had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the custom still survived, and formed part of the every-day language and habits of the people. To these rites, so intimately blended with the ancient mythology, the Christian bride of a heather could complete the content for directly and essentially idolatrous. She would probably refuse to grease the door-posts, to touch the fire and water, and stipulate for the omission of the song to Hymerous The bridge draws associate themselves with their foes, because their friends are ungrateful! Should this miseof a heathen could conform only so far as they were not The bridal dress common at that period, was

It is remarkable that none of the ecclesiastical writings handed down to us contain any prescribed form of solemnizing marriage among the first Christians. We are, therefore, ignorant of the particular ceremonies which the Christians may have borrowed from the heathens; welcome them into their ranks as Repealers, and cheer but we may infer from Chrysostom, who wrote towards the end of the fourth century, that the Christians of his day had retained, or resumed, numerous pagan usages—(Hom, xii.)

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1845.

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Poetry.—The Sister Angels King George the Third. The Church in Newfoundland. Man's need of God's Spirit. Authority of the Church.

Fourth Page. Sunday Christianity. Suicide of Lord Castlereagh

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmations, requests occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates into complete subjection, we cannot anticipate a cesfor this holy ordinance may be fully instructed in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are now, in their own persons, to assume, and that every practice of members of the Church of Christ,

APPO	INTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATIONS:
Sunday, Augu	st 10.—Sable Indians 11, A.M.
Tuesday,	12Warwick 2, P.M
Wednesday,	
ada auftorias	
Thursday,	14Katesville 11, A.M.
lyes could	Strathroy 3, P.3
Friday,	15.—London 11, A.M.
Sunday,	17London Township 11, A.M.
	London Township 3, P.M
Monday,	18.—Devonshire Settlement 2, P.M.
Tuesday,	19.—Goderich 11, A.M.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

BY THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.					
Sunday, Augus	t 24,-	-Manitouawhning Is-	10, а.м.		
Monday,		-Sydenham Village, Owen's Sound,	2, р.м.		
Tuesday,	26,-	-Grier's Mills	10, A.M.		
the expansion of a		Edge's			
Wednesday,	27,-	-Vallett's	10, A.M.		
		Watts'	3, P.M.		
Thursday,	28,-	-Black's	10, A.M.		
		Bell's	3, PM.		
Friday,	29,-	-Arthur	10, A.M.		
	and the	Elora			
Saturday,	30,-	-Nichol (Robinson's)	11, A.M.		
Sunday,	31,-	-McKees, Garafraxa	10, A.M.		
with tomog kers		Leeson's, Erin	4, P.M.		
Monday, Sept.	1	-McMillin's			
		Esquesing	4, P.M.		
Wednesday.	2_	-Cashben	. 3, P.M.		
Thursday,		-Guelph Parochial Mee	ting.		
Friday,		-Galt	. 1.,		
Saturday	R-	Flamboro' West	. 11, A.M.		

When, after the disastrous battle of Cannæ, the surviving consul Varro, with the feeble remnant of a mighty army, returned to Rome, we have it recorded that he received the thanks of the senate "because he had not despaired of the commonwealth."-We may gather even from profane history many an instructive lesson; and the present are times in which we may derive comfort and strength from the example of the indomitable Romans, after the most severe calamity which ever perhaps befell their nation. Not that it is without some degree of humiliation that we look to such an instance as a source of comfort, -that with our better light and higher motives of action, we should, under the pressure of trial and the weight of calamity, find in an ancient nation,—with no know- legislative union with England,—and no repeal. dence of the one true God,-that which may afford us an example of patient endurance of our conflicts, and unwavering courage under the difficulties which surround us.

We are induced to appeal to this example for its We are induced to appeal to this example for its instruction, notwithstanding the feelings of mortification with which the contemplation of it is accompation with which the contemplation of it is accompation with which the contemplation of it is accompation. nied, from observing lately the tone of many of the the fate of this cruel man so characterized, we were much Irish Conservative and Protestant newspapers, -a tone amazed to find our mild cotemporary, the Banner, of las which we regret to see adopted by our esteemed contemporary of the Cobourg Star, - and which, if permitted to go on unchecked in its natural influence, must produce consequences of overwhelming distress

The line of policy pursued by the Imperial Government towards Ireland is much to be lamented by every member of the Church, as well as by every loyal subject, because, as appears to us, it is at variance with established principles of our Constitution, and when these are departed from and disregarded, the foundations of our civil and ecclesiastical structure are haken, and the barriers of order, law, and peace, are disturbed and broken through.

We lament the ill-advised Grant to Maynooth, and even more the establishment of those Academical Institutions connected with which there is to be no recognition of Christian truth whatever; we lament the false and fatal system of conciliation which has been adopted towards the opponents of the Protestant religion in that unfortunate country; we lament the results of these injurious and useless concessions, in the gion in that unfortunate country; we lament the resterner air of defiance and outrage which it emboldens the Romanists to assume towards the supporters of the Church of the Empire; we lament the acts of personal violence and injury, which political antipathies, not have the personal of the personal of the personal violence and injury, which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury, which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury and the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies, not have the personal violence and injury which political antipathies which was a personal violence and injury which personal violence and injury which political antipathies which was a personal violen less than the perversions of their religious ofeed, prompt them to engage ir.; -all this we deeply lament and deplore; but even then we do not despair of Ireland or of its Protestant religious establishment. We are persuaded that if Conservatives and Churchmen will but do their duty, all, with God's blessing, will yet be well: truth at the last, if but ourselves are true, will have its triumph; and peace, the blessed effect of pure and undefiled religion, will prevail where all was once disorder, hatred, and strife.

But we should indeed despair of Ireland, if we observed a continuance of the sullen feeling of inaction and despondency by which Protestants and Conservatives are allowing themselves to be paralyzed, -abandoning, as if hopeless, the struggle for principle and truth,-surrendering their confidence and giving up their Christian efforts,-leaving in short the victory, and that without any antagonist vigour, to their implacable opponents. We are disposed rather to use the language of indignant remonstrance, than to indulge in useless lamentation, when we hear it seriously affirmed that Conservatives in Ireland refuse to register their votes, and are about to leave the representa-

Shame, we say, to those who act in this unworthy and unchristian manner; who abandon the contest for rable and selfish feeling have any extensive prevalence; probably retained; though the zone and Herculean knot were, from their names, doubtless rejected; while the veil (flammeum) and the flowery wreath still continued of the constituencies, then we shall soon find Ireland or rained country, and Protestants and Conservatives a ruined country, and Protestants and Conservatives

buried beneath the wreck. them on for their treachery, will not, when they come to riot in the fulness of victory, be content with that partial overthrow of their once high, and, as it was thought, immovable principles; they will not be satisfied with their adoption of the mere name of Repealers, or of the benefits, such as they may be, of the Repeal that shall have been gained. In abandoning, by their adoption of Repeal, the supremacy of England, Protestants will soon be obliged to abandon their allegiance to the Church of the land: in accepting them as repeaters, their opponents will constrain them to become Papists: the political victory must be followed up by a religious one: the monarchy virtually foresworn, fealty must be transferred to the pontiff of Rome. For who cannot foresee that until they permit themselves, after Repeal,-in other words, Independence,—to be swallowed up in the vortex of densed form next week. that it may be understood that candidates are not ad- Romanism, there will be no peace in Ireland; the missible to that rite until they shall have attained the battle will, after a momentary lull, be renewed; and full age of fifteen years. His Lordship also takes this until six millions shall succeed in bringing one million

And this is the state of things which the Conservative Protestants of Ireland are hurrying on with a practicable means may be employed to render them rail-road speed, in throwing the Election contests into fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and the hands of their enemies by refusing to register their votes, and in catching up the echo of the wild cry of "Repeal." But let them beware in time; and as danger presses the more closely, let them prepare the more vigorously for the combat, and fling away the selfishness which, in a moment of disappointment with their rulers, would induce them to sacrifice the welfare of their country and the peace of future genera-

sation of the warfare.

And while we lament this sullen yielding to despair, as evinced in the extracts to which we refer, we regret as much the tone of the remarks with which regret as much the tone of the remarks with which the *Pilot*, good easy man, seems quite taken aback at indthey are generally accompanied. And here we must take occasion to express our concern that our respected all on one side, and has taken a great deal of pairs to take occasion to express our concern that our respected contemporary of the Star should so far have departed from his usual judgment and moderation as to indite from his usual judgment and moderation as to indite his leading editorial article of last week. We lament especially the occurrence of such language as the following, which cannot but be injurious in its practical bearing and effect :-

"Mr. O'Connell demands repeal; he promises to the Protestant full protection and security; he laughs at their confidence in the justice of England, as well he may, and he pithily asks them to point out the grounds of that confidence. Protestant blood cries in answer from the earth, and the ghosts of murdered Protestants shrick in mad derision through the land; the widow and the orphan step forth as evidences, and the blazing house and burning cottage attest the power of England to protect her Irish

long been losing their influence even over the minds of children; yet, in this improved state of the public wisely; what good laws are wanting, and how to frame of children; yet, in this improved state of the public

". A message of peace!!' Withered be the apostate tongue which could thus jest over the appalling miseries of an ill-fated people; bad must the mind be which thus

sports with murder and bloodshed." We repeat that we differ most widely from Sir Robert Peel's policy in regard to Ireland; but we are not prepared to withhold altogether our belief in his conscientiousness, or that, while his guiding principle that he is doing the best for the welfare and peace of his country. At all events, let him be taught what is right by the concentration of Protestant Conservatives into one invincible phalanx,—their motto, the Church of the living God as it existed in Ireland be-

As no inappropriate sequel to the foregoing remarks, we are glad to publish the following excellent article from the Toronto Patriot:-

"KILLING NO MURDER,-Most persons, even superfiweek, actually expressing surprise at the fact of the Earl of Shrewsbury speaking of the Cardinal's death as "a murder." After dilating on the bloody persecutions of Beaton against the early Scottish Protestants—which were certainly in the Gardiner and Bonner style of the 'de hæretico comburendo' school-the Banner thus moralizes:—'It is well that a gracious Providence raises up instruments to punish persecutors, or the blood which would be shed would have no limits. He then says, speaking of those who killed the Cardinal, 'Were these men murderers, or benefactors of their country, in an attempt to restore it to liberty? It would not be easy to get twelve men

point all our lives, and desirous of escaping from the charge of being one of the 'twelve' unhappy bigots who would say that 'Beaton's death was murder,' we took up two or three books (those most accessible in our humble collection) to find how ordingry mortals spoke of the event. First comes 'Tegg's Chronology,' published 1839; there we find 'Beaton, Cardinal, murdered 28th May, 1546.' Then we open Maunder's 'Biographical Treasury,' 1640; after wentioning Deaton's persecutions, it adds, assassinated in his castle, in 1546.' Then we open a work by a noted ornament of Scotland, Patrick Frazer Tytler's Life of Henry VIII.' Speaking of Beaton, he says, morning of the 28th May, 1546, they seized the castle of St. Andrew's, in which the legate had deemed himself secure, and, bursting into his bed chamber, which he had vainly attempted to barricade against them, murdered him

in a manner as barbarous as it was deliberate.'
"Another 'household word' in the list of Scottish worthies, David Hume, gives a detailed account of this affair; after mentioning their breaking into the Cardinal's bedchamber and his entreaties for mercy, Hume says, 'Two of the assassins rushed upon him with drawn swords, &c.
This murder was executed 28th May, 1546. The assassins being reinforced by their friends, &c. &c. (Hume, chap. 34). Russell, the historian of the Church in Scotnd, says, 'See Dr. Cook's 3rd volume, who very properly condemns the levity and buffoonery with which Knox relates the occurrence. Again, 'When Cardinal Beaton sank under the hand of murderers, he (Knox) turned their details into sport. When David Rizzio was nignarded in the chamber of his Sovereign, he conthat the assassins should be prayed for as men suffering nishment in a righteous cause

Such, gentle readers, is the event of which the Banner, in this age of boasted enlightenment, says, 'It would not be easy to find twelve men in the present day to say that "For the honour of humanity, let us hope with confidence that there are not eleven on this side of the Atlantic

* Readers, we presume, of the Banner of that period.

thrusts being a persecutor or tyrant." In connection with these able remarks, we request our readers to give a careful perusal to the communicated article on "Toleration," in a succeeding column. We do not, on any occasion, hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, and may frequently dissent from arguments as well as expresions they employ; yet we are thankful for their assistance, when the general tendency of their contributions is to promote or defend the cause we are ourselves labouring to uphold. The article on "Toleration" will, we are persuaded, be read with much interest for the historical truths which it embodies, and the deduction of Christianity so practically, that their conwill, we are persuaded, be read with much interest for

Our contemporary of the Episcopal Recorder has made a strange mistake in crediting to the John Bull, a recent editorial article of our own on the subject of the Maynooth Grant. In that article there was an humble apology for past errors in judgment, this other-

We have in our possession a copy of the late Charge of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, as reported at least in the newspapers, which we intend to publish in a con-

Our Travelling Collector has proceeded on a tour Eastward from this office, which he will probably extend to portions of Canada East. It is of much importance to us that all in arrears should be prepared to settle the amount of their respective dues, when he calls upon

Communication.

TOLERATION. (To the Editor of The Church.) Montreal, 30th July, 1845. Rev. Sir,-The gentle editor of the Pilot, with whon, as he states, "it is a point of conscience to inculcate Chrisian charity and universal toleration," has launched his little bark on a somewhat tempestuous sea, and begins to find that the inculcation of these Christian virtues is by no means satisfactory to those his colleagues of the press whom he formerly delighted to honour—to wit, the editors of the Examiner, Globe, Banner, &c. &c. &c. Pe of prove, that Roman Catholics have just as good a right to he exercise of their religion under the protection of the preaching and crying down, with great show of zeal, the avarice, pride, and pluralities of Bishops, have never failed, when the opportunity offered, to seize with both hands, and hug to their covetous bosoms, the lawful property of the Church of Christ, nor in the setting up a spiritual tyranny by a secular power, to the advancement of their own authority above the magistrate, whon they made their executioner to punish Church delinquencies, of which the civil law has no cognizance. Thus listory teaches us, that liberty, sought out of season in a corrupt and degenerate age, brought Rome itself into farther society, as a general rule, is too well informed to mistake rhapsody for eloquence, and ghost-stories have taste, inflammatory articles, although without much of direct point or meaning, may have an exceedingly in
Again, the remarks me use same are all the remarks me the same are comprehended, and to this moment, as Mr. Hineks Robert Peel,—although his conduct as a public men.

The St. James of the Kings St. directed to sy volume to insert all the mends to several storius them judiciously, that good men may enjoy the freedom without much of them judiciously, that good men may enjoy the freedom without much of them judiciously, that good men may enjoy the freedom without much of them judiciously, that good men may enjoy the freedom which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and the bad feel the curb which they merit, and they merit, and they merit al the mends to errected on a stitutional defences, of which there is now a total want, for the protection of the colonists, in preference to any violent proceedings against the natives. "The Again, the remains of the colonists, in preference to any violent proceedings against the natives." The attribute of a surplise of a very extraordinary kind; a surplise of a Again, the remarks in the same west was comprehended, and to this moment, as Mr. Hineks tobert Peel,—although his conduct as a public man or the tolerated. Richard Baying Called and, "whose Robert Peel,—although his conduct as a public man or the tolerated. Richard Bayints called wan, "whose madversion,—appear to us as inconsiderately acrimo shoe attended in the declares he is "not worthy to unloose," -this great controversialist, in the true spirit of the age in which he lived, avows his abhorrence of anlimited toleration of all; but then Baxter was not orthodox in dissent, as we shall presently see. His description of the sin of schism, and its evil consequences, would not suit the taste of the "all other denomination" party of the present day. "Why is it," he asks, "that sober people are so far, and free, from the sin of swearing, drunkenness, fornication, and lasciviousness, but because these sins are of so odious a character, as helpeth them easily to per is expediency, he may not have an inward conviction rightly apprehended, as whoredom, swearing, and drunk-that he is doing the best for the welfare and peace of enness are, they will never be cured. Imprint therefore ceive the evil of them? and until Church division on your minds the true character of them which I have laid down, and look abroad upon the effects, and then you

fore the 12th century and as it is now reformed,—the those days, and each crying out, the temple of the Lord are we." In truth, early in the those days, and each crying out, "the temple of the Lord, 16th century there were persons who, in the language of that time, wished "to reform reformation, and to whet the knife till no steel was left." In their eyes toleration was an hydra, and the dethroned Bishops had never se vehemently declaimed against what, in ludicrous rage, one of the high-flying Presbyterians called "a cursed, With us the sect called "the ndependents" bad, early in our revolution under Charles the First, pleaded for the doctrine of religious liberty, and ong maintained it against the Presbyterians. Both proved Roman Catholic pleads for toleration—in his own country he refuses to grant it. There the Presbyterian, who and complained of persecution, once fixed in the seat of rogated every kind of independence among thers. When the flames consumed Servetus at Geneva, the controversy began, whether the civil magistrate might punish heretics, which Beza, the associate of Calvin, ed. He triumphed in the small predes city of Geneva, but the book he wrote was fatal to the Protestants a few leagues distant, among a majority of Roman Catholics. Whenever the Protestants complained persecutions they suffered, the Roman Catholics never failed to appeal to the volume of their own Beza, This was a very significant, practical exposition of the "tu quoque" in argument, and one about which there could be no mistake. When presbytery was our lord, they who had endured the tortures of persecution, and raised such loud cries for freedom, were of all men the most intolerant, for hardly had they tasted the bewitching cup of dominion, than they were transformed into the most hideous monsters of political power. They advo-cated the rights of persecution; and those who had so long complained of "the licensers," now sent all the books they condemned to penal fires. Even Prynne lost all

feeling for the ears of others, and now vindicated the very doctrines under which he had himself so severely suffered, assuming the highest possible power of civil governnent, even to the infliction of death, on its opponents. The secret history of toleration, among certain parties, has been disclosed in McCrie's Life of John Knox, vol. ii. p. 122; "While the posterity of Abraham," says that great presbyter pope, "were few in number, and while they sojourned in different countries, they were merely required to avoid all participation in the idolatrous rites of the heathen; but as soon as they prospered into a hing-dom, and had obtained possession of Canaan, they were strictly charged to suppress idolatry, and to destroy all the monuments and incentives to it. The same duty was v incumbent on the professors of the true religion in Scotland. Formerly, when not more than ten persons in county were enlightened, it would have been foolishness to have demanded of the nobility the suppression of idola-try. But now, when knowledge had been increased, &c." Such are the men who cry out for toleration during their

state of political weakness, but who cancel the bond by which they hold their tenure whenever they "obtain posous piece of history is the acute remark of Swift, are fully convinced that we shall always tolerate them, but not that they will tolerate us." I have said that Baxter was not orthodox in dissent, on the contrary, he was a Non-Conformist of the old school, and it is well known that the modern dissenter is not a rd of that feather. When he saw the banks thrown

wn, and the hedges pulled up, and all laid waste, so at the wild boar of the forest rushed in and began to that the wild boar of the forest rusned in and began to root up and destroy the vineyard of God's holy Church, he became greatly alarmed, and cried out bitterly, that all he desired was, "that the Prelate's tyranny might

are his words, and the very tolerant editor of the Banner, of Toronto, will do well to give them an attentive consideration:—"My censures of the Papists do much differ from what they were at first. I then thought that their errors in the doctrines of Faith were their most dangerous mistakes, as in the points of Merits, Justification by Works, Assurance of Salvation, the Nature of Faith, &c. But now I am assured, that their mis-expressions and misdifferences in these points to appear much greater than they are, and that, in some of them, it is next to none at all. they are, and that, in some of them, it is next to none at all.
But the great and unreconcileable differences lie in their
Church-tyranny and usurpations, and in their great corruptions and abasement of God's worship, together with
their befriending ignorance and vice. At first I thought
that Mr. Perkins well proved that a Papist cannot go
beyond a reprobate, but now I doubt not but God hath
many sangtified ones amongst them with how possived.

Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of the historical truths which it embodies, and the deductions which every reflecting mind must be prepared to make from them.

the doctrine of Carlstandy so plactically, that them to hinder their love of God and their salvation. Alas! at first it would disgrace any doctrine with me if I did but hear it called Popery and anti-Christian, but I have long learned to be ore impartial, and to dislike men for bad doctrine, rather than the doctrine for the men, and to know that Satan can use even the names of Popery and Antichrist against the truth." And did the writer of this conscientious and extract from the John Bull; but the context would wise daring and outrageous violation of the principles of dissenting toleration, escape unscathed for it? By no accompanying remarks to that journal.

We describe the was instantly assailed by the scribes of the hosts of fanalities with the scribes of the most of fanalities with the scribes of the most of fanalities. round the land;" and he who had lent the whole weight of his talents and influence,—who had written volume upon volume against popery and prelacy, with a pen dipped in gall, and with a bitterness and malignity equalled only by that great master of coarse invective and scurrility, Milton himself,— was fiercely told that he had done more to advance the belief in popish doctrines and the dominion of the papacy, than any individual that had ever existed. The trumpet of "No Popery" blew a blast almost as loud as that we hear sounding in the present day against the Oxford Tracts, Dr. Pusey, and the Bishop of Extern Vet it would seem done the scattle division. of Exeter. Yet, it would seem, does the gentle editor of the *Pilot* imagine, in the simplicity of his heart, that he will be permitted, "as a point of conscience, to inculcate Christian charity and universal toleration," by quoting Robertson, Mosheim, Bancroft and others, to prove that the Jesuits were considered as almost the sole fountains of universal knowledge, and the only religious order that made any figure in the literary world, with a great deal more to the same effect. Nay, so far does his unsuspecting confidence carry him, that he actually thinks the extracts he has given in favour of the sons of Loyola, from protestant authorities alone, "would induce even the Banner to reflect whether it is in accordance with Christian charity to impute opinions to individuals which they utterly repudiate." From which it appears Mr. Hincks has yet to learn that the universal toleration of the Banner extends to all except—and a very marked exception truly—the Churches of England and Rome, the Jesuits, and the authors and readers of the Oxford Tracts. But if he thinks, as a "public man," he will be allowed to coquet with the Roman Catholics of Canada East, and not excite the fiery indignation of the bigots of the Banner and Globe, he will find himself in the end most wofully mistaken; nay, he may experience the fate of the right Reverend Fathers of our own Apostolic Church, that Noble Hierarchy," as Chalmers hath it, who, in the dark and sorrowful days of the grand rebellion, were stigmatized and reviled as "Whited-walls, painted sepul-chres, implacable enemies of godliness, soul-murderers, limbs of antichrist, and retainers of the whore of Baby-Indeed there are monuments enough in the seditious sermons of that period, of such wresting and perverting Scripture to the odious purpose of the preacher, that pious men could not read without trembling. There were more than Mr. Marshall who, from the 5th chapter of Judges, "Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they ame not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty," presumed to inveigh against and in plain terms to pronounce God's own curse against all those who came not with their utmost power and strength to destroy and root out all the malignants, who, in any degree, opposed the Parliament. There was one who, from the 48th chapter of Jeremiah, and the 10th verse, "Cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood," agamand, and a dearmen should ban and curse him, for the native chief, with unusual, if not unprecedented gene firmly refused to perform that office, answering, "that she was professed religious to pray and to bless, not to curse and to ban." Calvin might and did pronounce, ex surprise notwithstanding, and would have been a surprise had cathedra, that popish baptism was valid, for, says he, the notice been extended by many additional days. When we withhold from papists the name of a church, surprise because the settlers had no place of refuge or defence." we still do not deny that some remains of a church continue with them." And this he explains in his second ty's present Solicitor General, has been returned for the Borough spersed among them," but to mean that "the ruins of a Adair, a Whig competitor. attered church exist under the papacy." And again, land has declared, that "the errors of the Church of Rome do not unchurch her." These great authorities Wilkinson, of Pump-court, Mr. Crowder, Queen's Counsel, could safely give utterance to an opinion of such daring being a pupil of that gentleman at that time. He afterwards being a pupil of that gentleman at that time. He afterwards and blasphemous impiety, as dissent determines opinions to be blasphemous and impious, and probably venture to call Rome "our erring sister." But "Touch not, taste The late Sir William Webb Follett had been entered of the not, handle not," let not the gentle editor of the Pilot, nor any other equally amiable inculcator of "Christian charity and universal toleration," be he of Calvin, Knox, Luther, or Socious, be he Arian or Pelagian, Quakerite or Western or Socious, be he Arian or Pelagian, Quakerite or Socious, be he Arian or Pelagian, Quakerite or Western or Socious, be he Arian or Pelagian, Quakerite or Socious, be he Arian eyite, play with such edge tools, and think to escape without cutting his fingers, or without bringing down on causes brought before the Court, being separated only by the As to disarming the wrath of the adversary by soothing

Causes of the one (Mr. Kelly) having chosen the Norfolk, and

Sir W. Follett the western circuit. In 1835, on the occasion language, he may rest assured, as a great divine of our Church hath it, that he who thinks to win obstinate

> enlightened age," as the phrase is, I fear the parties would have to change sides, and that the advocate for "universal toleration" will be compelled to abjure his heretical opinions, or incur the dreadful curse of Voltaire, "Ecrasez" I have not exhausted this inexhaustible subject of toleration, but the length of this letter warns me to desist. In a future number, if permitted, I shall be glad to resume it, and will endeavour to throw some light on the causes of the dark mysterious bickerings which at present agi-"civil and religious liberty all over the world!" Meantime, I am, Rev. Sir,

refuted by Theodore Cornbert, the firm advocate of poli-

Your faithful servant,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. (From the St. Thomas Standard.)

On Friday last the Lord Bishop of Toronto ministered onfirmation in the St. Thomas Church to more than 40 sersons, among whom were several adults. His Lordship was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. McMurray of Dundas, who acted as Chaplain. The other Clergymen in attendance, besides the Rev. M. Burnham, Rector of and the Rev. Mr. Fraser.

After having confirmed all the Candidates who presented themselves, his Lordship addressed them at some

Lordship confirmed 34 persons, and at Malahide, the day following, we understand, nearly as many more. On Saturday morning he proceeded to Dunwich and confirmed several persons, and returned to St. Thomas on Sanday morning on him to the several persons, and returned to St. Thomas on Sanday morning on him to the several persons, and returned to St. Thomas on Sanday morning on him to the several persons, and returned to St. Thomas on Sanday morning on him to the several persons, and at Malanide, the day could wish, that no candidate can venture to face a Conservative constituency without declaring, mowever, though less than we could wish, that no candidate can venture to face a Conservative constituency without declaring, movever, though less than we could wish, that no candidate can venture to face a Conservative constituency without declaring, more or less explicitly, his attachment to Protestantism; and we are content to take this liveries are very large—much larger than last season. It will be the season with the

ficiates there at least once a month, and to whom that neighborhood is much indebted for the interest he has manifested, and for the additional least once a month, and to whom that neighborhood is much indebted for the interest he has a manifested, and for the additional least once a month, and to whom that has become are much more limited than of late.

Liverpool, July 18.—Corn. manifested, and for the additional labor he has undertaken for the advancement of their spiritual welfare. A number of other received to be advanced to be a

burial ground was very numerous.

From Metcaif the Bishop proceeded to Delaware.—
We cannot help remarking upon the healthy appearance which his Lordship exhibits, and upon the energy and vigor he displays, for a person at his time of life, in the profession of the graduate which he ardically with the graduate development.

Whatever may be the issue of the elections for West Suferformance of the arduous duties which devolve upon We are happy, at the same time, to observe that understandings of us, with our mistakings of them, and him. We are happy, at the same time, to observe that inconvenient expression of our opinions, hath made the his valuable services are abundantly crowned with such cess, in having a zealous clergy co-operating with him throughout his extensive Diocese, and in witnessing a

QUEBEC.

(From the Berean, July 31.) Statement of payments received by the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the Church Society, in the month

of July, 1845:-

J. Bonner, Esq., Life Subscription ...12 10 Ditto 2 years Annual

8.—W. King, Esq., per Rev. R. R. Burrage 2 10
Le H S Soott, Fsq., Annual Subscription
to 1st July, 1845 to 1st July, 1845

"21.—J. Hunt, Esq. do.

"W. Price, Esq. do.

"H. LeMesurier, Esq. do.

"J. B. Forsyth, Esq. do.

"A. D. Bell, Esq. do.

"22.—W. Henry, Esq. do.

"J. J. Lowndes, Esq. do. S. Macaulay, Esq. 2 years do. J. M. Fraser, Esq., Donation. Ditto, 2 years Subscription ... 2

" 23.—Sir H. J. Caldwell, Annual Subscription 1

" 31.-H. J. Noad, Esq., Donation 2 10 0 Ditto, 1 year's Subscription... 1 5 0 T. TRIGGE, Treasurer C. Society.

Hon. W. Walker,

" 25.- Mrs. Stott, 2 years

Quebec, 31st July, 1845. THE REV. W. W. WAIT, of this Diocese, landed at New York, from the steam-ship Great Western, last week, and arrived in town yesterday morning.

SYDNEY ACADEMY .- Mr. Parkinson, the gentleman engaged to take charge of the Sydney Academy, has arrived; and we congratulate the public on the prospect of a speedy commencement, by that Institution, of a career of usefulness. If the people of this County fail, now, to sustain the Academy, they will incur a reproach, from the stigma of which nothing can save them.—Cape Bre-

Fourteen Days later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The intelligence brought by the Cambria, up to the 19th alt., has reached us in the remarkably short period of 15 days. This vessel has accomplished, in her late voyage,—little more than eleven days, - the most speedy passage which has yet been

There has been a falling off in the last quarter's revenue; but this deficiency, which has been occasioned by the recent reductions in taxation, is no indication of diminished prosperity in the national affairs.

An Orange Procession on the 12th July in the city of Arnagh, was attended with a riot and loss of life to one individual

A melancholy affair has taken place at Auckland, in New Zealand. The savages invaded the town, and, though defended by a shop of war of eighteen guns and fifty regular soldiers, they entirely destroyed it, and drove out the European population, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. The

"Cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood," reproved those who gave any quarter to the King's sol-

of Cambringe by the small majority of seventeen over Mr. However broken and deformed it may be, a church of new Solicitor-General, is a member and bencher of Lincoln's THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL .- Mr. Fitzroy Kelly the

Inn, and first entered as a student in 1818, as pupil to Thomas Abraham, whom he left, and became the pupil of Mr. of Sir Robert Peel coming into power, Mr. Kelly received the Church flach it, that he who thinks to win obstinate schismatics by condescension, and to conjure away those evil spirits with the softer lays and music of persuasion, honour of a silk gown, with Sir W. Follett, preparatory to the latter being appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Kelly first took his seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on Santa and the conduct of the General Order his seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on Santa and the conduct of the General Connection is seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on Santa and the conduct of the General Connection is seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on Santa and the conduct of the General Connection is seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on Santa and the conduct of the General Connection is seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on Santa and the conduct of the General Connection is seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on Santa and Connection is seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich and Indiana may, as David in the like case, have a javelin flung at his head for his pains, and perhaps escape it as narrowly.—
Lipsius, it is true, found himself sadly embarrassed when ection-having been defeated, with Mr. R. Wason, by Messrs. Milner Gibson and Tuffnell, by a small majority—he succeeded, on petition, in ousting Mr. Tuffnell, and took his seat for Ipswich. At the general election, 1841, be was defeated; and although his opponents were unseated and the election declared with the declined to rick another the commander in Chief having considered it his duty to lay these documents before the Queen, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to notice the discretion, intelligence and ability, manifested by the officers, and the zeal, persevering fortitude, Milner Gibson and Tuffnell, by a small majority—he succeeded, on petition, in ousting Mr. Tuffnell, and took his seat for Iptical and religious freedom, and at length Lipsius was forced to eat his words, like Pistol his leek; but "in this although his opponents were unseated and the election declared void, he declined to risk another contest and again remained energy, and activity of the troops under their command. out of Parliament until 1843, when Sir Alexander Grant havout of Parliament until 1843, when Sir Alexander Grant having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a vacancy being thereheels of the Attorney-General is somewhat curious. the remains of Sir W. Follett were conveyed to the tomb, Mr.

Kelly was appointed Solicitor-General .- Globe. The Solicitor-General's politics are those of the minister .-He comes here and boldly undertakes to defend the ministerial career of Sir Robert Peel in all its salient features. We need very clever speech of the Solicitor-General on Wednesday night has not, in our opinion, thrown any new light upon that deplorable affair, the endowment of Maynooth. It was logically unsound, and the fact that so able a man could furnish no betnto in favour of the endowment, rather strengthen our objections against it than otherwise.—Cambridge Chronicle. The Elections for West Suffolk, Exeter, and Abingdon are

over, and in each a Conservative has been returned. West Suffolk was not contested; Mr. Bennet, consequently, who is described as a "thorough Conservative," and who in his speech, repudiated the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservatism,

At Exeter, in like manner, Sir John Duckworth gave us ting prices. The Hosiery and Lace trade is not yet much imthe vague generality of "maintaining unimpaired the Protesplaining the importance and utility of the rite of confaming the importance and utility of the rite of confirmation. The address was highly appropriate and affecting, and we trust its sound admonitions will not be lost on those who heard it. At Port Burwell, on the previous Wednesday, his ordship confirmed 34 persons, and at Malahide, the day ollowing, we understand, nearly as many more. On rmed several persons, and returned to St. Thomas on and another the condensation of th A very neat Church has been built at Metcalf, under profess what every Conservative was supposed to be. We The British Iron market is dull, and prices have declined. The the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Burnham, who of-

able to welcome her with a modest epithalamium and a feast of joy.

It is while contemplating a Christian marriage, this solemly ratified by the Church, that Tertullian exclaims, "How can I sufficiently set forth the happiness of that marriage which the Church that see or conciliates, and the offeing confirms, and the blussing seals, and the offeing confirms, and the blussing seals, and the proper, and the Father ratifies!"

The origin and mythic allusion of many of these rites had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had, no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had no doubt, altogether passed away, while the customs had not only wildrawn their support of some whom the fired symmetry and formed part of the country.

The origin and mythic allusion of many of these rites had a depth of the Church that keep controvers, and the father, who, with a full know confering and a comfort which these some depth of the Sonor-Conformists to their chldren. A blessing and a comfort which these own palace. The great Rabbi of the Non-Conformists to their chldren. A blessing and a comfort which these own palace. The great Rabbi of the Non-Conformists to their chldren. A blessing and a comfort which these own palace. The great Rabbi of the Non-Conformists to their chldren. A blessing and a comfort which these own palace and who the gone over to his opponent." Why? Because that opponent, although a free-trader and a Liberal, had avowed himself hos-

views or feelings which actually predominate among the constituencies of the country generally; nor, indeed, of those which prevail among the individual constituencies we have

There are two obvious reasons for this--the near approach of a general election-and the certainty that no partial infi sion of better Conservatives can so alter the mass which Sir Robert Peel has moulded for his purposes, as to render it use-less to him. The first of these reasons will prevent parties from spending the money or undergoing the toil which a contested election requires: the second will necessarily impart to any accidental election a seeming character of apathy and in-

At the last general election, the country, sick of Whig misrule, and disgusted with Whig profligacy, put forth its strength to reinstate the Conservative party with Sir Robert Peel as its acknowledged head. At the next general election the country must again put forth its strength, not to reinstate but to reconstruct the Conservative party. Let this be done—let certain well-defined and resolutely asserted principles be made the bawell defined and resolutely asserted principles be made the basis of the operation—above all let the spurious independence which spurns at all conditions and all pledges upon the hustings, and insists upon going to Parliament unfettered (which means, as we have seen, going there to betray their constituents, and sell themselves to a Minister, under the pretence of exercising their free judgement), be left at the disposal of its owners, and there will be nothing to fear as to who shall lead such a body of true Conservatives. Meanwhile the country such a body of true Conservatives. Meanwhile the country would have a security in their character and principles, against their being led by any one whose own character and principles were not of the right sort .- Ibid.

The demand of the Duke de Sotomayor for the admission into the British markets of Cuba and Porto Rico produce, occupied both houses at very considerable length on Tuesday night: the Earl of Clarendon in one house, and Lord Palmerston in the other, stoutly maintaining that the Spanish Duke's betr-pretation of the treaty of Utrecht in favour of the slave trade, is the true interpretation. The Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone and the Attorney-General in the Commons, contended with equal energy and with much more of ability and success, that the Duke's is not the sound interpretation, and so the majorities thought, for Lord Clarendon was beaten by 28 to 14, and Lord Palmerston by 175 to 87.—St.

QUEBEC FIRE.—The subscription in London for the Quebec sufferers was going on actively. In Liverpool it had amounted to nearly £1,000; in Manchester £5.198. A subscription was opened in Paris. The Queen and Prince Albert had given £200. Subscriptions are in progress in Edinburgh, Dublic and Liverpool.

Dublin, and Limerick .- Willmer's News Letter. IRISH COLLEGE BILL .- The voting on the third reading of this measure presents a large ministerial majority of 157; there being only 26 hostile votes.

Destruction of an Indiaman.—Letters have been received announcing the destruction by fire of the Urugusy Kelso, master, of Liverpool, with a cargo of manufactured and other goods worth nearly £50,000. The ship was at the time in the vicinity of the Cape de Verde Islands; and the crew, between twenty and thirty in number, took to their boats, after making every possible effort to save the ship, and pulled in the direction of the Isle of May, but on the third day were picked up by the ship Benin, bound for the African coast.— The fire originated in the hold, among the stores, but the cause

of it was unknown. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON UPON DUELLING .- The Duke of Wellington has addressed the following note to one of the hon. secretaries of the Association for the Discouragement of Duelling, in reply to the circular lately issued by the com-mittee suggesting a measure for deciding disputes on points of

honour by reference to arbitration :-" London, June 20. " Field Marshall the Duke of Wellington presents his com-

pliments to Captain Hope.

"The Duke having been the person who, in the performance of his duty, recommended to her Majesty the issue of the rules referred to in Captain Hope's letter, his desire to put an end to the practice of deciding disputes by fighting duels cannot be

"Every gentleman can form as correct a judgment as the

Royal chapel, and the theatre will assemble in Gotha, the streets and houses of which will be put in good order. The palace will be embellished in a truly Royal style. Lord Abereen will accompany the Queen to Germany .- Frankfurton

The installation of Dr. N. M. Adler, as Chief Rabbi of the united congregations of Jews of the British empire, took place in the Great Synagogue, on Wednesday, the 9th of July last. A letter from Constantinople of the 11th, in the Augsburg Gazette, says:—"The Patriarch of the Maronites, M. Habaises, is dead. The high Maronite clergy have assembled at Bkorka for a new election. Three thousand Maronites have taken refuge at Saida from the Druses, and are supplied with the means of subsitions have the Burger of the Parking Saida from the Pruses. the means of subsistence by the Turkish authorities. Pacha, who replaces Wedschihi Pacha at Beyront, having assembled there the leaders of the belligerent parties, an armistice was agreed to the 26th, and reciprocal guarantees were given with assurance of oblivion of the past on both sides, and promises to denounce to the Turkish authorities any new rising of either the Druses or the Maronites. This arrangement has been placed under the guarantee of the foreign consuls at Bey-

THE LATE FIRE AT QUEBEC .- The following General Order has just been issued :-

"The Commander-in-Chief has received from Major Gene Sir James Hope the reports of the circumstances attending the of Sir Robert Peel coming into power, Mr. Kelly received the honour of a silk gown, with Sir W. Follett, preparatory to the North America, the late Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Jackson, K. C B.

sioned, he was after a severe struggle, elected to Cam-The closeness with which Mr. Kelly has trod upon the Both Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief desires to draw the attent entered as students the same year, read together, were called to of the army at large to the fresh instance thus brought to its the bar the same term, received silk gowns together, and after knowledge of the advantage afforded by its discipline and good order, subordination and habits of obedience, upon all occasions on which its fortitude, its zeal, its active and energetic action can be required.

"The perusal of these papers will demonstrate to the officers career of Sir Robert Peel in all its salient features. We need hardly say that we do not wholly sympathise with him. The very clever speech of the Solicitor Concerns and the salient features. We need and troops, that even in times of profound peace circumstances may occur which may enable them to display all their good qualities, to render the most important services, and thus to acquire for themselves the good-will and respect of their fellow subjects, the approbation of their superiors, and, above all, the notice of their most gracious Sovereign.
"By command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.

"JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General." STATE OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. The accounts lately received from the manufacturing districts, represent trade as being in a rather satisfactory condition. At Manchester, the demand for yarn continues as good as for some ip was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. McMurray of undas, who acted as Chaplain. The other Clergymen attendance, besides the Rev. M. Burnham, Rector of the Thomas, were the Rev. Mr. Read, of Port Burwell, and the Rev. Mr. Read, of Port Burwell, and the Rev. Mr. Read, of Port Burwell, and the Rev. Mr. Read, of Port Burwell, we must take him therefore well as the course as good as for some weeks past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equally abstained from any explicit declaration upon the submined the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservatism, Manchester, the demand for yarn continues as good as for some weeks past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equally abstained from any explicit declaration upon the submined the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservatism, Manchester, the demand for yarn continues as good as for some weeks past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equally abstained from any explicit declaration upon the submined the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservatism, Manchester, the demand for yarn continues as good as for some weeks past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equal to the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservation, weeks past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equal to the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservation, we weeks past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equal to the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservation, we week past; and the quantity in the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an equal to the Archbishop of Dublin's Conservation, we were the course. We must take him, therefore, upon trust, as we took all enter into contracts for future delivery of good shirtings and The Rev. Mr. Read read the Service, after which his ordship preached from the 26th Matt. 29th verse.

Ject. We must take ulm, therefore, upon trust, as we took all the Conservatives of 1841, and wait till we see his own interpretation of what are called, in the abstract, sound Church as the better qualities. In Huddersfield, and the other Cloth

LONDON, July 18. - The Produce market continues in a very satisfactory state; although very large quantities of almost every description, suited to home consumption, have been brought forward freely, yet previous rates have been maintained in almost every instance. For exportation, also, a large business has been done at full prices, whilst Foreign Sugar has liveries are very large-much larger than last season. It will the price of Wheat to advance, under the influence of specula

LIVERPOOL, July 18 .- CORN .- Our market has been much root up and destroy the vineyard of God's holy Church, he became greatly alarmed, and cried out bitterly, that all he desired was, "that the Prelate's tyranny might cease." But it was too late: the decree of the destroyer had gone forth, and no sooner were the Bishops ejected from the House of Lords than a flood of impiety overspread the land, and soon the anointed head of the Martyr spread the land, and soon the anointed head of the Martyr taken for the advancement of their spiritual welfare. A number of other respectable individuals have assisted by their contributions and labours; and Mrs. Watson has grounds, namely, religion, or policy and expediency." "There are provided to be considered "upon one of two grounds, namely, religion, or policy and expediency." "There is no policy in religion," exclaimed a Mr. Strange, a Dissenter, and for the uses of the Church. For all their exertions the inhabitants are now amply rewarded, in beholding the House of God in their midst, and His Ministers ad-