ciety for the Propagation of the Gospel and to the Bishop of Newfoundland, her intention of defraying the estimated expense of restoring and fitting up the church at Placen-tia; that expense is calculated to be £300, for which sum, tia; that expense is calculated to be £300, for which sun, in obedience to Her Majesty's gracious directions, I now enclose to you a cheque on Messrs. Coutts, with the re-quest that the amount may be remitted to the Bishop, to be placed at his disposal for the purpose which I have creatified.

present gift should be unaccompanied with any stipula-tion; but Her Majesty feels that she should imperfectly discharge her duty both with reference to the king's memory and the interests of religion in Newfoundland, which was His Majesty's object to promote, if she did not request from the Society and the Bishop an assurance that some arrangements shall be made, by the appointment of a missionary, which shall secure the future re-gular performance of Divine service in the church at Placentia, and of other religious ministrations in the dis-

"In conclusion, I am commanded by the Queen Dow-ager to express the satisfaction which Her Majesty experionees in being able in this instance to assist the Bishop of Newfoundland in the attainment of the objects for of Newfoundland in the attainment of the objects for which he is striving at the sacrifice of so much personal comfort, and of Her Majesty's best wishes for the success, under God's blessing, of his truly apostolic labours. "I am, my dear Hawkins, "Most sincerely yours, "J. R. Woop."

Her Majesty having thus most graciously undertaken the entire charge of the restoration of Placentia Church, the Committee have recommended the appointment of an additional missionary in priest's orders for the spiritual charge of the inhabitants, who are thinly scattered on the shores of the bay, with a special view to the benefit of Great Placentia. But as more than the entire income of the Society is already pledged for the maintenance of existing missions, it is proposed to raise a special fund for the support of a second missionary to Placentia bay; and oped that the knowledge of the spiritual destitu of the poor fishermen on that coast will induce many to follow the example of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by contributing to furnish them with the ministrations of the Church.

DIOCESE OF COLOMBO.

The following extracts from a letter of the Bishop of Colombo (Ceylon) announcing his arrival, and giving some particulars of his reception in his new diocese, will be read with interest.

To the Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of tee Gospel,

Kew, Colombo, Nov. 11th, 1845.

garrison fort, rendered our entry, at my own particular request, less ceremonious than his Excellency, Sir Colin Campbell, the Governor, and his aides-de-camp, who came on board to welcome us, wished to have made it.-The senior Colonial chaplain, the Rev. B. Bailey, with other friends, came on board to give us most cordial greeting; and the whole beach, and pier, and harbour, were thronged with multitudes of all classes and colours. to bid us from all seemingly a glad, and from many doubt-less the Christian, welcome of truly Christian hearts.--Such at least the experience of the past weeks' unvarying and unmeasured kindness from all parties, shows that it must have been: the Governor's carriages conveyed our whole party from the landing-place to the church, which was quite thronged, for the service of our humble thanks-giving, through Mr. Bailey's kindness, and thence to the awaited us from his Excellency, who had invited a small party of the clergy and intimate friends to meet us. Nocrook at the end of the staff. And both were present, not in prayer and spirit only, but The church was thronged : the Governor in person also. and his suite, with many of the high judicial and civil and military officers of the colony, the missionaries from Cotta, and many, I was informed, of the Scotch Presbyterians, and others, not members of our communion Not less than five ordained native clergymen were present; and some of every class in the colony came to the vestry afterwards to attest the solemn act. The day was most auspicious: may He, he allows so! of all things, make the result not less so! "Believe me, yours very sincerely, "JAMES COLOMBO." most auspicious: may He, in whose hands are the is

use; that Divine worship had therefore been long sus- was considered a gallant and meritorious officer; but by an gratified to meet with the following remarks in the claims to the soul; that man's cause is every thing, and you cannot plead ignorance of the fact, that many priests pended, and that the pious and charitable designs of the unfortunate fatality, he failed to appear at the head of his regi- Charge before us :-king towards the inhabitants of the place and neighbour-hood, have been in consequence wholly frustrated. "The Queen Dowager perused this sad and disheart-ening statement with much pain; Her Majesty, therefore, influenced by her well known feelings of affection and respect for the memory of the late king, and by an anx-lowe dosine to scene for Placentia and the addining dis-tione dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore the scene for the memory of the late king, and by an anx-lowe dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene for Placentia and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene the scene and the scheming dis-tore dosine to scene the scene and scene to scene the scene and scene to scene the scene to scene the scene to sce

respect for the memory of the late king, and by an abay ious desire to secure for Placentia and the adjoining dis-tricts the spiritual benefits which His Majesty laboured so earnestly to obtain for them, has honoured me with her commands to communicate through you to the So-her commands to communicate through you to the Sostirring and brilliant course of action had hitherto afforded was substituted the more dangerous and disreputable one of the ga-ming table, the turf, and other dissipations still more censura-

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Poetry-Lent Lay. Wonderful Robert Walker. ialogue on the Apostol cal Suc Wordly Care. Duties of our high vocation.

We have felt no ordinary degree of gratification in prominent points upon which the episcopal counsel

has been offered. The remarks upon Sunday School Teaching are pertinent and excellent; but that is a subject upon which we desire and intend to enlarge so much, that we must, in our present necessarily brief review, pass on to other points. The following upon the general estimation of preaching, in disaragement of the more direct and proper duties of devotion, are much called for, and claim the most serious attention :---

" Many regard the preaching of the man, the great ob-"My dear Sir,—Our happy arrival off Colombo on All Saint's Day, was indeed a blessed end of a most blessed voyage. We landed in the afternoon, and went direct from the ship to the church; this, although under salute both from our own good ship the "Malabar" and the carries for the salute of the man, the great ob-ject of going to Church; and though they do not affirm, as did dissenters of a former age, that it is inspired, yet their preference of it to the word of God, and their rever-ence for it, almost implies as much. The error has cor-rupted the language, for we hear not, the Church will be open, there is Divine Service, Morning or Evening Pray-er, or Holy Communion; but, there is *Preaching* at such a place, or at such a time, and are invited to go to Church, not to attend public worship, but to hear Mr. — preach. One Sermon a day after Morning Prayer, connected with the Ante-Communion, or the Com (which was administered in some places every Sunday,) was in early times deemed sufficient. The Sermon after ⁴ Evening Prayer' was then introduced, but now three Sermons on the Lord's day are common, and there have been four or five. Is not this the fulfilment of the prophecy, 'the time will come when, having itching ears, they hall turn away from the truth?' Is not this to cultivate the understanding at the expense of the heart? "To regard the Church as eminently 'the House of

ugh Mr. Bailey's kindness, and thence to the ise, where a most frank and friendly welcome read of the ted, 'only prayers;' for this is never the case, instruction being incorporated in our service with devotion—to be satisfied with the abundant teaching of God's own word, party of the clergy and intimate friends to meet us. No-thing can exceed the kindness of the Governor's hospita-lity; his whole house was placed at our disposal: the speedy and happy passage of the good ship "Malabar," having anticipated our expected arrival at least ten days. On the following day we were accompanied to church by the Governor and all his suite, both in the morning and evening. In the morning I preached, and administered the Hale Communion, with the assistance of Mr. Bailey and my Chaplan, 10 a high massingers in the ship, with the "How listless, if not resting the adverted arrival to the set were in the ship with the "How listless, if not resting the adverted arrival at least ten days. and my Chaptain, to a singe and the ship, with the were many of our fellow-passengers in the ship, with the secollost entropian, (Captain Pare, as good a churchman) preaching of the word and the Church! How bright the preaching of the word and the Church! How bright the that such is his productors to yield to the force of circles and the secollost in the second se as seaman,) and two of his hardy and well-conducted crew. eye, significant the movement, elevated the head, awake Among many little circumstances of happiest omen on that happy day, (the first only of many since in this beau-that happy day, (the first only of many since in this beauteous and propering country.) I could not but observe with something of glad feeling, that the flag of the Go-ture and the exhortations of the Church. If the Preachvernment state barge rowed by eight or ten blacks, was decorated with a mitre for the occasion, with the pastoral some will not go to Church-turn away from the privilere with a mitter is the occasion, with the pastoral solution in an impending crisis, incumbent is seen on the first of the church is seen on the first of t church by the senior chaplain, assisted by twelve others. I had proposed it for Sunday, that the solemn service might be brought as visibly before the whole church as seasonable, sufficient, eloquent of his Church,-suffer all might be brought as visibly before the whole church as possible: but so many of the elergy (out of our too small number) expressed a wish to be associated with me on the church as they cannot endure the preaching of a dull man. They will not perform the duty of public worship, and seek the public teaching of the word and Church of God, because might be trugger possible: but so many of the elergy (out of our too small number) expressed a wish to be associated with me on that occasion, that I gladly and thankfully acceded to their request, and altered the day. The laity could be their request, and altered the day. The laity could be their request, but the elergy could not on Sunday. Sermons, and underrate the divine teaching, as well as the obligation and advantages of public prayer?" part either of individuals or of communities, if there and expressed for them. should not be evinced a preference for those portions The sons and daughters of the Church, we repeat,

" Another symptom of disregard for Church teaching, not merely as respects doctrine and duty, but the form of prayer, is the preference for Family Worship, of prayers prepared by individuals, often Laymen, sometimes per-sons of one of the denominations. In the Prayer Book of the Church of England, there is no 'Form of Prayer to be used in Families.' Perhaps the Reformers expected, or at least hoped, that the pious would attend in the Church at 'Daily Morning and Evening Prayer,' or that in the house there would be the like opportunity for the enclist of the aged and infirm, and very young, who could not go to the Church, or in case the Church was at a distance; or they might have reasonably supposed that from the Liturgy, the head of the family might easily se-lect Collects and Versicles well adapted for family devo-tion. But the omission has been made the plea, in that country, for self-authorized persons to set forth various editions of Family Prayers; and though the same plea cannot be used here, there has been no dearth of the commodity in either land. Some of these are selections from the Book of Common Prayer, (as for example Rev. Dr. Hook's Family Prayers, which are excellent,) but the greater proportion are attempts, of course unsuccess-ful, to make better prayers than are already provided for us by the Church.

minds of many in this Diocese, that with the sanction

The Family Liturgy, thus constructed, is precisely in the order of the Morning and Evening Prayer,the perusal of a Charge lately delivered by Bishop preserving the connection of its parts as far as, with in another part of this day's impression. It is the Gadsden to the Clergy of North Carolina, entitled a reasonable view to brevity, was found to be prac- wish and desire of the Lord Bishop that measures THE TIMES ECCLESIASTICALLY CONSIDERED." It ticable. A selection is given from the Psalms, adapis just the sort of address which befits a Christian ted to every day in the month, and other portions of this Petition, and having it transmitted to Parliament Bishop, of firm purpose and godly resolution, in lax the responsive service have been retained; while the with all practicable despatch. and perilcus times; and we believe, with many of our confession of our faith, in the Apostles' Creed, is widely felt throughout the whole extent, not only of ing worship. We shall however, probably in our Administrator of the Government, the Legislative that branch of the Church for whose instruction and next, publish the introduction to this compilation, as Council, and the Legislative Assembly. But upon benefit it has been more particularly designed, but of it enters into some detail of its object and plan; and the mode of procedure in this case we need not enthe Church at large. The topics adverted to in this we also intend to take the earliest opportunity of large, as that, a little ago, was fully and explicitly admirable Charge, are numerous; but we must limit returning to some other points in Bishop Gadsden's pointed out in the Letter of the Assistant Secretary our extracts and observations to a few of the more Charge, upon which our space will not allow us at of the Church Society, in transmitting the form of present to remark.

marks upon Sir Robert Peel's newly developed com- it does not emanate from the Church Society in their mercial policy, we are not without an apprehension corporate or collective capacity. that this is but the harbinger of great moral as well as physical changes. If the high position of England as an agricultural country is to be shaken and overturned, cuniary supplies for the sustaining of a public journal; it will prove a revolution involving much more than because, as a general rule, this must be too obvious the temporal interests of that great country : if she to be insisted upon. In order to secure something is to become a nation of mere traders and manufac- like a punctual payment of the dues of this journal, turers, compelled from the hopelessness of competition and to prevent a very injurious accumulation of arto abandon the culture of the soil, we shall soon come rears, we have embarked in expenses which we have to witness much more than the mere worldly elevation scarcely been warranted in undertaking; but under or depression of particular classes in the community. these circumstances, it is not too much to hope that Time, we fear, will shew too soon that the change in we shall be repaid for the heavy outlay by the puncthe moral, and social, and religious prospects of the tual discharge of all demands to our Travelling Agent, great empire to which we belong, is about to be even when he calls upon them. more startling and alarming.

But apart from the direct and independent results for our Collector to reach, without an expense larger of this new policy, we detect, we think, in the readi- perhaps than the amount to be received, we have forness of the prime-minister to adopt theories of trade | warded accounts of their dues to the close of the prewhich, after a long life of thought and experience, he sent volume. In some few cases, this application has had felt it a duty to reject, a disposition to yield been promptly and satisfactorily replied to; and we hereafter to other and more serious changes, should trust that all, from a conviction of the importance to he be able to plead any correspondent pressure of the us of the punctual payment of such dues, will kindly times. We are not without a fear, --- and this easiness lose no time in transmitting them in the manner we of persuasion on the part of Sir Robert Peel, this wil- pointed out. lingness to bend to an external pressure, does by no found the advocate of measures which will tend to tant places.

Portneuf, 6th March, 1846. Rev. and dear Sir,-The perusal of the incle

in Ireland are 'speaking lies and hypocrisy,' conscious that they are in error; but they have not the courage to shake off

Automation

they are weighed down. The doctrines of purgatory and transubstantiation are lucrative, and the calls of avarice are so

numerous and so pressing, that the dictates of conscience are silenced by mere worldly considerations, and the truth, as it is

in Jesus, is allowed to remain in abeyance. 'I speak that I do know, and testify that I have seen;' and you cannot but

reward. A door is open for your reception. The 'Priests Protection Society,' established in this city, offers a most de-

irable asylum to persons circumstanced as you are, and pro-

Make but a trial of the truly benevolent gentlemen who man-age its affairs, and you will find that the priest who, in sinceri-ty, becomes 'obedient to the faith,' and is determined by Di-vine grace to take Christ as his master and his guide, will not be cont support of the second secon

be sent empty away.' My connection with this society has been, indeed a blessing to me, inasmuch as it has been instru-

mental in giving me a clearer insight into the unsoundness and insufficiency to salvation of the doctrines which I formerly la-

"I would therefore, affectionately address you, and implore

you, as you value your own souls, and the souls of the people who look up to you for instruction, to do as I have done, and

can neither give peace now nor bring a man peace at the last. Time is on the wing—the day of reckoning is at hand—the judge is at the door—and none of us can tell how soon we may

be summoned to give an account of the deeds done in the body May a long suffering God, who in the midst of judgment even

in believing! I would say, in the words of the Apostle Paul,

⁴ WILLIAM J. BURKE, late P.P. of Liscannor, and Vicar General pro tem. of the Diocese of Kilfenora.² "Dublin, July, 1845."

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-I have heard it asserted that the Protestant

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE PETITION of the Members of the United Church

of England and Ireland in the relative to 4 and 5 Victoria, Chap. 18, and 7 Victoria, Chap. 29

Z.

to disentangle yourselves from the bondage of a system

and God's cause nothing! To this course of reasoning, which has been prac-tically acted upon in this Province, we have a check in these startling words, "I am a jealous God;" and let this declaration, with its consequences, sound the knell at least of every system of secular education which is not based upon religion. therefore they temporise in obedience to a 'pressure from with-out,' which keeps them from shaking off the incubas by which

Churchmen, in the mean time, have an obligation pon them, which they may in part redeem by proesting, in vigorous petitions to the Legislature, against any and every system of a godless education. And if in sustaining Schools, in which the Christian faith shall be taught as we hold and maintain it,—either let all compulsory taxation for this object be with-drawn; or, if it must be imposed, let us be allowed to apply it to schools which we feel that we can conscientiously support.

These are views which the Legislature, we must presume, in a spirit of equal justice, will not treat with disregard; and let us hope, too, that a Christian Parliament, in a Christian land, will not longer lie under the imputation and the great guilt, of commencing their daily deliberations,-and these frequently upon the most solemn subjects,-without a lemn invocation of the blessing of Almighty God.

In connection with the foregoing remarks, the attention of the Clergy of this Diocese is respectfully requested to the form of Petition which will be found

It will be borne in mind that the same Petition is remembers mercy, guide and direct you; and may He vouch-safe so to enlighten your minds and to change your hearts, that you may be constrained to forsake the evil, and to choose the better part, with which alone is connected joy and peace in believing. I would say in the media of the direct Petition concerning the Clergy Reserves.

We need but add that the present Petition is to be ¹¹ Berleving 1 Would say, in the words of the Apostle Paul, ⁴ Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for you is that you may be saved;² and following the example and adopting the language of the Apostle Peter, I would pray that grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God and of Jesus our Lord.²—Amen 1 Although we have abstained hitherto from any re- regarded as the act of individual Churchmen, and that

We do not often advert to the necessity of pe-

ine. In Toone's Chronology, I find the following:— "10th May, 1785.—Dr. Samuel Seabury was conse-crated by three Bishops of the Church of Scotland at Aberdeen, and assumed the functions of a Protestant Bishop of New England. And "4th Dec., 1786.—The American Plenipotentiary, John Adams Esa, presented the Ray, Dr. White of P.

"4th Dec., 1786.— The American Plenipotentiary, John Adams, Esq., presented the Rev. Dr. White, of Pennsyl-vania, and the Rev. Dr. Provost, of New York, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated Bishops for the United States. And "4th Feb., 1787.—They were consecrated by the Arch-bishops of Canterbury and York." In the case of many whom it would be impossible

We have also to request the same favour from the

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

That your Petitioners beg leave respectfully to repre-sent to your Honourable House, that they regard as one of their most valuable privileges, the right of educating their children as members of the Church of England.

HUMBLY SHEWETH;-

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House, Toronto, March 5th, 1846. The Society met on Thursday, the 5th instant. The LORD BISHOP in the chair. A statement of the Treasurer's accounts was laid on the table, shewing a balance of £579 18s. 10d. The receipts during the past month have been-Instalment from the Diocesan Press 100 Sales in the Depository..... Newcastle and Colborne District Branch ... 62 3 Brock District Branch Niagara do. Vaughan Parochial Association 2 10 Widows and Orphans' Fund...... Bishop's Students' Fund Toronto Parochial Association..... Interest from Diocesan Press 62 16 0 23 14 0 370 5 5 The payments during the same period have been-£ s. d Accounts as per audit 4th January, 1846 ... 109 0 Three Shares Bank of U. C. Stock £172 4 9 On the recommendation of the Standing Committee the payment of the following accounts was ordered :insufficiency to salvation of the doctrines which I formerly la-boured to preach and disseminate, and into the scriptural and life giving principles which I have from conscientious motives been led to embrace. The more I am convinced of the awful delusion under which I laboured, and of the danger from which £ s. d. To the Diocesan Press Stock ... £48 10 0 delusion under which I laboured, and of the danger from which I have escaped, the more anxious I am that you should be par-takers with me of the same blessings which I am now privi-laged to enjoy. Discard altogether from your minds that yet undefined thing called 'the Church'—study the Bible with at - 115 5 10 John Walton, one-third amount of books John Walton, bue-third and a state bought for stock..... Gas and Water Company to 31st March ... Land Expences to Bowmanville £ 1 5 10 Date borough 1 0 0 34 16 0 2 12 6 Registering, Peterborough...... Holland Landing 0 18 0 3 3 10 Wm, McGorrie, charges 0 10 2 Irvine..... James Browne, charges Wm. Weller, do. 0 11 2 10 0 4 0 5 Expences, petty cash Moiety of allowance for firewood Thos. Champion, salary Messenger's wages 10 2 10 0 19 19 2 £169 17 9 It was Ordered-That, whereas the late Rev. George Archoold bequeathed the sum of one hundred pounds to his executors, the Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay and George S. Jarvis, Esq., as trustees, for the benefit of the two Parochial Schools in the town of Cornwall, and whereas

the said sum of one hundred pounds was invested in the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and whereas the said Rev. J. G. Beek Lindaay has since deceased, and both his widow and the remaining trustee, George S. Jarvis, are desirous to transfer the said trust to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. It was Ordered — That F. A. Harper, Esq., of Kingston, be authorised to receive, on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, the said stock, to be held in Bishops in the United States were not in the Apostolic trust for the benefit and support of the two Parochial Free Schools which have been established on the Parsonage grounds in the town of Cornwall, in conformity with the principles of the United Church of England and

> It was Ordered, on the recommendation of the Land Committee, — That the thanks of the Society be given to Thomas Wesley Tyson, Esq., for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of part of lot No. 31, in the 9th concession of King, in the village of Lloydtown for the sites of Church Lloydtown, for the site of a Church.

It was Ordered, on the recommendation of the Land Committee, — That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of lot 2, in the Children Society of Ops, containing 200 acres, in trust for the endowment of St. George's Church, Grafton. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. QUINQUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, in conformity with the Constitution of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to form a fund for the sup-port of Students in Theology, and placed at the dis-posal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolu-tion passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on the 7th January, 1846 :---

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The same impression has been so strongly on the Original Poetry.—The Fourth Sunday in Lent.—The Annun-ciation of the Biessed Virgin Mary. The Happy Family; or, Talents well employed.

"Lord Forbes, in reply to a petition presented to him for a site whereon to erect a place of worship in the Par-ish of Keig, feels himself obliged, from conscientious reasons, which the petitioners themselves must respect, since they profess to be guided by the same, to decline to grant the petition. Having noticed with due attention the proceedings of the leaders of the party which has se-ceded from the established Church of Scotland, and read much of what they have stated publicly in Edinburgh and before Parliament, Lord Forbes has not been able to come to any other conclusion than that, however consci-entious they may be, the tendency of their language and conduct has been subversive of social order, by exciting and encouraging disobedience to the civil law, and adistian charity, by promoting and abetting discord in Parishes in which previously brotherly love, submission to the laws, and order and decency in the public and private worship of God had generally prevail To these leaders alone, the highly educated and the influential, from their position in the Established Church and in the metropolis, will Lord Forbes look for a con-jecture as to the ultimate object of the party with which the notificant before the former of the party with which the petitioners have, from 'conscientious reasons,' as they state, been constrained to connect themselves; and must decline, from 'conscientious reasons' also, as before stated, to give any encouragement to or connect himself in any manner with a party, the leaders of which declare by their own words and acts how inconsistent are their views with social order, Christian charity, and a due regard to the will of God, in the use of sacred names and holy things, which, not without deep guilt, are daily profaned by itinerant orators, uneducated laymen, and un-authorised teachers of His most holy word."

THE FATE OF A GAMBLER .- The course of " Riley, of life of the most gorgeous luxury and extravagance-he was the npanion of sovereigns—he squandered money with a profu-n amounting to insanity, and won it by a good fortune that companion of sor seemed connected with the supernatural; nor was he free from generous and daring sentiments. He on one occasion risked an entire colossal fortune on the hazard of the die against a Russian estate, the slaves on which he was desirous of restoring to freedom. He succeeded in his attempt, and accomplish-ed his desire. Subsequently he ran a brief course of dazzling splendour; he lived in palaces, continued to play, became un lucky, and found fortune, wealth, and friends desert him. length, the once possessor of millions was seen wandering through the streets of London, naked, famished, and penniless; and finally, he who feasted emperors, and fared sumptuously every day, died of absolute starvation in one of the m alleys of our great metropolis.—Such is the course of a game-ster !— Church of England Quarterly Review,

THE LATE EAST OF PORTARLINGTON .- This nobleman. who has just closed his checquered career in a state of obscurity and almost indigence, was born with every advantage of na-ture and of fortune. His extraction was ancient and homestel His extraction was ancient and how his person captivating, and he was the heir to large landed es-Left his own master at an early period of life, he enter-

bly: all this must be esteemed a higher and more only. essential part of Christian duty, than merely to be listeners to exhortations to devotion of spirit, and god- Our Provincial Legislature meets to-day; but a liness of living. If the acknowledgement of trans- few days must elapse before we can be put in possesgression, the supplication of pardon, and the prayer sion of the Speech of his Lordship, the Administrator

and propensities of earth.

are to be found in our ranks as Christian Churchmen, sent Farliament, we trust, will speedily remove. who will, on any occasion, absent themselves from the We have a strong aversion to direct taxation for

in the presence of all his people.

cumstances, will be found to foster and create the very pressure which he concedes that, on the greatest occupy and most momentous questions, he is unwilling to resist.

It may be thought unwise in us to give expression to such an apprehension; and we should abstain from upon the faithful sons and daughters of the Church, to be more than ordinarily upon their guard, and watchful, against so very possible an attempt at a sweeping and calamitous innovation. We are comforted in the assurance that God's providence is always over us, and that under this protection his Church must ever be safe; yet the very reality of that Providence is often testified in the punishment of nations for the abuse and neglect of blessings, not less

We are constrained to regard it as an evidence of than in the vouchsafement and continuance of his a very low and unsatisfactory state of religion, on the favours and gifts when a becoming thankfulness is felt

of devotional duty which bring us, as it were, into must be alive to their duties and responsibilities immediate communion with our Lord and Saviour, to against an obviously impending struggle. Neglect of the mere teaching and exhortations of men, however their talents will inevitably provoke the Divine judgearnest and eloquent these may be. The object of ment, and cause even what they have to be taken preaching undeniably is, to awaken and maintain a away from them; and if the light upon the national FREE CHURCH.—The following, which we copy from a late Glasgow paper, is Lord Forbes's reply to a petition for a site for a chapel in the Parish of Keig.—Toronto set in duce an adherence to the faith once de-to move to prayer for God's pardon, blessing, and grace.—to induce an adherence to the faith once de-On the subject of these portentous changes, we livered to the saints; but the exhortation, the incite- have inserted a remarkable article from the English ment to a duty, cannot be regarded as the duty itself. Churchman, which will be found in another column. It must, surely, be more important to practice the We do not profess to coincide in its tone, nor to adconfession, and engage in the prayer to which we are mit the correctness of all its positions; but it is, thus urged; to affirm our faith in the sight of God nevertheless, well worthy of serious consideration, and in the presence of his people; and to declare his from the religious bearing which it has given to a subpraises and our own thankfulness in the public assem- ject commonly dealt with upon utilitarian principles

> for God's blessing upon our temporal as well as spiri- of the Government .--- We have no doubt that the temtual condition, be not of more weight with us,-more poral welfare of the country will be well attended to anxiously desired and more fervently participated in, during the present Session; though we trust that the -than the mere human admonition or counsel, we time of the House will not be needlessly taken up in should have too much ground to fear that the neces- the discussion of rail-way schemes, which are in themsity of prayer is not deeply grafted in the heart, nor selves impracticable, and which, in some instances, those wants duly felt for the relief of which we can cannot be required for half a century to come. We only appeal to the mercy-seat on high. If, when trust, too, that, in the laudable desire for the physical brought into intercourse (as we may withour irreve- advancement of the country, its moral and religious rence term it) with the Lord of heaven and earth, interests will not be overlooked; that a becoming atpeople are listless and indifferent, --- while to the ap- tention will be given to a revision of the present compeals and exhortations of mere mortals like them- plicated and expensive Common-School system, and selves, they can attend with eagerness,-too sad a that, in the commendable zeal for judicious reform, proof is given that the claims of the soul are not felt much, if not all, the cumbersome and costly machinery to be so pressing, as the gratification of the passions of Superintendents will be swept away. We conceive

that this office may, with the greatest propriety and We are far from intending to convey the impres- benefit, be transferred to the several District Coun-Bath," is one not at all unsuited to our pages. The career of such a professor is a homily against his profession, and never had career so pointed a moral as his. This individual lived a None can entertain a stronger persuasion of its im- trict Inspector of Schools. As we stated once before, portance and its necessity, than ourselves; but we are the amount annually paid to these more than useless bound to express a concern and jealousy for the honour Superintendents, would suffice for the support of a of God, if the service which has a direct and special University on a small scale; and that a country so reference to Him gains but a dull and listless atten- thinly peopled, and so poor as this, should be so tion, and engages but a scanty share of interest and largely taxed for the maintenance of a set of officers anxiety, in comparison with what serves perhaps only who only impede the operations of one another, is a of anxiety, in comparison with what serves perhaps only to please the ear and entertain the fancy. If persons reflection upon our School legislation which the pre-

house of God, because,-to use a common phrase- education; and, most certainly, if it be correct to imology,-we have "only the Prayers," we are justified pose it for the advancement of mere secular learning, in expressing a fear that in the hearts of such persons it must be threefold more imperative to establish it there is a great deficiency,-a feeble sense of sin, for the maintenance of religion. We do not see with which they should rejoice in every opportunity of what shew of consistency a people calling themselves publicly acknowledging and lamenting, and a poor Christians, can provide so carefully for the one, and conception of the boundless mercy of God, which they should be glad to take every occasion of declaring effect to affirm that man's temporal interests are imthey should be glad to take every occasion of declaring effect, to affirm that man's temporal interests are imed the army, and in the course of many years active service On another, though a kindred subject, we are fare; that the body is incalculably paramount in its could not have been the actuating motive. I would also add,

be rendered to the cause of truth by giving it further circulation in the columns of the Church The frank and candid testimony which it bears to the

simplicity, purity, and spirituality of our rites and formularies must needs have its weight, as coming from prejudiced or partial witness, but from one whose whole course of reading and habitual exercise must have prepossessed him in favour of a different way. May it have the effect which the Reverend author intended, of indu-cing some others of that persuasion to weigh well the es and principles which at present actuate them. May they remember that not uncertain traditions, not arbitrary decrees of merely human councils, but the word John xii. 48) written and spoken by Prophets and Apostles, and handed down by the dictation of the Ho Spirit, is the rule by which we shall be judged at the last

Αγίασον αύτες έν τη αληθεία σε όλόγος ο σος άληθειά έστι. John xvii, 17). Had our erring brethren of Oxford and Cambridge duly weighed and considered the force of exession made use of in the chapter of which these words form a part, the sad examples of perverted judgment, and depraved moral sense, which they have given to the world,—the causeless reproach which they have cast apon their venerable mother, the Church of England, and the barvest hear. the harvest heap (Isaiah xvii. 11) for days of grief and sperate sorrow which they have laid up for themselves, might all have been spared.

CONVERSION OF IRISH PRIESTS FROM ROMANISM.

addressed to the Romish priests of the United Kingdom from one of their former associates, the Rev. W. J. Burke. The

letter will be read with interest by all classes, especially by those to whom it is addressed. We wish it were in the hands of all the people of Ireland. . To the Roman Catholic Priests of Ireland, England, and

Gentlemen,-Having been led, after a painful strnggle, to

throw off all allegiance to the Church of Rome, and to em-brace the doctrines of the Reformation, I venture respectfully to address you, with the view of awakening you to a due sense of the danger of your present position. Terms of opprobrium have been hesped on me, such as 'spostate,' 'madman,' &c. I have been exposed, to a system of persecution which would disgrace the heathens that know not God, and crimes have laid to my charge that I knew not. I shall not ' render evil for evil, or railing for railing, but contrary wise, blessing;' and therefore I take up my pen, not to give vent to the angry sions of the natural man, but to address you in the meek d charitable spirit of the true religion of the Gospel, to ima contraste que of the second time, which is more than it is rea-sonable to exact of the members of a community, and sonable to exact of the members of a community, and plore you no longer 'to turn unto fables.' I have been for my strength. It was not an ensy matter 10 cast aside as an nuclean thing that system and form of worship which were instilled into me from the earliest period, with all the earnestness and zeal so characteristic of even the most ignorant mem-bers of the Church of Rome. The truth of God at length revailed, and it is now my high privilege to have embraced as pure and simple doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, stripped of all the pompous pageantry, mystical superstition, and gro idolatry, with which the avarice, ambition, and ingenuity man have attempted to clothe it. After mature deliberat and reflection I have found that these doctrines shine forth with peculiar lustre in the rituals and formularies of the United Church of England and Ireland. When I reflected seriously that Romanism almost neutralises the word of God, making it of none effect by its traditions, and teaching for doctrines the commandments of men; and when I contrasted with this man-made system the purity of doctrine and simplicity of worship which the United Church presents, I came to the conclusion that I could not, with a safe conscience, identi-fy myself any longer with principles which I laboured too long enforce and disseminate. The religion of my judgm gained the victory, and I was constrained to embrace it, as a appy and blessed retreat from the slavish tyranny of a system

on and responsibilities of a rational and immortal being. Were I to dwell on the purity of the motives by which I have been actuated, it is more than probable that the adversary would ery out, with stubborn incredulity-"Credat Judæus Apella, non ego.' As I do not seek the praise of men, I am satisfied to stand acquitted in the sight of God, and leave the matter to His decision 'to whom all hearts are open, all de-sires known, and from whon no secrets are hid.' That I have left the ranks of the Church of Rome is not disputed; but that I have done so for the sake of any worldly benefit cannot be from poverty to wealth, but from wealth to poverty; and every

That your Petitioners deprecate, as repugnant to their principles, as accountable beings, all systems of education which are not based on the Christian Religion; and they believe such systems to be almost without precedent, any nation, which has embraced the Faith of Jesus Christ ;--

That your Petitioners would represent to your Honourable House, that though the laws for regulating and esta-blishing Common Schools in Upper Canada, from 1816 to 1841, were in some respects unsatisfactory to the mem-bers of the Church of England, and embarrassing from their details, yet, notwithstanding, your Petitioners were enabled, from the absence of any express prohibitions, to institute Schools themselves, in which their own religious enabled, fr principles were taught to their children, together with ch branches of secular education as they themselves judged proper.

During this period, (from 1816 to 1841) your Petitioners were in the course of establishing a Parochial or Day-school in each of their Stations, or Missions, and in all other places where they could collect an adequate numher of pupils, and sufficient funds for supporting a Schoolmaster;-

That though these School Acts were frequently found to be inconvenient in their operation to the members of the Church of England, yet your Petitioners did not the Church of England, yet your retransients ena-complain, because the openness of their provisions ena-bled them, under judicious management, to establish, in most places, schools friendly to the doctrine and tenets most places, schools friendly of the Church of England;-

(From the Dublin Statesman.) "We are enabled this day to present to our readers a letter ddressed to the Romish priests of the United Kingdom from in mentioned, and to make further provision for the esta-blishment and maintenance of Common Schools through-out the Province,"—of which Act your Petitioners feel they have a right to complain, inasmuch as it compelled them, by stringent enactments, to contribute towards a system of education which excludes even the very mention of religion ;-

That in consequence of this Act, and the Act since passed, altering some of its provisions, your Petitioners are placed in a situation of peculiar hardship, because, although convinced that religion is the very groundwork of all sound education, and feeling it to be a sacred duty to train up their children as members of the Church of to train up their children as members of the Church of England, they are yet virtually prevented from doing this,—being by these School Acts compelled to contribute to the maintenance of Common Schools, which have no religious character, and from which it happens, that in where the members of the Church of England constitute of the oppulation, and pay more than of the whole assessment for

the education tax, they yet have not the control of a sin-

afford. Wherefore your Petitioners pray, that the Common School Act now in force be wholly repealed, and either that the inhabitants of Canada be left to educate their children by voluntary exertion, without being compelled to contribute to Schools founded on principles, of which no sincerely religious man can approve : or that a Committee be appointed to distribute any appropriation of money made by the Legislature for the benefit of education, as is done in England, and that such Committee be instructed to grant to the members of the Church of England, such a portion of the said appropriation, as may be in proportion to their respective numbers, or in proportion to the assessment paid by members of the Church of England, or if it be thought wiser, from the combination of both; or, if it be preferred, that a certain sum be allowed to each congregation of your Petitioners, for the purpose of aiding in the education of the children thereof, the sum granted to be in a given proportion to what shall be raised by each congregation, and the number of children to be instructed.

These plans appear to your Petitioners to be capable of being easily carried into effect, while they will be entirely free from difficulty on religious grounds. By the present system, large sums of public money are taken om a people not generally wealthy, and expended in the payment of officers, employed to carry out a system, which appears to your Petitioners to give but little satis-faction to a large majority of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects; and your Petitioners most argently, but respect-fully, pray, that your Honourable House would either repeal the present School Acts, leaving it to the inhabi ats of the Province to educate their youth by voluntary exertions, or merely grant a sum of money for education be distributed on one or other of those equitable prin ciples, which in this Memorial are humbly submitted. And your Petitioners will ever pray, as in duty bound.

Trinity Church, Cornwall £8 3 0 Moulinette Church 1.12 0 $\begin{array}{c} --\text{per Rev. Hy. Patton} \\ \text{St. John's Church, Cavan } & \pounds 1 & 6 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{St. Paul's do, } & \text{do, } & \dots & 0 & 13 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ 9 15 0 St. Paul's do. do. --per Rev. S. Armour... 2 0 0

R. F. Grout 3 5 0 Church at Brantford—per Rev. J. C. Usher, 3 10 0 Additional, Church at St. Catharines—per

 st. George's Church, Goderich per Church
 1 10 0

 Congregation at Colborne
 £4 12 3

 St. George's Church, Grafton
 2 15 4½

 Additional
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 —per Kev. John Wilson
 7 10 0

 Amherst Island Church—per Churchwarden, 0 10 0
 Christ's Church, Amherstburgh, per Church

 2 15 0

2 15 0

Christ's Church, Automatic Christ's Church, Port Hope ... £4 1 4 St. John's Church, Port Hope ... £4 1 4 do. 0 8 8 St. Paul's do. do. 0 8 8 —per Rev. Jonathan Shortt, 4 10 0 £174 10 11 44 Collections.....

T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, 18th March, 1846.

The Treasurer has also received from the Parochial Association at Amherstburgh, the sum of £4, for the general purposes of the Society. Also, from the Treasurer of the Gore and Wellington

District Branch, the sum of £18. 9s. 8d.

OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, LONDON. (From the London, C. W., Times.)

In a former number we alluded to the above subject in brief and hasty manner, and it is with pleasure we now give a more particular and elaborate description, both of that interesting occurrence and the building itself, which we doubt not will be acceptable to many of our readers. We are also able to state that the contributions to the building fund have been almost exclusively supplied by the Churchmen of London.

the Churchmen of London. This interesting event took place on the 25th ult., just two years from the destruction of the former Church by fire, which occurred on Ash-Wednesday, 1844-Long before 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of Divine Service, the church was densely crowded; the pews accommodate about 1000 persons, but there must have here at least from 14 to 1500 ecompressed ere must have been at least from 14 to 1600 compressed within the walls, and numbers were unable to obtain admission. The large attendance, and the great distances travelled by many in order to be present, evinced the deep and general interest felt in the circumstance which called us together.

Prayers were read by the Rev. C. Brough, the lessons by the Rev. F. Evans, the Communion-service by the Rev. Messrs. Revel and Read; and there were also present the Rev. Messrs. Flood, Burnham, Hobson, Cooper, sent the Key, Messrs, Flood, Burnham, Hobson, Cour-Mockridge, Gunn, and Sandys. An eloquent and appro-priate sermon was preached by the Rector, the Rev. B. Cronyn, A.M., in which he urged the obligation Chris-tians are under to give of their means to erect suitable temples dedicated to the worship of God: and as their lesign is the promotion of his honour, and the highest interests of man, so, in their general appearance, style, and degree of embellishment, they should surpass rather than fall below the standard of other public edifices; and surely it is unbecoming to erect them on that meagre and mere utilitarian principle, which looks for nothing more in a church than the enclosing a given space at the smalles possible cost. The Psalmody and other usages of the Church of England were also ably defended, and the great end and object of all ritual and external observances, namely, to purify the heart and affections, and to assist in bringing men through Christ to God, was ear-nestly set forth. The discourse was heard by the large

The Offertory was then read, during which a collection was made in aid of the Church fund, which was some what impeded by the crowded state of the Church, however, about £45 were collected.

The vocal and instrumental parts of the service assigned to the choir were admirably sustained throughout. Much commendation is due to Mr. Crozier, the talented gentle-man who presides even the man who presides over the band of the S1st Regime whose unremitting attention the whole choir, aided by

thanks. Fi Mr. S papers of The ton, from later int The last date Cotto No ne Flour can be n When

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