examination of the texts will show that St. Paul could not have used the expression in any restricted sense. In the previous context there is no question respecting particular classes, like these specified above but the class of the context there is no question respecting particular classes, none could be inspired of God, who did not reverence Jesus; and, on the other hand, that no person could have even the lowest degree of Christian faith, without, at the same time, having been influenced by the Holy Ghost: "No man, speaking by the Spirit of God, calleth Jesus accursed; and none can say that Jesus is the Lord, except by the Holy Ghost." He further proceeds to assert, not only that every person possessed of Christian faith, obtained it through the Holy Ghost; but also, that if, in any case, it pleases God that this Spirit should manifest itself openly by some peculiar display of power, it is not for the exaltation of the individual, but for the general benefit. "The manifestation of the Spirit is given to every one to profit withal." He then goes on to recount various gifts, some ordinary or moral, others extraordinary: of the former, "the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, and (probably) faith;" of the latter, the first leave now sufficiently fulfilled the task imposed upon me, by the first letter of "Presbyter," in which he asserted that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is "unlowed that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is "unlowed the thought of the Church, and (2.) that it is scriptural.

That I should convince any person who gainsays the doctrine is not taying down a doctrinal system, but making a practical protest against prevailing errors; that if his language is taken practically, and applied to our conduct, it cannot fail to lead us right, by restraining us from sit, but that if it is language is taken practically, and applied to our conduct, it cannot fail to lead us right, by restraining us from sit, but making a practical godliness; but that if it is language is taken practically, and applied to our conduct, it cannot fail to lead us right, by restraining us from sit, and the list for lead us right, by restraining us from sit, and the is no taken up practical godliness; that if his language is taken practical godlines; that if his language is taken practical godlines; th

"gifts of healing, working of miracles, prophecy," &c.—
The apostle proceeds to instruct us that all these gifts,
whether ordinary or extraordinary, come from "one and the whether ordinary or extraordinary, come from "one and the same spirit, dividing to every one severally as He will;" because Christ is a body, in whom all the members have an equal share, and we have been introduced into this body by the agency of the one Spirit, without distinction of any kind, and have consequently all "drunk into the same Spirit." He then proceeds further to amplify his image of a hody, and to show that all the members of the Church a body, and to show that all the members of the Church without distinction, had some portion or another of the Spirit, and contributed in his place, be it as lowly as it may be, to the general edification. The apostle, in short, is so far from limiting the meaning of the word all, by the mention of particular classes,—that the very force of his assertion is, that the reason why no class whatever is excluded is, that every individual is a world. the reason why no class whatever is excluded is, that every individual is a privileged person—the nature and degree of Jews or Gentiles, bond or free," these words, immediately following those which I have quoted; but even a cursory the privilege, and its being manifested to the eyes of mankind, resting entirely upon the good pleasure of the gracious Giver;—some having, in those times, gifts which manifested themselves to the senses, and others not; and all grace of every kind, being for the general benefit.

That the apostle is speaking of ordinary moral grace, as well as extraordinary, may be shown, by referring to Rom. xii. 6-9, where giving, and ruling, and showing mercy, and love, are spoken of as "gifts according to grace," along with prophecying, and ministry, and teaching; and without any mark to distinguish the one from the other.

The subject will be further illustrated by referring to a

The subject will be further illustrated by referring to a

passage which is sometimes quoted against this very doctrine. I mean that in Gal. iii. 26, 27: "For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus; for as many of you as have been baptized into Jesus Christ, have put on Christ?" "Ver" against the statement of the children of t Christ," "Yes," say some, "see what makes men children of God: it is by faith, and by faith alone that persons are children of God for we "are children of God by faith in Christ Jesus," and in no other way." If this is intended to of the series and the no other way." It has is intended to mean any thing in support of the opinion for which it is asserted, it must mean that none are children of God by regeneration, but those who have an actual faith; and, consequently that no infants whatever are regenerate. This, it is clear, is a position for which "Presbyter" would not contend. He believes, at all events, that some infants are regenerate, and consequently that actual faith is not absolutely necessary to our being children of God.

Some, no doubt, seeing this, will shift their ground, and

say, the apostle is not contemplating infants at all, in this passage. But I apprehend this will not avail; for he sub joins: "For as many of us as have been baptized into Jesu Christ, have put on Christ." We have become clothe with Christ by baptism; and, therefore, we are children of God through faith in Christ. Now, either infants were baptized by the apostle's, or they were not. If they were no baptized, we have no need to discuss the question of their regeneration: if they were baptized into Jesus Christ, they make a christ, for the group as were baptized into Jesus put on Christ; for "as many as were baptized into Jesus Christ, have put on Christ;" and as the apostles argument is, that we are "children of God," because we have "put on Christ," (and are consequently included in "the Son of God,") it follows of course that all who are baptized into Jesus Christ, are "children of God, through faith in Christ

There are two little difficulties in this passage, which it may be as well to clear up. The first, to most minds, will be, How infants can be children of God through faith? The answer is, that they are baptized through the faith of others. answer is, that they are baptized through the faith of others. In many cases their parents or sponsors, who offer them for baptism, have an actual faith in specific spiritual benefit to be derived from baptism through Christ Jesus. In more cases, they have a general imperfect faith in Christianity, and, therefore, in its ordinances; such, at least, as to prevent them from neglecting them. But this does not apply to all cases; whilst the apostle's assertion is universal. It is, therefore, better to seek for a faith which applies to all therefore, better to seek for a faith which applies to al cases whatever; and that is the faith of God's church, from the beginning to the present time, which received at first and continues from age to age, the sacrament of our new birth in Christ Jesus. Through that faith, we are all made members of Christ, and, therefore, children of God; just as all the children of Israel were admitted into covenant with God, through the faith of Abraham.

One more difficulty remains, viz., the expression "as many of us as have been baptized into Jesus Christ, have put on Christ;" as though the apostle were addressing a body, some of whom had not been baptized; whilst yet he says, "Ye are all the children of God." The discrepancy arises from the difference of the idiom of the two lan and the consequent difficulty of rendering the Greek into suitable English phraseology, without departing from a literal interpretation. The Greek is, "Οσοι γὰρ εἰς Χριστὸν ξβαπτισθητε, Χριστον ένεδύσασθε; and it would, perhaps have been more correctly rendered, "for you, how man soever, were baptized into Jesus Christ, have put on Christ. There is nothing in the original to countenance the ide that the baptized are spoken of as a portion of a larger number; which is the notion conveyed by our translation. The clause, 8001, &c., is simply a description of that qualification, possessed by those whom the apostle was addressing, which constituted them children of God, viz., their having

been baptized into Jesus Christ.

It appears, then, that even in our translation, this passage affords a further confirmation of the views above stated; whilst, when rendered in closer agreement with the original it renders this confirmation still stronger. Having now pursued the direct argument, as far as ap-

pears to me desirable,—especially since you have declined to insert the last communication of "Presbyter,"—I will now advert to a passage which is frequently quoted, as in opposition to these views, viz., that from 1 John, iii. 9: "Whosoever is born of God, doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he cannot sin, because he is born of God." It is argued from this, that as most baptized persons have been notoriously guilty of sin, they, therefore, have not been born of God; and, therefore, baptism does

show that there is no doctrinal system, but that of the Anti- to notify him of the same in time to be corrected. nomian-Calvinist, with which this text is in agreement, if nonman-Calvinist, with which this text is in agreement, if not taken with some qualification. To commit sin, (in the sense which would be the obvious one to any mind, irrespective of doctrinal system,) is to do an act of sin; and there is scarcely a religious man of any class or sect, who will not acknowledge that the indulgence of hasty or uncalled-for resentment is an act of sin. Whether, therefore, we conceive that persons are "born of God," by the Spirit, in baptism,—or by the communication of an actual living in baptism, or by the communication of an actual, living, effectual, permanent faith,-we must still acknowledge that those who are regenerate do, in the ordinary sense, commit sin. Indeed, so obvious is it, that some qualification must be given to those words, that I do not know any commentator, of any class, excepting as above, who does not qualify

with this passage.

But to show that some qualification is taken to be necessary, I will take the sermon of the Rev. John Wesley upon this very text. He does not define in a few words what he understands by being "born of God," but his meaning will have ster probably appear evident from the following quotation:—

"By sin'l here understand outward sin, according to the of Christ, has ever appeared to us to be a dismal inplain, common acceptation of the word; an actual, voluntary transgression of the law; of the revealed, written law of God; of any commandment of God, acknowledged to be such, at the time that it is transgressed. But, "whosoever is born of God," while he abideth in faith and love, and in the spirit of prayer and thanksgiving, not only doth not, but cannot thus commit sin. So long as he thus believeth in God, through Christ, and loves him, and is pouring out his heart before him, he cannot voluntarily transgress any com him, that loving, praying, thankful faith, compels him to refrain from whatsoever he knows to be an abomination in

Now, here be it observed (1.) that Mr. Wesley's account of being born of God, cannot apply to any infant whatever, because it implies a direct action of the heart and soul; (2.) that he restricts sin here to "outward sin," to "actual, voluntary transgression of the law of God; (3.) that this does not (according to him) include the natural law, written with us at times, have felt the difficulties which we on the heart, but only the "revealed, written law of God" (4.) that it only refers to acts of sin committed against commandment "acknowledged to be such, at the time it is transgressed; and (5.) after all it only asserts that the person born of God, cannot so sin, "while he abideth in faith and love, and in the spirit of prayer and thanksgiving.

"So long as he thus believeth......he cannot voluntarily transgress any command of God." This comment of Mr. Wesley's is by no means an unfair Whether we adopt this particular qualification or not, is quite another question; but it is perfectly obvious that we might adopt it in perfect consistency with the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. Taken with Wesley's own comment, this passage does not in any degree oppose it. The phrase, "born of God," taken in this sense, does not mean the same as "regenerate," as we understand it; and there-fold. fore there is no contradiction in supposing that many of the fold.

others extraordinary: of the former, "the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, and (probably) faith;" of the latter, "gifts of healing, working of miracles, prophecy." Yes grace, guide every one of us aright. I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, faithfully yours,

JAMES BEAVEN.

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. REV. H. J. GRASETT, M. A. Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister. (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Sanday,-10 A. M. and 31 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. REV. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent. Sunday,-11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent, Sunday,-11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent, Sunday,-11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. (In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.) REV. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incumbent. REV. W. STENNETT, M. A., Assistant Minister. Sunday, -12 Noon, and 63 P. M.

Day.	Date.		Characterist Sections 1	1st Lesson	2d Lesson	
a	Aug.	5.	9TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. (M. E.,		Acts 3. Heb. 8.	
M		6.	{ M, E,		Acts 4. Heb. 9.	
T		7.			Acts 5. Heb. 10.	
w		8,		" 44.	Acts 6. Heb. 11	
T	"	9.		" 45-6. " 47,	Acts 7. Heb. 12.	
F		10,		" 48. " 49.	Acts 8. Heb. 13.	
s	ú	11.		" 50. " 51.		
G		12,	10TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & M.	1Kings21	Acts 10. James 2.	

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, AUGUST 3, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Communication.
Fourth Page.
The Upright Chancellor.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next sermon, on behalf of the Church nity, the 19th August,—the proceeds to be classical school. Here Mr. Anderson's remarkable Laprairie-James McDonald. applied to the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

Toronto, 12th July, 1849. MY DEAR BRETHREN RESIDING BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

It is my intention (D.V.) to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several Parishes and Stations, in accordance with the following List.

		1 remain, &c.,				
		JOHN T	ORON	TO.		
August, 18	49.					
Wednesday,	8,	Hillier	11	A.M.		
		Picton	3	P.M.		
Thursday,	9,	Marysburgh	11	A.M.		
president Asia	(FARIS	Milford	3	P.M.		
Saturday,	11,	Annwood Trent	10	A.M.		
CALLES AND SOME		Frankford	2	P.M.		
Sunday,	12,	Belleville	11	A.M.		
NEW PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.		Huntingford	4	P.M.		
Monday,	13,	Tyendenaga	11	A.M.		
SANGA CONTRACTOR		Mohawk	3	P.M.		
Tuesday,	14,	Napanee	11	A.M.		
	William	Clarke's Mills	3	P.M.		
Wednesday,	15.	Bath	11	A.M.		
recognic Solonia		Amherst Island	3	P.M.		
Thursday,	16,	Fredericksburgh	11	A.M.		

Nors .- Should there be any error or omission in A very slight examination, however, of this passage will this List, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested

Adolphustown 3 P.M.

THE PAST AND FUTURE.

In commencing the thirteenth volume of the Church, it is our bounden duty to return thanks to a gracious God for having thus far prospered us on our way. Weary and rugged has been our path, abounding with difficulties, and darkened oft with anxiety; but we cast our burden upon HIM "whose never-failing Providence ordereth all thing; both in heaven and earth," and have been directed and upholden. May them. The Antinomian Calvinist supposes that no act of a believer" can be sinful; and, therefore, has no difficulty ney-preserve us from error-and enable us to speak the truth without respect of persons, or fear of conse-

The line which we chalked out for ourselves, we have steadily striven to maintain. Party in the Church congruity,-and, accordingly, it has been our endeavour to avoid becoming the mouth-piece of any section is not for us to say. We never cherished the Utopian hope of satisfying those who delight to identify themselves with extremes, -and, hence, it gives us no surmand of God, either by speaking or acting what he knows God hath forbidden, so long that seed which remaineth in with coldness or suspicion. With satisfaction, howwith coldness or suspicion. With satisfaction, however, do we acknowledge that from various quarters we have received the most cheering assurances, that our attempt to continue this journal, (what it has ever professed to be), an unbiassed and impartial organ of the Diocese, has been properly appreciated. And our had to grapple with, and sought to lessen them by

their sympathy and counsel. With God's help we shall endeavour to do our duty in the sphere which His Providence has assigned to us,-living peaceably, if possible, with all men, but never sacrificing principle to expediency. As heretofore, our standard of truth shall be the Holy Bible, specimen of the qualifications which it is necessary to put upon this, and many other passages of St. John's epistles.

as expounded by the Church, in her Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies. To this test we shall continue to submit all disputed questions, whether raised by the fanciful revivers of discarded and unsanctioned ritualisms

PERILS OF PRAYER.

From our late English files, we learn that the comclude that this was a step in the right direction,and his only wonder would be, that in an assemblage of forty five professed friends of the Bible, so many could be found to oppose so reasonable and decorous a proposition. But not so thinks the Reverend Mr. Brandrum, the Clerical Secretary of this anomolous association. So radically does he disapprove of the resolution in question, that he has determined to retire under the impression that the proposed change "will lead to increased and endless divisions of the Society! More than eighteen centuries ago our blessed Saviour spoke these prophetical words: "Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you nay; but rather a division!" Many homilies have been preached from this striking text, but none, we are convinced so startling as the practical one above mentioned.

Mr. Brandrum has for several years been a stipendiary of the Bible Society, and from long experience he must necessarily be well acquainted with the feelings and prejudices of his constituents. Reasonably therefore may we conclude, that his fears are neither unfounded nor exaggerated, and that he has good ground for apprehending that the first orison offered up, in the Society, to the Father, Redeemer, and Sanctifier of all mankind, will operate as the opening of Pandora's box, or as the bursting of a shell in a beseiged and distracted city!

Denominationalism the Janus-faced, has many unlovely aspects, but we trow that here is exhibited the most fiendish and revolting of them all. What man who without blushing, can call himself a christian, will venture after this to affirm that dissent can be a holy or harmless thing. Dissent, which to secure a hollow rotten peace, seals up the Bible, and gags the voice of Brock-J. C. Bradford, J. Douglass.

prayer in one of its most important and solemn con-Brockville-G. Crawford, D. B. O. Ford, Ormond Jones,

"The letter killeth"-writes St. Paul "but the would send forth the letter without an aspiration for that influence, devoid of which its perusal must be Brantford-C. Merigold. inept-yes worse than useless!

Let Churchmen be grateful for their too little valued blessings! Let them cordially thank their great Shep- | Colborne-J. Langton. E. M. Boucher. herd and Bishop, that in the venerable society for Promoting Christian knowledge, they have a Scriptural Bible Society:—An association which dares to Carleton Place—William Peden read as well as to circulate the word of God, and Cobourg-H. J. Ruttan. whose members deem it not a grievance, but a precious precious privilege, to unite as one loving, singlehearted family, in craving God's blessing upon their exertions for His Glory.

THE LATE REV JOHN ANDERSON. For the following notice of the late lamented Rector | Eaton-J. H. Pope. of Fort Erie, we are indebted to an esteemed corres-

Mr. Anderson was born at Quebec in 1805, and was the third son of the late Anthony Anderson, Esq., of that city, who died only three years ago, universally respected by all the old inhabitants of that ancient capital of Canada, where he had lived from the time of his leaving England at an early age; and where by a course of industry, enterprise, and unsullied integrity had not only accumulated a handsome property; but also transmitted to his posterity, in the shape of pieces of plate, tokens of the respect and estimation in which Kingey-R. Peden, H. McLean, he was held by his friends and neighbours.

Mr. Anderson was educated in the Grammar school of Quebec; and studied Divinity at Chambly under Society of the Diocese of Toronto, may be the Rev. Edward Parkin, who added to his duties of preached on the eleventh Sunday after Tri- Missionary at that pretty village, the charge of a amiability of disposition and kindness of heart, endeared him to all the inhabitants of the village, and Markham-B. Mann. also to a small congregation of Irish Protestants at the Marmora-Solomon Johns. south west river, whom he visited in the capacity of Melbourne—D. G. Sloane.

Matilda—G. H. Brouse, Stacey.

He was ordained Deacon by the late eminently exellent Bishop of Quebec in 1827, and having served as an assistant in the parish of Quebec, under the present excellent Bishop of Montreal, who was always exceedingly kind to him, and as Missionary to the Protestant settlements in the neighbourhood, for a year Osnabruck-B. G. French he purchased to himself a good degree, and was or- PrinceEdwardDisttrict-D. B. Stevenson. dained Priest in 1828. In the fall of that year he came to Fort Erie; having previously married at Richmond Hill-B. C. Gapper. Chambly his much respected and bereaved widow .- Reach-W. Boyerton. So much was he beloved by his parishioners at Fort St, Thomas-Edward Ermatinger, G. W. Boggs, James Erie from the very first, that, although originally sent there only as a temporary supply, yet, after being there for some months, a most numerously signed peti- South Crosby-R. Leach. tion to the Bishop of Quebec, induced that holy man of God, to fix him there permanently. There he remained till the day of his death; like his fellowtownsman, schoolfellow and brother Clergyman, of Toronto City-H. Scobie, P.M. Vankoughnet, J.G. Bowes, about the same age and the same standing, who died but a few weeks before him, the Rev. George R. F. Grout, the universally respected Rector of Grimsby,

"He neither changed, nor wished to change his lot." In person Mr. Anderson was about the middle size. and strongly made, capable of great fatigue; and though of a consumptive family, one who promised to see many years. His talents were of a good order: his discernment of character great, and his judgment sound. But it was in the affections of the York Mills-F. Neale. heart, that he excelled. He was never known willingly to injure any man. He very rarely spoke ill of any, and then only with good reason. And whilst he did good to many, who will feel that in him they have lost his own private interests, he died, as was well said by the results may be gathered from the resolutions the Rev. Dr. Shelton, in his funeral sermon, " without an enemy." His happy cheerful disposition, which imparted his buoyancy of spirit to all around him, rendered him a favourite wherever he went. His temper was the most imperturbable I ever met with, so of the necessity of a thorough retrenchment of expenthat I could fully assent to the trurh of the remark, diture ;-of protection to native industry ;-and of a that "no man had seen him angry," which was made by his Rev. friend, who preached his funeral sermon, and who testified, that, during a constant interchange of good offices for twenty years, for which period they had been settled in adjoining parishes, (though seperated by the swift Niagara) " not a ripple of unpleasentness had ever disturbed the fraternal and most cordial intercourse that had subsisted between them." His hospitality was warm, cordial and abundant: and though he seldom left home of late years, -in consequence, chiefly, it is believed, of the shock received by his excellent family, when his house was broken open in 1841, himself and family raised from their beds, and many valuable articles carried off by Lett and his gang of lawless brigands,-yet, when his friends called to see him, they would receive from him a true, and most hearty welcome.

His sufferings for more than a year were severe, and latterly of the most excruciating nature. Yet, throughout them he was placid and generally cheerful; and though anxious for his family's sake, that he might be spared, yet he submitted with resignation to God's will regarding him; and declared, that he "had no fear of death for though conscious, that he was a sinner, yet he looked for mercy through the merits of his blessed Saviour, who had died for him." In this confidence he ceased from his sufferings on the morning of July 2nd, leaving a disconsolate widow and seven children, some of whom are of tender age, to mourn their irreparable loss.

WESLEY'S WANDERINGS.

With more regret than surprise, we notice that the outh-piece of the most inconsistent of the dissenting

pecial benefit. The Guardian, with a pettifogging Thos. Wilson, Esq., Quebec; John Prince, Esq., Sand-Jesuitism, but too characteristic of him, tries to make The truth is, that the mind of St. John, and of those to mittee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have his credulous constituents believe, that our selections context there is no question respecting particular classes, like those specified above; but the object is simply to countered the tendency shown by some, who had received spiritual gifts of a peculiar character, to undervalue others.—

The apostle's first object, therefore, is to show them that none could be inspired of God, who did not reverence Jesus; that if his language is taken practically and applied to our that if his language is taken practically and applied to our that if his language is taken practically and applied to our that if his language is taken practically and applied to our the color that if his language is taken practically and applied to our that if his language is taken practically and applied to our them. the "Journals," printed in 1809, "by R. Napper," Dublin, "and sold at the Methodist Preaching-Houses in town and country." How often must we reiterate these words, which somehow or other seem strangely unpalatable to our Cathedral-affecting con- Parliament. temporary?

> That John Wesley was inconsistent, -grievously consistent, is a matter of painful notoriety. Ambition to be a Protestant Pope—the founder of a new him to do and say many things at variance with his Journal, touching the late riot at that place, and his him to do and say many things at variance with his ordination vows, and his strongly defined convictions of duty. But we maintain, without fear of contradiction, that this pious, though much erring priest, never was able altogether to stifle the still small voice within him, which ever and anon protested against his schismatical tendencies. And on a death-bed, it assumed a matical tendencies. And on a death-bed, it assumed a more decided to not the position as moral agent," Mr. McDonagh, mindful of the clid adage that "least said is soonest mended," the clid adage that "least said is soonest mended."
>
> Journal, touching the late riof at that place, and his place, and his place, and his far famed salary. The portion of he epistle which refers to the first of these topics, is a complete tissue of misrepresentation and special pleading, as is satisfactorily demonstrated by a correspondent of the Patriot who signs himself Veritas. Regarding his position as moral agent," Mr. McDonagh, mindful of the clid adage that "least said is soonest mended," the clid adage that "least said is soonest mended."
>
> The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. a more decided tone than it had employed for years, the old adage that "least said is soonest mended," to utter the thrilling warning, which we again repeat venture to deny that he is a government stipendiary,

> > THE CONVENTION.

25th ult. The following is a list of the delegates true,—but till some inventive genius has demonstrated who attended :-

Augusta—R. Harvey, A. Hooker. Barton—W. Aikman. Barnston—James Green.

Belleville-H. Corby, Edmund Murney, Charles L. Herch-"The letter killeth"—writes St. Paul "but the mer, A. Wright, and G. C. Bogert,
Spirit giveth life!"—and yet poor Mr. Brandrum

Bastard—J. Crawford, J. G. Leavitt, R. Read, C. O. Ben-

> Burgess - S. Thompson. Charlotteville-James Covernton. Charlottenburg-J. McGillivray. Camden—S. Clark. Camden East—A. F. G. Hooper. Chinguacousy—F. Campbell. Compton—J. Lougee. Cornwall—A. McLean. Elizabethtown—O. R. Gowan, N. McDonald. Erin—James Lee. Etobicoke-W. Gamble. Edwardsburgh-B. Fraser. Elmsley-W. Parkin. Escott-D. Hamilton Flamboro' West-J. Hamilton. Flamboro' East-Peter Carroll Gananoque—A. J. McDonald. Gore District—J. S. Wetenhall. Georgina and North Gwillimbury-W. E. Corbett. Grantham-F. A. C. Hamilton. Hamilton-J. O. Hatt, R. Smiley, John Young. Huron-John McLean, J. Strachan. Huntingdon—E. Parsons, A. Anderson. Hungerford—J. G. Fitzgibbon, J. Langton. Kingston Township-A. J. McDonell, S. Rowlands, John Flanagan.

London-T. S. Dixon, G. Monro. Lennoxville-Charles Brooks. Lloydtown-Arch. Armstrong. Leeds-W. L. McDonald, E. Green. Lancaster-John Urguhart.

Montreal—Hon. G. Moffatt, H. E. Montgomerie, W. G. Mack, C. Bockus, B. A. C. Gugy, A. Morris.

Merrakulle-A. Johnston.
Newcastle District—Asa A. Burnham, J. C. Boswell, R.
H. Throop, G. Boyer,
Nelson—W. McCoy.
Niagara District—A. Hamilton. Napanee—Alexander Campbell, R. Esson. Oxford—J. G. Vansittart, E. Deedes, W. M. Bottum.

Quebec—Thomas Wilson, W. Stuart. Rawdon—E. Fidler, W. H. Kelso, Thomas Higgins,

Scarboro'-J. Duggan. Shannonville-Wellington Frizzle, L. Appleby, St. Catharines—R. McDonald. Sherbrooke—J. S. Walton.

St. Johns-J. Bowman, T. H. Dunn. Saltfleet-H. B. Willson. D. Bethune. Toronto Township-Benjamin Switzer.

Thurlow—George Filliter. Talbot—L. H. Hunt. Trafalgar-T. S. Harris. Tyendenaga-R. Largen. Vaughan-J. W. Gamble. Woodstock - D. G. Miller. Weston-J. Holly. Wiliamsburgh—A. McDonald, J. P. Chrysler. Yonge—Thomas Mair, P. Glasford.

The Hon. George Moffatt, having been elected Chairman, and Messrs. W. G. Mack and W. Brooke, Secretaries, the meeting proceeded to the despatch of business. We regret that our limits will not permit a friend" who often aided them at the sacrifice of us to give a detailed report of the proceedings; but These were all of an important and practical nature, and were ably argued by the various speakers. The Convention decidedly expressed themselves in favour federal union of the British American Provinces, and representation in the Imperial Parliament. It is scarcely necessary for us to add, that the unhappy rebel-compensatory Bill met with that unqualified condemnation, which might be looked for from the representatives of Canadian loyalty.

For some time previous to the meeting of the Convocation, the liberal prints had been confidently predicting that the Conservatives, being so divided in sentiment, and so utterly at variance with each other, nothing but discord and confusion could be anticipated from their deliberations. These "fond vaticinations" have been signally falsified by the event. From first to last, a unanimity the most gratifying, pervaded the assembly-and on no point of importance was there any substantial difference of opinion. Such an auspicious commencement augers well for the influence and permanency of the association,-and furnishes good ground for hope, that under God, it will be the means of consolidating the Conservative forces, and insuring that union, which is so essential to success, even in a righteous cause. We need scarcely add, that the delegates chosen by

the loyalists of Canada, threw no discredit upon their constituents. Would that our Provincial Parliament could boast of such a phalanx of intelligent and sound thinking men! As the Patriot well remarks:—"We do no more than justice to the party thus met together, when we say, that a more thoroughly respectable, true-hearted, disinterested body of the Queen's devoted subjects," were never "bent upon one object." The following gentlemen were appointed office-

bearers of the central society:-PRESIDENT .- Hon. Geo. Moffatt.

wich; Hon. W. Morris, Montrea

Corresponding Secretary.—V. G. Mack, Esq. Recording Secretary.—I. H. saacson, Esq. TREASURER.—H. E. Montgomers, Esq.
Committee.,—O. R. Gowan, Brokville; J. W. Gamble,
Vaughan; John McGillis, Glengary; D. Gorrie, Montreal; D. G. Sloan, Melbourne; Gev. Duggan, Toronto;
J. G. Vansittat, Woodstock; D. J. Langton, Peterboro;
The Europa left Liverpool on the 14th inst., and arrived at Halifax on the 24th instant. She brought out 132
passengers. The Cambria arrived in Liverpool on the
10th instant. Wm. Stewart, Bytown; R. Harvey, Maitland.

It was resolved, that unless circumstances rendered an earlier meeting necessary, the Convention should re-assemble at the time and place of the Provincial

THE MORAL AGENT.

This ecclesiastical sinecurist, has taken "heart of omination, blinded his better judgment, and led | grace," and addressed a letter to the St. Catharines He simply contents himself wirh saying :- " my appointment was sanctioned and continued under the This important body which is destined, we trust, Draper and Sherwood administration, so that the conto exercise a beneficial influence over the destinies of temptuous ephithets hurled at the present Government, are equally applicable to a former one," All true,—but till some inventive genius has demonstrated the possibility of making a while out of two blacks, we our Province, met at Kingston, on Wednesday, the ment, are equally applicable to a former one," All must be pardoned for saying, that the "agent's" case remains precisely where it was before this ingenious carry, the distress will be severe almost beyond example.

On Monday Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Macmanus and

springing from the character of Mr. McDonagh's wild and reckless flock. Unfortunately, the batoon and and reckless flock. Unfortunately the batoon and the victims of some unknown species of downright lunacy bayonet, are the only arguments which these misguided and ill-taught desperadoes can comprehend, so long as they remain ignorant of their duties as christians, and as respectable members of society.

in Toronto up to this (Friday) morning. We regret to say that three cases occurred in the Lunatic asylum, all of which proved fatal. Cases during the week ending Wednesday,

8 o'clock, A.M. Do. during the 24 hours, ending Thursday, 8 o'clock, A.M. 22

Total..... Deaths during the week ending Wednesday, 8 o'clock, A.M. Do. during the 24 hours, ending Thursday, 8 o'clock, A.M.

Total..... The following table is interesting, as showing the charges. difference between the mortality this year, in Toronto, compared with the preceding one :-

Return of Interments for the month of July, 1848, and corresponding month of 1849. St. James's Cemetery, July, 1848-interments 21 43 Potter's Field, St. Paul's Cemetery,

Total...... 100 St. James Cemetery, July, 1849-interments 66 Potter's Field, St. Paul's Cemetery,

Increase of interments, in July, 1849 102

We are requested by the Churchwardens of St. voice, the usual form,—"You, good men concerned this election, draw near, and the number of votes on of books, cushions, and hassocks, saved from the declared. God save the Queen.,—Mr. Sheriff Finns Church, are remaining at the warehouse of T. D. Harris, Esq., Front-street; and that Mr. Harris will casting up the poll-books there appearbe much obliged if those who have lost any such articles will call and examine if they are amongst them-and, if so, remove them forthwith.

this week has arisen from the publisher's anxiety to commence the volume with some new type.

The Rev. N. Watkins has removed his residence from Farmersville to Newboro, in the county of Leeds, to which place he desires all letters and papers for him to be addressed.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY FUND.

adopted, and which will be found in another column. Collections in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Missionaries.—15th May, 1849, 5th Sunday after Easter:—

Previously announced in No 128 amounting to 201 15 2 Vorsfold's in Eramosa 0 15 7 per Rev. Arthur Palmer Emily per Rev. R. Harding...... 0 10 0 Wellington Square and Nelson

—per Rev. Thos. Greene

 St. George
 0 15 3

 Princeton
 0 12 3

 —per Rev. Charles Ruttan
 3

 St. James's Church, Wardsville
 £2 5 0

 Cox's School House 0 18 11 Church at Zone Mills...... 0 16 101 -per Rev. John Gunne..... Township of London, per Rev. C. C. Brough... 3 2 9 143 Collections, amounting to.....£221 5 3

T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, 2nd August, 1849.

for St. Jude's Church, and hereby returns his sincere thanks to the few members of the congregation who have contributed themselves, and canvassed their friends elsewhere: From F. P. Wilkinson, Esq., Secretary to the Church Society in the Mission, the sum of £1510s.; from Mr. Wm. child in her arms, and waited at the Ingatestone street in the Mission, the sum of £1510s.; from Mr. Wm.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We are glad to learn that the collection in Christ's Church, on Friday last, for the relief of widows and orphans, amounted to £24 3s. 9d.; in addition to which, the handplatforms, has not profited by the arousing extracts from John Wesley, which we lately made for his es- Young, Esq., Hamilton; John R. Forsyth, Esq., Kingston; Elgin, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune.

Arrival of the Europa.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

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John Philps

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ENGLAND.

The proceedings in Parliament are devoid of general interest. D'Israeli's movement in the House of Commons, for a committee to consider the state of the nation, has

for a committee to consider the state of the nation, has been negatived by a vote of 290 over 156.

A motion to consider the present state of the temporalities of the Irish Church has also been rejected by 170 against 103, the present Ministers, to whom in their opposition days, this question used to furnish political capital being now opposed to its discussion. The second report of the selectcommittee on the slave trade has made its appearance, and is unfavourable to a continuance of the attemptsput to down that trade by the maintenance of a panel force.

more decided tone than it had employed for years, and more decided tone than it had employed for years, and more decided tone than it had employed for years, the old adage that "least said is soonest mended," 201. The disease has broken out in a very fatal form in prudently avoids saying much. Of course he does not venture to deny that he is a government stipendiary, and seems to infect the entire sothern coast. The growing crops throughout England and Ireland for the Guardian's edification, "When the MethoDISTS LEAVE THE CHURCH, God will leave them!" venture to deny that he is a government superior superior to deny that he is a government superior superior to deny that he is a government superior superior to deny that he is a government superior superi annum, from an impoverished and exhausted Treasury. | gives no alarm; while the weather both in England and Ireland is all that could be desired.

IRELAND. The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of intense misery that prevails in many parts of that illfortunately will, from the present appearance, be very

From our English Files.

PUBLIC PETITIONS .- The 57th report of the Committee Subjoined is a report of the state of this disease

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The 57th report of the Committee

adoption of universal suffrage, signed by 7,433 persons; 520 petitions against the Marriages Bill, signed by 1,489

persons; 92 petitions for the repeal of the duty on flow

news' certificates, signed by 1,176 persons; 487 petitions

for the agricultural relief. for the agricultural relief, signed by 57,683 persons: a petitions for an amendment of the Poor Law, signed by 9,276 persons; 362 petitions for the protection of women signed by 9,969 persons; and 1,143 petitions for referring ational disputes to arbitration, signed by 209,025 person

SINGULAR DEATH OF A SWALLOW .- As Mr. G. Dray ton, blacksmith, was working at the Iron Bridge, at Manton, a few days ago, and as he was cutting bolts, the end of one of them flew to a considerable distance, and struck a swallow in its flight, the consequence of which was instantaneous death to the poor bird.—July 6. COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.—A return to the House of

M.P., shows that the gross total expenditure incurred by Great Britain on account of colonial expenditure in the year 1846-47 amounted to the sum of £3,500,472 16s. 9d. of which £3,351,214 was appropriated to military charges, and £82.395 to naval expenditure. The total expenditure so incurred in the year 1843-44 amounted to £3,165, 439, of which £2,636,531 was appropriated to military charges. The British Railway calls for the month of July, so far

as they have been ascertained up to the present time, amount to £2,255,212. In the corresponding month of last year the amount was £4,077,246.

THE CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—On Wednesday the official declaration of the state of the poll in this election took place at the Guild Hall, which long before one o'clock the hour appointed for commencing the proceedings, was densely filled in every part. The vast majority of those present were favourable to the cause of Baron Rothschild, and evinced their sympathy by lusty and often repeated cheers, but the triumph that had been achieved by them seemed to dispose them to listen with more forbearance to the unsuccessful candidate, and in this and other respects a praise worthy moderation of tone was exhibited as compared with the violence of the was exhibited as compared with the violence of the was exhibited as compared with the violence and uproar of the nominat Manners and his party were received with groans, hisses, and other marks of disapprobation, but these soon subst ded, and, just as the clock of the hall struck one Harker stood forward and proclaimed, in a loud tone then said,—The Sheriffs do declare and proclaim that of

And the sheriffs do declare Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild one of the representatives of the city of London. (Tremendous chearing which don. (Tremendous cheering which lasted for several minutes.) Baron Rothschild, Lord John Manners, and others afternoon of the city of the The delay which has occurred in issuing the Church ings terminated.—July 6th. The King of Muscat has presented six fine Arabian

horses to the Queen. They were brought here in a vessel manned by an Arab crew, assisted by an English boats wain. Whilst at sea the provender of the animals was oil-seed and dates.

It is stated that Lady Lincoln, daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, has conformed to the Romish Faith. In the last number of Mr. Knight's The Land we Lie in, is a correction of a statement by Macaulay in his recently published History of England, as to the lodging and victuals provided for the gentry who visited Buxton the well-known, watering place in Polyling Buxton in and victuals provided for the gentry who the the well-known watering-place in Derbyshire, in the seventeenth century; and the Economist, in noticing the seventeenth century; and the Economist, in the seventeenth century; and the Economist, in the seventeenth century is not the seventeenth century. correction, pertinently remarks—" The error corrections, it is true, to a trivial subject, but Mr. Macault

whole work continually gives us the notion that facts

invented rather to suit his sentences than written as f presentations of facts. presentations of facts.

It is a singular fact that steel dipped in the juice of the nettle becomes flexible. Dr. Thornton, who has made the medical properties of our wild plants his peculiar study, states that lint dipped in nettle juice, and put up the nos trils, has been known to stay the bleeding of the noswhen all other remedies have failed; and adds that state and taken and the nettle juice. teen or fifteen of the seeds ground into powder, and daily, will cure the swelling in the neck know!

name of goitre, without in any way injuring the gopern habit.—Medical Times.

The Tablet states that the Roman Catholic popes.

Wiseman has set the example of toasting the popes. our contemporary, the Bishop first "broke through the lallans, says unhappy custom into which we have most unhappy!"

Record

Breen, a soldier of the Thirteenth Regiment, and a git he had married the same day, have perished on the Molur road, near Belfast. While walking together during evening, it began to rain, and the couple got under over-hanging bank of sand; several tons of the sand fell and buried them.

There was a fatal explosion of fire-damp at Great Bridge near Dudley, on Tuesday morning, soon ofter sixty-electric colliers had descended to work. In the course of morning. six corpses were got up, and fifty-four people many dreadfully mangled; six boys, still in the play were thought to have perished.—July 4.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED CHILD MURDER AGAIN DISSENTING MINISTER.-A charge of a very serious me was preferred against Mr. Jonathan Henry Price, St. Jude's Church, Oakville.—The Rev. A. Pyne senting minister at Woodham Ferris, before the matrix at Chelmsford, on Wednesday. He was chark begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money collected for the purposes of procuring an organ for St. Jude's Church, and hereby returns his sincere thanks road heard the cry of a child; and, after some search found the basket in a ditch, with the infant in it basket and child were both trates, and one witness identified them as the same she has seen with the accused parties of the same she has a same she had been with the accused parties of the same she had been same she had seen with the accused parties at the railway station was also proved that the female prisoner returned by line in the evening, without either child or basket. prisoners reserved their defence, and were com