necessary; and, indeed, he finds that those of the children who have been long under his instruction do not need it when the subject is pretty famihar to them.

"When they stand up in the church, after the Second Lesson of Evening Prayer, according to the Rubric, it is his enstom either to preface the catechising with an in roduction, or not, according to circumstances frequently, however, it is omitted; a portion of the Cate-chism itself is rehearsed, and the questions upon the point which forms the subject of the evening's instruction are An application was made to me some ten or twelve days ago, a respectable inhabitant of Toronto, on behalf of Mr. Fitch, with explanations, remarks, or practical applications, and ans" refers; and for some of the very reasons stated in the at other times followed by a lecture at the end; and the considerable portion of Scripture: the whole attended, as remain, much as possible, with familiar illustration, and with

pointed, practical, and frequently homely application to grown persons and to children, as the subject may sug-It has been very much the practice for some time gest. "This course has been adopted by the Author, as the matter of obedience; and apparently at first with but little acceptability and little success. His ability has, however, augmented with practice, and the exercise has become more attractive and interesting. It will be seen from the foregoing sketch, that it affords a variety which in a sermon is out of the question; and one advantage, at least, is, that persons seldom are drowsy at the cate sing. Indeed, persens in different ranks have expressed their great obligation to that simple exercise, in making them acquainted with the rudiments of Christian know-

otherwise have been entered into so fully. "Nor has the exercise been without its encouragements and advantages to the Author himself. Independently of his increasing conviction that, when carried out with ordinary care and earnestness, it is far superior to a second sermon as a means of instruction, he feels that he has been led by it to form a better balanced theological system, and to understand and appreciate the teaching of the Church, and the mind of the Scriptures, in all their completeness and consistency, in a degree which nothing else could have led him to; for he has been taught to hay his foundations well and firmly, without which no superstruc-

ture can hold together permanently." July 31st, 1843.

# English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

YORK .- A public subscription is at present being made for the repairing of the ancient church of Saint Dionys, Dionysius, or Saint Dennis, Walmgate, in this city. It is remarkable for being the parish church of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland. The York residence of that family stood opposite to it, and was called Percy's Inn. At the siege of 1646, the spire which then ornan was shot through by a canno ball from the Parliamen-tarian batteries. A kind of fatality has attended the steeple of St. Dennis, for about sixty years after the accident of the cannon ball, it was greatly damaged by lightning, and in 1778, it suffered severely from a high wind. It was taken down in 1797, in consequence of the foun-dation having given way from the proximity of a deep drain. There is a tradition that a Jewish synagogue formerly stood in the place of this church. Its beautiful Anglo-Saxon porch can only be compared with that of St. Margaret's .- York Gazette.

dained a Minister of the Church of England.

charged with the administration of a diocese vastly too master. And, as a still further mark of his majesty's gratit

eventy-eight persons.

The Bishop of Worcester has just completed a course

The Bishop of wereester has just completed a course of Confirmation in the Warwickshire portion of his diocese, having confirmed 1,786 persons. On Saturday, Aug. 5, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln Con-firmed upwards of 1,100 persons in Grantham Church; and the same week, 581 persons at Stamford. On Friday, Aug. 11, the Lord Bishop of Ripon Confirmed about 400 persons in the Cathedral of Ripon. On Friday, Aug. 4, the Lord Bishop of Durham Con-firmed 540 persons in the Cathedral of that city, and in the following week upwards of 800 persons in three

parish churches. On Wednesday, Aug. 2, the Lord Bishop of Oxford Confirmed about 600 persons in the parish church at Banbury.

### Scottish Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE REV. SIR WILLIAM DUNBAR

Aberdeen, August 11, 1843. REV. SIR,-I feel it to be my painful duty, as bishop of this diocese, to direct that the accompanying Declaration be read from the altar of every chapel within the same, immediately after the Nicene Creed, on Sunday course upon one passage, sometimes to an exposition of a next, being the ninth Sunday after Trinity. And I

Your faithful brother, (Signed) WILLIAM SKINNER, D. D. Bishop of Aberdeen.

IN THE NAME OF GOD. Amen .- Whereas the Reverend Sir William Dunbar, baronet, late minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Aberdeen, and a presbyter of this diocese, received by letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of London, forgetting his duty as a priest of the Catholic Church, did on the twelfth day of May last, in a letter addressed to us, William Skinner, Doctor in Divinity, Bishop of Aberdeen, wilfally renounce his canonical obedience to us his proper ordinary, and withdraw him-self, as he pretended, from the jurisdiction of the Scot-tish Episcopal Church; and notwithstanding our earnest and affectionate remonstrances repeatedly addressed to him, did obstinately persist in that his most undutiful and wicked act, contrary to his ordination vows and his solemn promise of canonical obedience, whereby the said Sir William Dunbar hath violated every principle of duty, which the laws of the Catholic Church have recognised as binding on her priests, and hath placed himself in a state of open schism: And, whereas the said Sir William Dunbar hath moreover continued to officiate in defiance of our authority, therefore, we, William Skinner, Doctor in Divinity, Bishop of Aberdeen aforesaid, sitting with our clergy in Synod, the tenth day of August, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and acting under the provisions of Canon XLL, do de-clare, that the said Sir William Dunbar hath ceased to be a presbyter of this Church, and that all his ministerial acts are without authority, as being performed apart from Christ's mystical body, wherein the One Spirit is; and we do most earnestly and solemnly warn all faithful people to avoid all communion with the said Sir William Dunbar in prayers and sacraments, or in any way giving countenance to him in his present irregular and sinful course, lest they be partakers with him in his sin, and thereby exose themselves to the threatening denounced against those who cause divisions in the Church, from which danger we most heartily pray that God of his great mercy would keep all the faithful people committed to our charge, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

#### From our English Files.

#### . THE CHURCH OF IRELAND. (From the Times.)

We distinctly deny that the Established Church is the grievance by reason of which the present hubbub has been raised in Ireland. It is not felt to be *the* grievance by the people of that country. That some not unnatural jealousy may be felt by the Romish Ciergy at the monopoly of Church temporalities | will of his nephew, George Lord Strange, that, "whereas his St. Hargaret s. — For Concernent of the Church of England. by the Roman Chergy at the monopoly of Church temporalities and dignities, we will not pretend to deny. That this feeling might be checked or soothed by some temperate and prudent conciliation, we think not altogether impossible. But we are convinced that were all Ireland—all Roman Catholic Ireland—

The poet then narrates the progress of the battle, and ends

with celebrating the victory. The splendid achievement at Flodden was not the only example of Sir Edward Stanley's bravery and military skill. "Twice did he and Sir John Wallop penetrate with only eight hundred men into the very heart of France, and four times did he and Sir Thomas Lovell save Calais—the first time by intel-ligence, the second time by stratagem, the third time by their valour and undaunted coursge, and the fourth time by their unwearied patience and assiduity." In the formidable insurrection which, immediately after the suppression of the monasteries, sprung up in the northern counties under the designation teries, spints and the second putting himself at the head of his troops without the King's commission, for which dangerous piece of loyalty he asked par-don, and received thanks. In spite of these numerous noble deeds, the character of this successful warrior was tarnished by great vices. In Whitaker's "Whally" there is a reference to some dark transactions, through which he obtained posses-sion of the estate of Hornby; and the same 'historian remarks in another work, "From several hints obliquely thrown out by friends as well as enemies, this man appears to have been a very wicked person, for we find him loudly accused of having poisoned his brother-in-law, John Harrington, by the agency of a servant; and he is suspected also of having, through

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