expressions which follow in the question of serving God, for the promoting of His glory, and the edifying of his people, a man be desirous of taking on him the ministerial office, under a sufficient knowledge of the purposes for which it was instituted, accompanied by a due regard for them; and if he be desirous of devoting his time, his talents, and his labours, to so holy and benevolent a use; surely, it is not less to be ascribed to the Holy Spirit, than any good work which he may perform.

This expresses the view of the Church as to the meaning of the expression, "being inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost." The Methodist doctrine of an "inward call," she utterly repudiates as contrary to the Scriptures, and subversive of the Christian ministry.

I have thus shown you, my friend, the utterly un-scriptural character of the "Methodist Church." It was rather incongruous to undertake to show this, after give it to you.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.
Poetry.—Songs of the Flowers.
Thomas Tallis.
The Early Colonial Church.

A Letter to a Methodist. Fourth Page.
Paul of Samosata.
The Prayer Book.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Triennial dral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the sixth of Protestant schools instead of the Protestant religion. June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Annual General Meeting of the CHURCH in the House of Lords, on the 18th of March last:-Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at Toronto, on Wednesday, the fifth of June next .-Divine Service, preparatory to the business of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the thirtieth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate their intention to offer themselves, without delay, and to be present for Examination on Wednesday, the 26th June, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si minds to assent. The noble lord did not state what it is Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

In the account of the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto through the western parts of his Diocese, during the summer of 1842, the following recommendation was contained:-

well as to their comfort. It would help to maintain in their hearts an unwavering attachment to their fathers' Church, and continually remind them, that, be their lot cast where it may, they are still within the pale of that forward by the noble earl. With respect to the Church loved and hallowed communion. When landed on a distant shore, they would in that case make it their first care to seek out the pastor of that Church of which they are members, and by an exhibition of those credentials be maintained in that country during a century of contest, was the case in the primitive ages of ( hristianity, go where they would throughout the bounds of the wide world, they would, wherever a lawfully-ordained minister of the Church was to be found, meet a brother and a test continued during another century; but, though friend. They would be privileged to kneel every where at their Church's altars, and, though the land was a strange one, and its scenes and customs different, and far from those of their young and happier days, they would still experience in their place of pilgrimage the Christian the Protestant Church in Ireland should be maintained, and maintained, and maintained and the protestant church in Ireland should be maintained, and maintained, and maintained and the protestant church in Ireland should be maintained.

This is a suggestion which has been received with great approbation, in every quarter, in the Mother Country. Months ago we observed that it was copied into most of the English religious periodicals; and lately we perceive that the following action has been taken upon it by two distinguished and influential great approbation, in every quarter, in the Mother taken upon it by two distinguished and influential compact, so long as it is your interest to maintain the union which exists between this country and Ireland

"The Bishop of London and the Bishop of Winchester wish to direct the attention of the Clergy of their respecdioceses to the following extract from the Bishop of Toronto's Visitation Journal, recently published by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and to express their opinion, that the compliance of the Clergy with the suggestion therein made, is highly desirable.

Following this we have a copy of a Form which has been provided for the use of those Clergymen who may be prevented from entering more particularly into the cases of the families emigrating from their into the cases of the families emigrating from their

"To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, and the Reverend the Clergy of the Church of England,
[or the American Church] in the diocese of
I desire herewith to commend to your pastoral care

and brotherly good offices, parish of , in the diocese of who, with his family, is about to settle in and I certify that he is a member of the Church of England, and that his children, severally named have been baptized.

"Minister of

" Dated this We hope to see this recommendation generally acted upon in the Mother Country, as likely to have the best influence, in many cases, upon the temporal fortunes as well as spiritual interests of the more humble class of emigrants. Nor should we wish to see it confined to the humbler classes, but should rejoice that all who emigrate to this new world,-we mean of such as belong to the National Church,should invariably be furnished with some form of credentials which would serve as an introduction to any Clergyman of the Colony, and secure at once from him that spiritual attention which is important and consolatory both to rich and poor. Without some such introduction, much time may, in many cases, elapse before an intercourse has been established between them and the Clergyman; and if they value religious privileges, and are desirous, indeed, of securing as speedily as possible the friendly regards and confidence | the Editor of that journal, with his customary magniof their neighbours, they will feel it important towards that end to be enabled to exhibit some certificate or testimonial which may attest what has been their Christian standing in their native land.

The possession of property, gentlemanly bearing, or even a frequent attendance at Church, do not of letter addressed to us from the same source, and themselves justify the Clergyman, or more respectable, which the writer very thoughtfully reminds us was a inhabitants, of a parish in extending towards perfect particularly pungent affair,—for we are oblivious alike strangers the attention, or at least the confidence, of its piquancy or of its existence. It would be a and Capital of the Society during the last nine years.' which their apparent standing might appear to claim; great misfortune to the conductor of the Guardian, if and the many disappointments which have followed a such a journal as "The Church" did not happen to dependence upon mere appearance, is every day ren- exist, or if circumstances of the times did not give him dering more necessary some such certificate or introduction as is here referred to, with those who look for of "Puseyism," and the atrocities of "High-Churchthe immediate and cordial good offices of their fellow- men."

Churchmen in a strange land. recommendation is made to apply not to the Clergy of the Colonies merely, but to those also of the Church in the United States. Thousands belonging to the regard in such cases, however amiable and indulgent, Established Church find their way yearly as emigrants into the United States; and no where, when furnished with great gratitude, the obligations he is under, with the proper credentials, will they meet with warmer through the existence of such topics, to redeem his and more considerate friends than in the Clergy of the paper from a condition of wearisome insipidity and Protestant Episcopal Church in that country.

We are happy to observe in the Montreal Morning Courier, of the 29th ultimo, the following explanation, in reference to some remarks which we thought ourselves justified in offering upon a recent article in that

the Establishment as would our contemporary, or to ienate any of her endowments: and we certainly never had the least idea of delivering over the revenues, which we wished to suspend for a time, to any hands but those who would use them for purposes of Scriptural education. We are not advocates for yielding up the right, for expediency's sake, believing that this expediency is often-times made the excuse for a fearful lack of principle; but there are times when it is necessary to bear and forbear, to give up a little to preserve the rest. We would not see a tittle taken from the Establishment that would impair her spiritual efficacy; but our contemporary must be aware that there are many parishes in Ireland, in which the Clergyman of the Established Church is the only Protestant resident, and many others in which there are only a few. Our contemporary could not suppose that the real interests of the Protestant Church would suffer, by having a curate at a small salary in such parishes as these, instead of an incumbent largely paid for doing nothing, while the surplus revenues should be employed for giving sound Scriptural education wherever an opportunity offered for establishing a school. We thought that our contemporary would be a school. I had proved it to be no Church at all, having neither a that our contemporary would have known us better, then to suppose for a moment, that we purposed to hand over the information, however, and I have endeavoured to the legitimate funds of the Church of our fathers into the nands of others, to be dealt with as they thought fit."

We conceived that certain expressions in the article of our contemporary, upon which we had remarked, were open to the animadversions which, in a friendly spirit, we then offered; but we are happy to perceive, from the passage just quoted, that we had misapprehended his meaning. At the same time, although the suggestion thrown out by our contemporary may not directly assail the principle or vitality of the Established Church, we very much fear that in practical effect it would be found to have that influence; while, as we took occasion to shew, the grievance complained of by the Roman Catholic tithe-payer would not be a whit abated by making the revenues, which he fancies Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathe- he unjustly contributes, applicable to the support of

While upon this subject, we are glad to take occasion to present to our readers the noble declaration of clock, A.M. sion to present to our readers the noble declaration of the Church like A., has so much sympathy to spare for the offices thousand hearers attended; and in effecting this, I have

"My Lords. I must say that there can be nothing more inconvenient than the discussion of such large questions as that which the noble lord entered upon in his speech upon the mere presentation of a petition. My lords, the question which the noble lord discussed this night refers not merely to the topics contained in the petition—not merely to the state of the Protestant religion in Ireland, and to the compact interest with respect to that religion, but it refers to the very foundations of the reformation in this country (Hear, hear). The noble lord has propounded a scheme to your lordships, and neither of its nature nor of the period when it ought to be put into execution, does the noble lord himself seem to be at all certain (Hear, hear). It is to be something or other to not merely to the topics contained in the petiti to be, but I think it is to be this, it is to be the repeal of the law upon which the reformation in this country is founded (Cheers). My lords, I have on former occasions taken the opportunity of warning your lordships against any such attempts, and I beg leave again to ask you to beware of sanctioning any such propositions as those brought forward by the noble earl, because you may rely on it that there is not an individual in this country, be his religion or his position "It may be further suggested, that, if, with such instruction, the Clergy in the Mother Country would give to each parishioner, on his or her departure to any testimonial of membership in the Church, it of this country are interested, depends on the laws upon which the reformation is founded, and I entreat your lordships not to countenance, by any show of indifferen in Ireland, I think your lordships will recollect that the Protestant Church of Ireland has existed in that country sympathy, and, therefore, the richest comforts of home." and maintained on the same footing as the Protestant (Cheers). It is the foundation upon which the union rests—it is a compact made with the Parliament of Ireland at the time of the union, from which we cannot depart without being guilty of a breach of faith—(Cheers)—of a worse description than that referred to by the noble and learned lead of the property of the discussion which took place. description than that referred to by the noble and learned lord (Lord Brougham) in the discussion which took place upon another subject in the early part of the evening.

"I entreat you then to listen to none of those petitions or speeches—('Hear,' from the Bishop of Exeter)—which tend

I entreat you to adhere strictly and to the very letter of he compact which you have made, for I do not believe that you would be doing any injustice to any party of the smallest degree from observing the arrangement then made. The noble earl said that he believed it to be the opinion of the people of this country that that compact should be maintained. My lords, I believe it is the opinion of the people of this country, and I hope, so long as a spark of honour remains, that such will be their opinion (Cheers). The noble lord spoke truth when he said that the mind of the country must change before that compact can be departed from (Hear, hear). But, if such a change should take place, the mind of the country must also be made up to undermine the foundations of the reformation in this country; and, though the noble lord of the Church in Ireland (Cheers).

Upon this the Bishop of EXETER remarked, that sincere thanks were due to the Earl of Fitzwilliam, 'for having contributed so largely to the stability of the Church of Ireland, to the confidence of the Protestants of Ireland, to the gratification and joy of the Protestants in England and throughout Christendom, by drawing forth the admirable speech of the Duke of Wellington. Providence (he added) had enabled the noble Duke to confer great services on his country, but he had never conferred a greater service on the country than on the present occasion."

In the Christian Guardian, of the 1st instant, we observe a Letter signed A. addressed to us, and which loquence, announces as peculiarly pertinent to our lamentable pertinacity in "earnestly contending" for what we firmly and conscientiously believe to be the

We have not the slightest recollection of any former an opportunity to ring the changes upon the obliquities

Without these topics to evoke his editorial energy, we should have no place, it is to be feared, for We are glad to see that the propriety of such a the sparkle of [the scarcely attic] salt which appears amongst his paragraphs; and if an individual can ever be a fair judge of his own performances,—for parental may be unjust,—the Guardian should acknowledge,

intolerable dullness.

further animadversions upon the subject he has chosen equality with our expenditure, that portion of the stock which is not held for special purposes will very soon be for rebuke and admonition: it may be kind of him, as entirely exhausted. respects the peculiar necessities of that journal, to obey the invitation; but as regards ourselves, we may directed me to state, that as the pressure upon their Funds

investigation may be what is recorded in the following parchial contribution, as that by which a sufficient fund, for the great purposes of its institution, is more likely to

'begun, continued and ended,' with constant prayer to the God of Truth, for his Holy Spirit to lead me into all truth, has been a deep, decided conviction of the divine institution of Episcopacy. The evidence which I have accumulated from the authors whom I have examined in connection with my Greek Testament, is so strong, that it amounts in my own mind to almost a complete demonstration. I just as much believe that the Episcopal is the Church, as that the three angles of a triangle are equal to Church, as that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. To others I confess it might not appear so strong. But let any man divest his mind of prejudice, and sit down to the author with the subject with the and sit down to the subject with an humble mind, and same conclusion, whether he has the candour to acknow-ledge it or not. The last book that I have read on this subject, and which has operated more than any other to produce this change in my belief is 'Episcopacy tested by Scripture,' by the Right Rev. Bishop of Pennsylvania. consider it decidedly the most powerful thing writ he subject which has met my notice. It is perfectly unanswerable. This I am now reading again, comparing it carefully with the Greek Testament, and taking an analysis of the argument, not so much for my own benefit, analysis of the argument, not so much for my own belief, as that I may be able to give to him that asketh me a reason for my opinions. I have also most carefully read those articles in the *Episcopal Recorder*, entitled, 'Why I am a Churchman!' And I should do injustice to their author, not to say that they have had a great influence upon my mind. While reading them I was led to ask myself, why am I a Presbyterian? Have I as good reasons for being one, as this man has for being an Ens-copalian? If not, why am I not an Episcopalian? And o this last question I could give no satisfactory answir."

We should be glad to find that an individual who, of Ireland, in answer to a rambling but insidious speech of the Earl of Fitzwilliam upon that agitated topic, in the House of Lords, on the 18th of March last:

"My Lords, I must say that there can be nothing more in the House of Lords, I must say that there can be nothing more in the House of Lords, I must say that there can be nothing more in the House of Lords, I must say that there can be nothing more in the House of Lords, I must say that there can be nothing more in the House of Lords, I must say that there can be nothing more in the House of Lords and in enterts attended; and in ent him, or any other professing Christian, abate one jot of their zeal, or relax in the glow of their piety or he is, in the Church of Christ's own appointment, and not flitting hither and thither at the changeful wil of him to whom it is vouchsafed, and thus distracting rather than directing,—exciting wonder, rather than directing wonder, rather t affording illumination or guidance.

> Clergymen in England to produce a secession from place of a cleer the Established Church, upon the plea of a cleer of the ordinances of the Church, which has been manifested the Established Church, upon the plea of a closer adherence to the principles of the Reformation. We by the increased gratitude to the two great Church Societies in England for their instrumentality in conveying are slow to notice rumours of this sort which bear rich blessings to all parts of these Colonies, and by num upon high and weighty interests,—feeling very well rous and heart-stirring solicitations, in all places, for an increase, a large increase, of the ministry of the Word and sasured, at the same time, that the very extravagance Sacraments. Again, we may regard as an hopeful sign, of the projects to which they refer, is in general the best guarantee of their hollow and contemptible

us, that a considerable number of Clergymen were about to secede from the Established Church. On inquiry we have every reason to believe that the extent of the mischief has been much exaggerated. The number of malcontents is by no means formidable; and we trust that the contents is by no means formidable; and we trust that the contents is by no means formidable; and we trust that the second to the brought to see and acknowledge that

its columns which gave rise to the rumour, says-

Church in this country. The Parliament of Ireland, its source, bespeaks a greater concern for the profit by rejecting the advertisement which announced it to the world, than by recklessly throwing the blame of it in quarters where, we apprehend, it is least deserved. It is quite possible that a "Papist or a Tractarian" may have indited the advertisement in question,—the former with jesuitical cunning, the latter with that ill-directed zeal which we have so often had cause to ill-directed zeal which we have so often had cause to who are still in darkness, and in the shadow of death, lament; but it is more than probable, from abundance only because the day-star has not yet been seen, as a preof internal as well as extraneous evidence, that it lude to the splendour of the Sun of Righteousness.

"John Nova Scotia." emanates from the religious party to which the Record himself professes to belong.

not the Mother Church of England; or, The Church of England, the Church originally planted in England,' has just been published by the Church Society at Toronto. It is from the pen of a zealous and devoted Minister of this Diocese, the Rev. T. B. Fuller; and, as the preface states, has been published with the sanction, and even at the request, of the Lord Bishop of Toronto. We have perused it with attention, and can heartily recommend it as a highly useful and seasonable publication, and by general circulation calculated to effect much good. Next week we intend says it must come to this, still I entreat your lordships not to think of breaking the compact for the preservation and character of the work can be better judged.

of the Clergy, who are kind enough to interest themselves in procuring the subscriptions due to this journal, as well as to our Agents generally, the conveniency which will be afforded by the approaching Visitation, of making remittances on its behalf. These, we beg

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. The following letter has been transmitted to the Treasurers and Secretaries of the Districts and Parochial

79. Pall Mall. March 8, 1844. DEAR SIR,-In anticipation of the Annual Report, I m directed to transmit for your information the annexed Summary of Receipts and payments for the year 1843,' gether with a 'Statement of the Income, Expenditure,

It will be satisfactory to you to perceive, that during a year of much commercial depression, the "ordinary contributions" to the Society were augmented by nearly 15,000l; and although this increase, by which our income was raised to a higher amount than it ever before read s a cause of real thankfulness, a glance at the table of expenditure will show how inadequate our resources still are to the demands upon them, and that far larger and more systematic exertions are required to place the Society that position which it ought to occupy. It should not be concealed that a considerable portion of last year's increase was derived from donations made in answer to the Society's "Appeal;" yet, even deducting this, there is under the head of "Subscriptions and Collections," an excess of more than 6000*l.*, as compared with the year 1842, and this increase the Society attributes mainly to the more general adoption throughout the country of "Parochial Associations."

On the other hand you will observe, that the capital of the Society has again been reduced by no less a sum than The Guardian invites his correspondent A. to 24,500L, and that unless our income be brought to a nearer

In connexion with the subject, the Treasurers have journal upon the Irish Church Establishment:—

"We are grieved to see that our contemporary, the Church, should have misconceived us on the Irish Church

which we are happily well established,—much less, to district as may be convenient.

"The district as the pressure upon their Funds is most sensibly felt in September, when the half-yearly bills of Missionaries are presented for payment, they would feel obliged by as early a remittance from your district as may be convenient.

We would be as slow to violate the integrity subvert the foundation upon which they are erected. Although the Society has always scrupulously abstained connexion with the Association, which was as follows:— the deceased earl steadily adhered. Till the period which We strongly recommend him to further inquiry into the subject upon which, we suppose, he means to justified by experience and the expressed opinions of undeceive us, and perhaps the result of an honest many Clergymen, in speaking of some systematic plan of

Recorder:—

"The result of a pretty thorough examination of the Presbyterian denomination, in writing to one of the Presbyterian denomination, in writing to one of the editors of the journal above named],—an examination of the Bishop of Nova Scotia is now passing throw the presbyterian denomination.

The society, with a view to make the necessities and the claims of the Colonial Church more generally known, has lately published, at a very low price, the Journals of recent Visitations by the Bishops of Montreal and Toronto. That of the Bishop of Nova Scotia is now passing throw the present of its institution, is more likely to be permanently secured.

The Society, with a view to make the necessities and the claims of the Colonial Church more generally known, has lately published, at a very low price, the Journals of recent Visitations by the Bishops of Montreal and Toronto.

That of the Bishop of Nova Scotia is now passing throw the present of the prese

ERNEST HAWKINS.

\* Copies of the "Summary" and "Statement" may be had at the Society's Office.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA. The Society has recently published the Journals of Visitation through portions of their extensive dioceses, by three of the colonial bishops. The following is the interesting summary of his confirmation tour, by the Bishop

"I have thus brought this long, and, I fear, tedious detail to a close. If apology for its length be necessary, I would offer an assurance that I am not likely to trespass years, if future years should be allowed me, to attempt as much as I have been led to attempt in the last. The summary is easily named. It has been my happy employment to consecrate twenty-two churches, and twenty burial-grounds; to hold three ordinations, in which five Deacons and four Priests have been ordained; and forty-four confirmations, in which eleven hundred and ninetyseven persons were confirmed; to deliver one hundred blessing, all the labour would be in vain. If God has been honoured, even in the least degree; if the prosperity of their zeal, or relax in the glow of their piety or he strictness of their self-denial; but we wish to see that light in its legitimate position,—in a candlestick, that tal soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded, I trust that I am prepared, the soul has been forwarded.

form episcopal acts for the first time, in no less than We observed in several papers, some weeks age, a notice of an attempt about to be made by several notice of an attempt about to be made by several notice of the expansion of the Church. In the next character. In allusion to this project, we notice the following in a late number of the John Bull:—

"We alluded last week to a report which had reached"

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"We alluded last week to a report which had reached whi contents is by no include it and we trust that they may yet be brought to see and acknowledge their error."

certainly advancing, in contributing to the support of the error." The Record, in speaking of the advertisement in ment, that I am bound to speak in terms of no measured s columns which gave rise to the rumour, says—
"We have not the least notion from whom the adversement proceeds—most likely from some Parist or the restoration of the proceeds—most likely from some Parist or the restoration of the measured praise of the Missionaries generally in this diocese; of the restoration of King William's College, recently destroyed by fire. It is expected that the building will be ready for the reception of students after the Midsummer ready for the tisement proceeds—most likely from some Papist or Tractarian; and with the proposal we have no sympathy, and regard it with unmitigated disapprobation." and contentment, often amid trial and privations, while the faithful labours and primitive piety of many of them are above all human praise.

AUSTRALIA. CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOCIETIES.

Parts, and for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, celebrated the Seventh Anniversary of their establish- lordship was seized with the prevailing influenza (w celebrated the Seventh Anniversary of their establishment. A sermon was preached in the morning in St.

James' Church, by the Rev. F. Cameron, and the children belonging to the parish salvable belonging to the parish schools were then marched in procession round the Race Course, and afterwards conducted to the Elizabeth-street School-rooms, where they additional assistance of Dr. Chambers, who remained in attendance upon the late Earl up to the day of his decease. Some were regaled with roast beef and plum pudding. Nearly flattering symptoms displayed themselves on Monday, but on one thousand children partook of the repast.

Tuesday afternoon every favourable expectation had vanished, one thousand children partook of the repast.

was scarcely perceptible.

The Lord Bishop of Australia occupied the chair, and

Was scarcely perceptible.

It is worthy of notice that the demise of the Earl of Lons-

ship then read several prayers appropriate to the occasion rounded him) never was communicated to their aged chief, and afterwards called upon the secretaries to read the fearful lest so mournful an event should retard his recovery or reports of the last year's proceedings.

The Rev. Robt. Allwood then came forward, and read een consecrated in the past, and St. Mark's, Appin, in the present year. St. Peter's and St. Mary's, East and Goulburn, Limestone Plains, and St. John's, Camden.—Considerable progress had also been made with Trinity, Christ Church, and St. Andrew's, Sydney. But the most striking instance in Sydney, was the handsome and commodious building erected in the burial ground opened on Whit Sunday 1849, since colarged to above double Whit Sunday, 1842, since enlarged to above double its former capacity, and re-opened on Whit Sunday, 1843. To this work, as to every other good work in the colony, the Society had lent its assistance, and other subscriptions had been added; but by far the largest share of the funds had been contributed by one individual, Robert Campbell, junior. In other directions there were symptoms of ac tivity which promised good results. An application had been made from Bathurst (where funds had been collected) for a church; at the village of St. Leonard, and on the north bank of Paramatta River, the foundations of two churches are about to be laid; at Dapto a neat and substantial church was approaching completion; besides, there were churches in course of erection at Balmain, near Botany, Bungonia, Kiama, Dapto, Ashfield; Clergymen had been appointed at Camden and Singleton, and others had been sent to Portland Bay, Moreton Bay, Clarence River, &c., and temporary provisions had been made for Braidwood and Geelong. The number of books distributed by the control of the number of books. istributed by the Society was much greater than in former years, and was as follows: Bibles 476, Testaments 318, Prayer Books 1,757, books and tracts 22,270, and 59 maps; making a total increase over the preceding year of 13,847. The report adverted in terms of regret to the continued suspension of the introduction of Clergy-men, and paid a tribute of respect to the late Rev. Thos. Whitehead, one of the Chaplains of the Bishop of New

guished, 100; total 1,125. The Rev. Mr. Walsh next came forward and read the Joint Report of the Parochial Associations of Sydney. Both Reports were received with expressions of approbation by the assembly.—Australian.

Popish Bishops in England not Bishops. Mr. Glover, in his Figmentum Papale, lays down these posi-tions:—"The Roman Catholic bishops in England and treland are not bishops in any sense, unless they have been bishops in any sees abroad. That even if they have been true bishops elsewhere, yet not being wanted by us in Eugland and Ireland, where Christ is named, they intrude themselves. They, according to the Nicene Confession, even supposing them to speak the same thing—that is, to hold the same faith as those who are already in other men's matters, and therefore not apostolical in their act and place, and consequently having no office whatever, render null and void their episcopacy. Secondly, supposing these bishops are not to speak the same thing as those already in their sees, then they are not Catholic—i.e., they are un-Catholic in their doctrine."

CHURCH HISTORY OF ENGLAND .- Mr. Walters of Rugeley is preparing for publication a History of England on sound Church principles, and adapted for schools and students. It is by the Rev. G. A. Poole, M.A., Vicar of Welford, and author of the Life and Times of St. Cyprian. Such a history is very greatly wanted.

THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Gresley of Lichfield has, we believe, just ready for publication, a book with the above title. We look anxiously forward a book with the above title. We look anxiously forward to its publication, as, like all that proceeds from the pen of Mr. Gresley, we doubt not that it will be sound, judicious, vigorously written, and in every way admirable.

FRANKLIN'S OPINION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK .- It appears from The Churchman, of New York, that in 1764, when on his second voyage to England, as agent for the colony of Pennsylvania, the vessel being detained over night at Reed's Island, in the Delaware, he wrote to his daughter a letter, containing some excellent advice, a part of which I transcribe:—"Go constantly to church, whoever preaches. The act of devotion in the Common Prayer-Book is your principal business there, and if properly attended to, will do more towards amending the heart than sermons generally can do. For they were composed by men of much greater piety and wisdom than our common composers of sermons can pretend to be, and therefore I wish you would never miss the prayer days; yet I do not mean you should despise sermons even of the preachers you dislike, for the discourse is often much better than the man, as sweet and clear water come through dirty earth. I am the more particular on this head, as you seemed to express a little before I came away some inclination to leave our Church, which I would not have you to do.

STRATFORD, ESSEX.—The Venerable Archdeacon Jones has very liberally appropriated his fees arising for in-terments in the vaults under St John's Chapel, Stratford, to the erection of a house for the residence of the officiating minister. We believe the sum already amounts to

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM .- The Rev. Dr. Warneford has presented to the Queen's College, Birmingham, the munificent donation of £500 towards the erection of a Collegiate Chapel, "with his most fervent of the Royal College of Physicians, a G. C. H., F. R. S., F. prayer that the Almighty may prosper and bless the Queen's College, and the Queen's College Hospital, institutions founded on sound Christian principles." The following rules for the Students in College have been laid by the Warden, and confirmed by the Vice-Principles and the Warden, and confirmed by the Vice-Principles and the warmen of the quickness of his perception. pal, the Rev. Chancellor Law. Students are expected to wear their academical dress whenever they appear in Hall or at Lecture, or without the College walls; they are required to attend the daily prayers of the College, and the Warden's religious instructions; they must not be absent from the College after ten o'clock at night; they shall not absent themselves from the College for any night during their residence, without the Warden's express permission; they are expected to appear in Hall at seven in the morning, and to attend Divine Service at the Queen's Hospital on Sundays.

ISLE OF MAN.—Active measures are in progress for

THE QUEEN DOWAGER .- A short time ago a gentleman, and regard it with unmitigated disapprobation."

Upon these few lines we must take leave to say, that the insertion of such an advertisement by the Record, without the usual precaution of ascertaining that the Society's care and benevolence and prayers, as that result is manifested even in this small portion of the Society's under the Society's wide field of labour, will supply convincing the supply convincing the supply convincing the supply convin Church in this country. The Parliament of Ireland, under the auspices of the king of this country, had the option of either making or of not making that comment it might yield, than dutiful allegiance to the Establishit might yield, than dutiful allegiance to the Established Church. The "unmitigated disapprobation" would have been more decidedly and more honourably evinced by rejecting the advertisement which announced it to

DEATH OF LORD LONSDALE.

It is with unfeigned regret that we announce the death of the venerable Earl of Lonsdale, who expired at his residence, York-house, Twickenham, in the 87th year of his age, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at a quarter to seven p. m.

The noble Earl had, during several weeks past, suffered severely from three separate attacks of illness, the effects of which Our readers will have perceived that a work with the following title,—"The Roman Catholic Church the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign siduity of those around him, and his health and spirits were At seven o'clock in the evening, about 200 ladies and gentlemen met at the Grammar School in Philip-street to receive the reports of the proceedings of the committence of the proceedin

after a few introductory remarks relative to the propriety dale was preceded only by a short period by that of his friend of commencing such a meeting with prayer, requested the audience to join him in that solemn act. His Lord-

operate injuriously on his spirits.

The Right Hon. William Lowther, first Earl of Lonsdale. an elaborate report, containing much information relative to the statistics of the Societies. It stated, among other things, that the committee had been greatly impeded in Lonsdale was born on the 29th of December, 1757, and had their operations by the peculiar circumstances of the times, but that they were nevertheless of opinion that the cause of the Church had not declined. Through West Maitland, were in such a state of forwardness that it was probable they would be shortly set apart for Divine worship. The same might also be said with respect to Goulburn, Limestone Plains, and St. John's, Camden.—Considerable progress had also been made with Trinity. count Lowther. He died without male issue, and the earldom became extinct; but before his death he obtained a patent, granting the viscounty in remainder to the heirs male of his consin, the Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, from whom the present line descends. In the year 1807 the peer just deceased was advanced to the rank of an earl, and the prejust deceased was advanced to the rank of an early and the prejust deceased was advanced to the rank of an early and the prejust deceased was advanced to the rank of an early and the prejust deceased was advanced to the rank of an early and the prejust deceased was advanced to the rank of an early and the prejust deceased was advanced to the rank of an early and the prejust deceased was advanced to the rank of an early and the prejust deceased was advanced to the rank of an early and the prejust deceased was advanced to the rank of an early and the prejust dec granting the viscounty in remainder to the heirs male of his cousin, the Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, from ent Postmaster General, his son and successor, is, therefore,

the second earl of that line.

The late peer was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir W. Lowther, of Little Preston and of Swillington, by the daughter of the Rev. C. Zouch, Vicar of Sandal, in the county of York; he is, therefore, brother to Sir J. Lowther, of Swillington, who was created a baronet in 1824. The noble lord, who is the Lady Augusta Fane, daughter of John, ninth Earl of West-moreland, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. His ther on the death of his kinsman, the late Earl of Lonsdale; but, as already stated, the earldom was not in remainder to him. As to his baronetcy, he inherited that upon the death of his father, in 1788. Possessing great parliamentary influence, and being a warm supporter of the Government, he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl on the Tarlor of Lonsdale; "The Concert of Ancient Music" is a regularly organized Institution of long standing. It was established in the year land one of the most accomplished gentlemen and scholars of his and one of the most accomplished gentlemen and scholars of his are determined by the scholar of the scholar o

From the earliest period of the public life of Mr. Pitt, Lord with spirit and energy by other noblemen and gentlen Whitehead, one of the Chaplains of the Bishop of New Zealand, who had bequeathed the sum of 100t to the institution. The report of the Parochial Associations contained a list of the children attending the day schools, in

St. James' Primary.—Boys 108, girls 54; total 162.
Infant's, number of children, 100.
St. Philips' Primary.—Boys 95, girls 15; total 110.
Harrington-street.—Boys 56, girls 69; total 125.
In all schools where the sexes are distinguished, boys 534, girls 491; St. James' Infant School, sexes not distinguished, 100, tetal 1 125.

The deceased earl steadily adhered. Till the period which elapsed between the years 1818 and 1826, the political feeling of the county of Westmoreland had been but little called forth. It was during that time however, roused to a pitch of high excitement by the endeavours of Mr. (now Lord) Brougham to participate in its representation with one of Lord Lonsdale's sons. For eight years the contest could scarcely be said to have slept, and three successive elections displayed the obsti-nate perseverance of Mr. Brougham and the successive resis-tance of the Lowther family. In 1818 and 1820 the majorities by which Lord Lowther and his brother were returned to parliament could not have been regarded as considerable; but in 1826 Mr. Broughan was so decisively vanquished, the majority against him being 647, that he did not again solicit the suffrages of that county.

Lord Lonsdale was remarkably popular amongst his neigh-

bours and friends; there was scarcely a little town in West-moreland or the western parts of Cumberland in which a convivial assemblage was not held to celebrate the anniversary of his birth, and to wish health and happiness to their kind friend and landlord, the "the good old Earl." The possessor of an immense fortune, his generous heart and hand were ever open to the claims of distress. His charities were unbounded. With strong opinions upon political subjects, he numbered among his friends, and most affectionate admirers, many men of opposite politics to his own. His manners were of the gentlest kind, and fascinating to a degree that can only be understood by those who, like the writer of this brief but inadequate nemoir, had the happiness of his acquaintance. Even after his age had exceeded four-score, he continued to take exercise on horseback; and, though he might not be able to follow the hounds, he often endeavoured to attend "the meet." He was through life, a patron of literature—if any nobleman can be said to share that honour with the only patrons of modern times—the reading public. A friendship, however, subsisted between his lordship and Mr. Wordsworth, which is alike honourable to the peer and poet. The "Excursion" is dedicated to the Earl in one of Wordsworth's best sonnets.

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The earldom devolves upon his eldest son, long known as Lord Lowther, who was raised to the Upper House during his father's lifetime, in September, 1841, when the present ministry was organised, and the office of Postmaster General conferred on the heir of the house of Lowther. Lord Lowther is unmarried, and in the 57th year of his age. Should he die without issue, Colonel Lowther, the member for Westmoreland

The family is connected by marriage with the Earl of West-noreland, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Harborough, Sir John Becket, the Duke of Cleveland, &c.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART.

We have to announce the death of the above eminent phyday evening, about seven o'clock, after a protracted and painful

The deceased was second son of Dr. James Vaughan, of Leicester, by Miss Smalley, second daughter of Alderman John Smalley, of that town, and maternal grand-daughter of Sir R. Halford, Bart., and cousin of the last baronet of that family.— He was born in 1766, and married, March 31, 1795, the Hon-Elizabeth Barbara St. John, second daughter of John, eleventh Lord St. John, who died June 17, 1833. On the death of Sir Charles Halford, Bart., his cousin, he inherited the estates of that baronet, and assumed the name of Halford, in lieu of

bis patronymic Vaughan.

Sir Henry for a lengthened period was physician extraordinary to George III. and George IV., and attended their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and Duke of Gloucester during the illnesses which terminated with their death. The late bar although retired from his professional duties, still retained his appointment as physician to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Sophia, and we believe was one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen. He was president

tion, the soundness of his judgement, and the readiness and abundance of his resources. In society he was prized, for to strong natural sagacity and good sense he added the charm of a highly classical taste, and considerable literary attainments.

In temper and disposition he was remarkably social and kindhearted; and his enemies (for a man so successful could not but have enemies) will not deny that no man on earth was more placable and forgiving.

Sir Henry is succeeded in his baronetcy and estates by Mr.

Henry Halford, M.P., born in 1798, and married Miss Vaughan, second daughter of his uncle the late Sir John Vaughan. Kt., Justice of the Common Pleas. The present baronet elected representative of the southern division of Leicestershire in 1832, and has since continued as member for that county

The Right Hon. Charles Richard Vaughan, formerly envoy to the United States of America, and the late Sir John Vaughan, Justice of the Common Pleas, were brothers of the

TEN-HOURS' FACTORY BILL. On Saturday last, a very numerous public meeting of the inhabitants was held at Leeds, in compliance with a requi signed by highly-respectable persons of all political parties, to promote the passing of a legislative measure for limiting the labour, in factories, of young persons between 13 and 21 years of age, to ten hours a-day for five days in the week, and eight on Saturday; also for prohibiting night-work and the employ ment of children under 10 years of age.

Mr. Councillor Joshua Hobson, the secretary to the Leeds Short Time Committee, was called to the chair; and amongst the gentlemen present were, the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, who was loudly cheered on his arrival, Mr. Oastler, Councillors Cawood and Martin Cawood, the Rev. John Clark, the Rev. Thomas Nunns, Mr. B. Jowitt, of Loudon, Mr G. Bulmer, Mr

A resolution to the above purport, having been moved by Mr. Bulmer, was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hook, who conclu-ded a powerful speech with the following just and eloquent ob-

1, for one, shall always be desirous of contending for leisure time for the rational enjoyment of the working classes.

(Hear.) We see the middle classes toiling hard, working very hard, but even they always find time for recreation and enjoyment, and why should we not all of us labour to obtain this right, this privilege, to the working classes also? (Hear hear.) I think we ought never to rest contented until in every basiness where it is practicable, in every mill where it is practicable, we should supply the place of children and women by men canable of doing the mean. capable of doing the work. (Loud cheers.) It is impossible to train children in the way they ought to go, unless we have more time to train them, and it is demoralizing to witness the system which now prevails in most of the manufacturing districts. tricts. It is contrary to nature that children should be the bread-winners of the family. (Cheers.) Fathers ought to support their families, and it is a monstrous thing to find families supported by the labour of little children, the parents being perhaps, all the while idle. Children the parents being perhaps, all the while idle. arents for a time soon cease to have any regard for that comundment which requires them to honour their parents; they soon assert their own independence and take their own courses and from being disobedient children, they soon become disloyal members of the State. (Hear, hear.) There is another thing that we cannot inside upon too much—namely, that wherever it is practicable (and I say wherever practicable, because I am told that the told that there are some places where it is not practicable) we ought to have men to supply the place of women. (Loud cheers.) Let me ask how is the process of civilization to go on, if men have not happy homes? Why is it that men so often resort to the ale-house rather than to their own homes? the cause of the Church had not declined. Through amount is still due upon the present volume, and heavy weekly expenses have regularly to be met.

The condition of the general morals, when compared with what was the case a few years also, when compared with what was the case a few years also, when compared with what was the case a few years and the cause of the Church had not declined. Through the description of the clergy, which Lord Lonsdale enjoyed was of recent creation, but the because, their exists of the ale-house rather than to their own houses which Lord Lonsdale enjoyed was of recent creation, but the because, their exists of which Lord Lonsdale enjoyed was of recent creation, but the family from which he is descended is of great antiquity and has into make home comfortable and happy for man, after he has also, when compared with what was the case a few years also, having been seated at Lowther Castle before the date which Lord Lonsdale enjoyed was of recent creation, but the because, their own houses which Lord Lonsdale enjoyed was of recent creation, but the because, their own houses which Lord Lonsdale enjoyed was of recent creation, but the Divine blessing upon the present to the ale-house rather than to their own houses which Lord Lonsdale enjoyed was of recent creation, but the Divine blessing upon the present creation, but the Divine blessing upon the present creation, but the because, their own houses are constant to the counties of Westmoreland and Cumbers of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumbers of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumbers of the case of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumbers of the case of th earned sufficient for the support of his family, not by overworking, but with such a moderate amount of labour as will enable him to prepare his mind to give instruction to his children (Cheers.) These are the objects which I think we now have in view. We are come here for the purpose of advancing one step, if we can in the formula of the control of als, when compared with what was the case a few years back, was greatly improved, and there appeared to be an increased acquaintance with the nature of a Christian Church, and an anxious desire to participate in a devout use of its ordinances, accompanied with a serious consideration of the Word of God. With regard to the erection and improvement of Churches, the committee had less to a dimprovement of Churches, the committee had less to a terport under this head. St. Paul's Church, Cobbity, had been consecrated in the past, and St. Mark's, Appin, in in the present year. St. Peter's and St. Mary's, East and the custody of Queen Mary of Scotland, to whom he showed more indulgence than met the approbation of his Royal mistress. Another ancestor of the noble earl just deceased was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1654, and altogether, there were lovely form—(applause)—and I twickled to the present year. St. Peter's and St. Mary's, East and the custody of Queen Mary of Scotland, to whom he showed more indulgence than met the approbation of his Royal mistress. Another ancestor of the noble earl just deceased was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1654, and altogether, there were its mind to give instruction to his children. (Cheers.) These are the objects which I think we now have (Cheers.) These are the objects which I think we now have the was during been seated at Lowther Castle before the age of Queen Elizabeth, him to prepare his mind to give instruction to his children. (Cheers.) These are the objects which I think we now have the was High Sheriff of Cumberland: the 30th year of whose reign Sir Richard Lowther was High Sheriff of Cumberland: the was during his shrievalty that we have the well of Cheers.) These are the objects which I think we now have the account of the Word of Cod. Warden of the Marches, but it was during his shrievalty that we have the account of the working classes not an extended to the custody of Queen Mary of Scotland, to whom he have the account of the working classes of the mother of the day o

Mr. Oastler, being called on by the Chairman, then address the meeting in support of the resolution. He entered into the history of his former exertions in conjunction with the late Mr Several other resolutions, calculated to promote the object of the meeting, were then pro-

the meeting, were then passed unanimously.

From the John Bull. These noble performances—noble in every sense of the word;

and being a warm supporter of the Government, he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl on the 7th of April, 1807 and in the same year was chosen a Knight of the Garter. He likewise held the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and the tarmy, and the cultivation that of Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

He was an excellent musician, and the cultivation the cares and labours of public life. He suggested the formation cares and labours of public life. He suggested the formation that of Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

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