## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1843. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

The Daily Service in London.

Wednesday the 25th October, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Several of our contemporaries are expressing themselves with what we feel to be a becoming earnestness, in rebuking that tone of despondency which some, professed friends and adherents of the Church, have assumed in reference to her present position. Never were her prospects in reality brighter, or her foundation surer; but from the very circumstances which have contributed to this strength and hopefulness, a few of the weak-minded or wrong-hearted have chosen to augur disaster to the cause. These circumstances briefly are, the spirit of inquiry which is now so widely spread abroad,—the desire of acquaintance nearer and deeper with the polity and distinctive tenets of the Church,-and the more energetic and healthful action which that improved knowledge has begotten. If, accompanying these signs and auguries of good, there have been some drawbacks and discouragements, we must not wonder, but recollect that the very constitution of human nature involves this mixture of hope and doubt, of good and evil in its plans and operations. The manifestation of this should teach us to be watchful and humble, but not to grow weary or despond. Where a wide-spread inquiry, and, as a consequence of this, a more hearty appreciation of rules of discipline as well as of the first principles of order, provoke to a discussion correspondently more diffused and more earnest, we must not think it strange that such discussion should develop, in its progress, many differences of opinion. But these differences of opinion, if calmly maintained, and submitted for adjustment, as in Church matters they should be, to the lawful umpire, may soon be brought to settle down into a very general uniformity.

We have often said how unfair it is to identify this movement in the Church, necessarily and directly, with the peculiar opinions of the writers of the Oxford Tracts: we may never forget the prominent and important part they took in setting the movement on foot; but thousands of individuals, -and in them we include the great body of the Clergy,-who appreciate heartily, and co-operate earnestly, in the effort to restore the proper operation of Church order and Church discipline, know nothing of such opinions when they would claim any distinctiveness from, or assume any pre-eminence over, the principles which the Church has always taught. They are glad to see a correct knowledge gaining ground in regard to the ministerial commission and authority; and because this is a point which the Church supposes all her children not only to be acquainted with, but heartily to embrace, they do not consider its inculcation to form the basis of any peculiar school. They are rejoiced to observe a closer adherence to rules and customs which the Church plainly recognizes, and embodies in her constitution, but which the lethargy of a by-gone age had allowed to pass into disuse; yet in pressing for their restoration, they are soliciting only the retention of the acknowledged landmarks of the Church, as those which may not unfrequently prove antagonist to each other,—namely, the Imperial Government of the Church, as those which were and the Colonial Legislature. But here we can all the Church with covarid teachers to that fairly be held responsible for this barbarous scheme.

The Catholic, then, to shew sufficient cause why Rome may not upstart Sixtus V,† against the King of Navarre and the persecuted Huguenots of France), which was signed by five-and-dispute this plea of "individual depravity:" this occurrence, with many others of a similar nature, proves indeed that, in the annuals of history, there was a time when a Pope was a find every to here that a fairly be held responsible for this barbarous scheme.

But these are not the main grounds on which I venture to dispute this plea of "individual depravity:" this occurrence, with many others of a similar nature, proves indeed that, in the annuals of history, there was a time when a Pope was a find every the party of the League, who took care to publish it, so much as the Catholic, then, to shew sufficient and the persecution, they are not the main grounds on which I venture to dispute this plea of "individual depravity:" this occurrence, with many others of a similar nature, proves indeed that, in the fairly be held responsible for this barbarous scheme.

But these are not the main grounds on which I venture to dispute this plea of "individual depravity:" this occurrence, with many others of a similar nature, proves indeed that, in the fairly be held responsible for this barbarous scheme.

The Catholice, then, to she we have a least, to say the catholice and the party of the catholice and the catholice and the catholice afford the surest guidance to unity of purpose and healthfulness of action. But to associate, necessarily, a participation in a revival, as we shall call it, of holy practices in the Church with the errors or the peculiarities of any religious school, who may render the effort to effect the same sort of revival a prominent unfair and incorrect.

It is, no doubt, from some such unjust and unreasonable apprehension, that we have lately observed in England a remonstrance in certain quarters directed to the Bishops, against what are deemed to be innovations upon the established order and regulations of the Church. We some time ago laid before our readers the expostulation of certain inhabitants of Falbe but one general sentiment of admiration in regard to the Bishop of Exeter's firm and authoritative reply. The Bishop of London has encountered similar diffistrange to say, was the collection of the alms from pew to pew, and during the reading of the offertory, instead of at the door as had, in that Diocese, been customary! Our only wonder is, that an innovation upon the established and becoming usages of the Church, such as this last custom obviously was, should have been tolerated so long. And yet so serious was the dissatisfaction awakened by what all men of sense and piety should have hailed as a subject for congratulation, that some restless and imperious spirits, -very few in number we can believe,-threatened a disruption of the unity of the Church, by their secession from its communion, if the change were persevered in! In fact, as after the successful result of the Revo-

lution of the three days of July in Paris, about thirteen years ago, we had revolution following revolution in all parts of Europe, and England herself hardly escaping the calamity, so, since the great experiment of the Scottish secession, we have threatened pilgrimages in every quarter to some spiritual Mount Sacer, leaving the Church in widowhood and bereavement: every ambitious churchwarden, or factious parishioner, thinks he has but to speak of secession and disruption in order to coerce his clergyman, and even his Bishop, into an abandonment of rules of discipline and order which the Church plainly recognizes, and which her own best interests require should be maintained .-When the course is pursued-mildly, though energetically and decisively-of which the Bishop of Exeter lately set so noble an example, these miserable threats would soon be found to provoke the public ridicule and reprobation which they deserve. In the really Christian and humble mind, they never could have place: the truly pious and conscientious would rather | Crown. yield up their own judgment, than resist ecclesiastical authority when exercised in obvious conviction of individual duty and the public good; while the contuness of having given them utterance.

to prevailing laxity or irreligion. This is often more established. than the "independent," rather the rebellious, spirit

And surely, if it be the fervent prayer of the humble of modern times will bear, and the consequence is that which most availeth with God, the daily supplication of these few christian souls will be of infinitely more effect than all the oratory and display of the platform, and all the bustling and scheming of committees. Only let us not faint in prayer, and we shall not fail of God's blessing on our labours.

appointments f abandonment of the Church, because an ungrateful though necessary duty has had to be fulfilled. Such, as we have heard it well said, are dry and dead branches which course for the church, because an ungrateful of Toronto:—Saturday, October 1988. which a gust of wind will shake off; the living and the true members have too firm a hold of the body, the Church, to be moved by these passing commotions. In the words of an able modern writer, "voluntary separation from the Church of Christ, is a sin against our brethren, against ourselves, against God; a sin which, unless repented of, is eternally destructive to the soul. The heinous nature of this offence is inca-Fourth Page.

St. Germain's Cathedral and Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man.
Garner.—Bp. Pilkington; Archdeacon Hare; Luther; Mary Howitt; Bp. Jeremy Taylor.

the soul. The heinous nature of this offence is incapable of exaggeration, because no human imagination, and no human tongue can adequately describe its enormity."

to his Lordship's Examining Chaplain at Toronto, on create this disappointment, constitute its greatest from extreme cheapness, to all classes of Churchmen; apt to exclaim, how unlike is Peter the Pope to Peter the led us to expect that extensive benefits would result from extreme cheapness, to all classes of Churchmen; apt to exclaim, how unlike is Peter the Pope to Pe merit. Public feeling on various topics had become much excited, and there was nothing in the Speech from the Throne to quiet apprehension on the one side, or to excite hope on the other. The removal of side, or to excite hope on the other. The removal of usual place.

These are disagreeable facts, and must be rather unfriendly, if the conceive, to the authority of a system claiming exclusive purity of faith and practice. None can deplore their existence purity of faith and practice. None can deplore their existence is of payment. In furtherance of this object, we publish our list of Agents, which will be found in the usual place. merit. Public feeling on various topics had become and there are few, we must believe, who would not Apostle." importance not to the people of Kingston alone, but to the Upper Province at large; and that His Excellency's Speech contained no allusion either to quicken hope, or allay fear upon this point, will no doubt in some quarters, be regarded as one of its capital defects.

Again, we have no reference in the Speech to the popular expectation, or rather popular demand, which there has always been so much pains to elevate, that the Government should be administered in accordance with "the well understood wishes of the people": for the darling theory of Responsible Government not a the word was spared, and that perhaps is deemed an unpardonable forgetfulness of what is thought to be due modern times to the supremacy of the popular will.

University agitation,—not the whisper of an intention to model the existing Institutions according to the thousand and one fancies which the ignorant or the selfish have promulgated; and this many will regard as an inexcusable oversight in the Representative of

Royalty.

Now these very omissions seem to us to prove the whoch the Charles arrived, who is a five that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi was merely a solitary instance of the farmer of the Speech, and to shew that wisdom of the framer of the Speech, and to shew that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi was merely a solitary instance of the farmer of the Speech, and to shew that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi was merely a solitary instance of the farmer of the Speech, and to shew that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi was merely a solitary instance of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. I must then be particular and the same of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. I must then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. Jumat then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. Jumat then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. Jumat then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. Jumat then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies of the designed whose Clurch for the coasional crimes of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. Jumat then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise as a special to the companies of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise of the fallacious principles upon

in regard to the Seat of Government. Personally, his Excellency is much respected and beloved; and the absence of the ordinary testimonies of congratulation this instance, must be referred to something very much dissociated from the question of his private worth or individual popularity.

In the Church did not deem it worth while to brand imputed to the Registative Council, and bearing in all the benefits and blessing in all the benefits dand of the Church deem it worth while to brand imputed to the Registative Council, and bearing in all the benefits and blessing in all the benefits and blessing of such prosperity, and in every testimonic of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my earthly pilgrimage. And I shall ever remain your obliged and affectionate friend,

I and besidences, that the Church is the murderous enterprize with her censure, and by some permit and blessing of such prosperity, and in every testimonic of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my earthly pilgrimage. And I shall ever remain your obliged and affectionate friend,

I and besidences, that the Church is the murderous enterprize with her censure, and by some permit and beside the high functions of and beside the flow of a reason to just from the underson of the murderous enterprize with her censure, and bus spiritual good, my prayers shall be daily offered, not only while you remain as a portion of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my flock, but as and beside the feather of the Legistative Council, and the Head of the Legistative Council, and because the forth the those of my flow, and the work from which the such as a proving the forth of the Legistative Council, and the murderous enterprize, which the feather of the Leg or individual popularity.

"The plan of Responsible Government, to be worth any thing, must be inviolable and consistent.— After its adoption, part of their peculiar labours, is, in the highest degree, it will admit of no compromise or question: it can then no onger be considered as open to enquiry how far it may be wise in the Imperial Government to interfere with local politics, or system, they cannot interfere at all; and it is most plain that any House of Assembly can, at its pleasure, bring the unquesned power, which they would then possess upon local questions, to bear upon any general one of peace or war, intercourse or commerce, taxation upon imports, or any other point in which the general interests of the Empire may be considered s involved. The consequences of such a collision must either mouth, against alleged changes in the manner of con- be a violation of the pledge of Responsible Government on the ducting Divine Service amongst them; and there can part of the Imperial Government, or its yielding up the whole management of local and national relations to the Provincial Legislature,-or, in other words, making the Colony indepen-

But if the popular will be made to prevail in all cases of culties with the parishioners of certain portions of his Diocese; and amongst the subjects of their complaint, strange to say, was the collection of the alms from pew what remains to England except the expense of protecting and defending a place nominally a Colony, -of seeing the enactof policy, contrary to her own, prevailing in a Province still called a possession of the Crown? Why should England be bound to protect and guarantee the political existence of such a Colony? It neither extends her power, or increases her re-All her interest in it may just as well be continued, rovince were independent. The Governor becomes an if the Province were independent. ador in a foreign court: he alone stands bound by official duty to look after British interests: all the public servants must them, when they come in opposition to what the majority of the Assembly consider the interests of the Province.'

The Act of Union has not lessened the embarrassment which was thus predicted from the adoption of this theory: we have seen some of its practical effects in the events of the last twelve months; and the pros- of decency, and of truth; without fidelity, without religion; pect becomes daily darker, that our domination to an rresponsible Cabinet of Frenchmen and of Romanists is all but inevitable.-If ever the day should arrive when the Governor General of the Province, -in the necessary alternative of abiding by one or other of the | than their father." antagonist authorities, of interposing between the Imperial and Colonial supremacy,-shall throw himself vindication of the principles upon which the civil and display of popular enthusiasm. Gorgeous ceremonies greefed religious structure of our glorious Empire is built, we can, in such a struggle, anticipate but one result,—a signal triumph. Let us only hope that, when it is achieved, the cause of truth and loyalty will not again be paralysed by the elevation of the agitator and the traiton to offices of honour and emolument, and by suffering the pardoned, but impenitent, rebel to mingle, upon equal terms and with equal privileges, amongst those who fought and bled for the supremacy of the

We are always thankful to our friends and correspondents, when they transmit to us pamphlets or macious and the perverse, whose own selfish views are newspapers containing articles which are considered generally dearer to them than the interests of the suitable for insertion in The Church; but they must Church of God, would discover no other result from not be surprised or offended, if they discover that we their threatenings than the absurdity and the wicked- do not always make use of the matter with which they so obligingly furnish us. We have a wide field from We designate this as wickedness; because, by the which to glean, and we appropriate from our overflow-Word of God, we are taught to think that, in the re- ing stores what we conceive tends most to the edificalationship which we bear to the Church, nothing can tion of our readers, and the exposition especially of be more sinful than wilful or unwarrantable schism: those principles of the Church upon which, unhappily, nothing, for instance, can evince a more rebellious or too much ignorance, in many quarters, prevails. To irreligious temper than what we are sometimes pained many of our correspondents this explanation may be to hear or see exhibited, namely, the threat of desert- necessary; and we trust they will feel assured that, to hear or see exhibited, namely, the threat of deserting the Church and joining some schismatical community our use or disuse of the articles they are so good as records of the Popes of Rome, he will scarcely invite me to a nion, because a clergyman, in contravention of his to transmit to us, we are influenced by no other moordination vows, does not think proper to bend to the tive than to furnish to our readers the greatest possicaprices and vices of the times, and has the honesty ble amount of edification, in connection with the obto "declare the whole counsel of God" in opposition jects for which this journal was more particularly

## Communications.

THE POPEDOM.

To the Editor of The Church Sir,—In the "Catholio" of September 27, the organ of omanism in Western Canada,—I have observed some reflecnumber of the Church of Roscoe's account of the atrocious by the Church of England, that the "unworthiness tion. A correspondent, however, may descend—when necessity requires—with more facility and safety than the Editorof In all that I have advanced I would have it distinctly under-

individual popularity.

His Excellency, as we have already taken occasion the Catholic, then, to shew sufficient cause why Rome may not "As much as this Bull, (that set forth A.D. 1585, by the

the discipline of the Church, the nature, number, and adminiss tration of the scrapture, even when kings should be wanting to the ration of the scrapture, even when kings should be wanting to the declared law of God, which enjoins obedience in so many places of the Church, the nature, number, and adminiss tration of the scrapture, even when kings should be wanting to their duty.

The declared law of God, which enjoins obedience in so many places of the Church, the nature, number, and adminiss the places of the Scripture, even when kings should be wanting to their duty.

The declared law of God, which enjoins obedience in so many places of the Scripture, even when kings should be wanting to the remains in this they have been whose lives were one continued violation of every law, civil or religious, human or divine! What rational being can with patience hear of preparation by which facilitates the first duty.

"God (said they) has so divided those two powers, the temporal and the spiritual, between Kings and Princes on the one religious, human or divine! What rational being can with patience hear of preparation by which facilitates the first duty.

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"God (said they) has so divided those two powers, the temporal Legislature which facilit blood - The tutelar God of Latium, when the warlike attempt any thing against the secular, by abusing that glu

guished individual who has always borne the character partial historian, and mentions the wickedness of the Popepartial historian hist fom only as it is connected with the thread of his narrativ I mean William Roscoe. In his Leo X,—whose father, by the way, was nearly murdered by Sixtus IV, rather a singular feature of infallitility,—the Editor of the Catholic will discern ome notice of Roderigo Borgia or Alexander VI, an individua who has been correctly designated "the scourge of Christendom and the abhorrence of mankind."

The character of this Pope has been thus drawn by Guiceiardini, (an Italian of the Romish communion). "H qualities were more than counterbalanced by his vices. anners he was most shameless; wholly divested of sincerity, his avarice, immoderate; in his ambition, insatiable; in his cruelty, more than barbarous; with a most ardent des exalting numerous children by whatever means it might be accomplished; some of whom (that depraved instruments might not be wanting for depraved purposes) were not less detestable This portrait, offensive as it is, has been executed by no one likely to exaggerate the defects and vices of the Pontifical rule; and yet this Alexander the Sixth, though elevated to the Pontificate by the most scandalous and shameapon the Conservative loyalty of the Province, for a less bribery, was hailed upon his entry into Rome with every display of popular entursiasin. Golgeons extendines greefed his arrival and triumphal arches were erected to his honour, bearing inscriptions which proclaimed the idolatrous adulation

"Cæsare magna fuit; nune Roma est maxima, - Sextus Regnat Alexander; ille vir, iste Deus!" "Great under Cæsar's rule, proud Rome Shall now be crowned with more abundant fame, When Alexander holds the sov'reign sway,—

A God in human guise!" But when at length his career of violence was brought to a close, these flattering eulogies were changed into the following ble memory ;-I confess myself unable to express the force of the original by any translation :-

Quis stus me? Sexus. Quis pectora pangie? Em Quis comes in tanto funere obit? Vitium.

Unde pyra? Ex crucibus quibus Itala pectora torsit.

Quæ laniata genas prœfica? Avaricies.

Quis tulit ossa? Nefas. Quis longo murmure dixit, Nate, vale? Mater Rixa, paterque Odium.

Qui pressere oculos? Incendia, Stupra, Rapinæ Qui pressere oculos? Intendua, Scapro, response.

Qui smoriar dixit, hoc moriente? Dolus.

Sed quæ causa necis? Virus.\* Proh numina! Virus

Humano generi vita, salusque fuit!" But I need enter no further into details, nor do I love partienlarity where the subject conjures up so many painful associa-It is only necessary to mention the Inquisition, the of Piedmont, or the fires of Smithfield, to overthrow the rash declaration that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi was simply ar evidence of individual depravity. If the Editor of the Catholic searching scrutiny of their principles and actions. To place the matter, however, beyond all doubt, I will take the liberty to direct his attention to the following brief statement relative

We are directed to add the following to the has already appeared in the Church, (Vol. IV, No. 20), but it the 12th ultimo, after Morning Prayer, the Bishop Conscrambling about for a time, she crawled out amidst the

As far as may be convenient or practicable, we would solicit the early transmission of remittances in this behalf; as, during the quarter which now terminates, our receipts have scarcely served to meet a tithe of current and then plucked out the eyes of his predecessor.—

The Bontace deposed, and then plucked out the eyes of his predecessor.—

Temple: let all the earth keep silence before him; and then plucked out the eyes of his predecessor.—

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Romanism in Western Canada,—I have observed some reflections under the Editorial head upon your insertion in a late tions, it is a truth laid down in the Word of God and professor aspiracy of the Pazzi. It is only occasionally that I have ministers hinders not the effects of the sacrament:" but thisthe opportunity of in-pecting this journal; but whenever I a most necessary provision for our spittual safety—is a totally glauce at its contents my eye generally meets with something peculiarly painful, uncourteons, and offensive. The indelicacy subsist between Papal infallibility and Papal corruption. That indonable torgetfulness of what is thought to be due modern times to the supremacy of the popular will.

Moreover, we have not a shade of allusion to the modern times to the supremacy of the popular will.

Moreover, we have not a shade of allusion to the apology is even due from a correspondent for venturing to direct be associated with the external evidence of a holy life, or the your attention to a subject embracing much that is repulsive to assumption of such Divine inspiration must weigh with me no Christian feeling and atterly unworthy of your editorial castignation.

a journal maintaining, to the satisfaction of every lover of the truth, so high a reputation as the Church has been enabled to ecure; and the sense of duty impels me to declare my dissert look upon them with affectionate compassion as erring brethren; whom I would fain bring over to a knowledge of the truth by

being can with patience hear of pretensions to ecclesiastical princes of the Church, that as it is not lawful for the secular princes of the Church, that as it is not lawful for the secular power to interfere with that of the spiritual, nor to lay hands iration, authenticated by pollution and registered in upon the censer, so neither is it lawful for the spiritual to Paganism of ancient Rome was the established faith.—was represented, it is said, by a statute drenched with gore: I dare not trust myself to pourtray the analogy which is, alas! too obviously presented by the tragic acts of the Coryphaus of modern superstition.

But will the Cathelia means it is a superstition attempt any thing against the secular, by abusing that guest, only to exercise in those affairs which are not of the world; so that they have not the power of deposing princes, and of hindering (by the censures and fulminations of the Church) the due obscience of subjects to their sovereigns. They added, that But will the Catholic succeed in making us believe that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi is an isolated occurrence, invidiously exposed and magnified by Protestants? Let him consult Jewell's Apology, and he will therein discover ample historical evidence to the courter of the courte of Rome, had always been condemned by the decisions of the Gallican Church, by the decrees of Parliaments, and by the protestations of their courter of the courte idence to the contrary, facts which overthrow ten thousand which our Kings have often made against this invasion of their insinuations. Or if this authority suit him not, let him carefully ponder the statements of Professor Ranke. He will there find the entire system of Papal fraud, defilement; and reckless abandonment minutely exposed. Or if he should object to this pathor as influenced in the control of the papal power: by the same principle the control of the papal power: by the same principle the control of the papal power: by the same principle the pathor as influenced in the control of the papal power: by the same principle the pathor as influenced in the control of the papal power is by the same principle the pathor as influenced in the control of the papal power.

outlior as influenced by prejudice, I would refer him to a dis- Church of England was justified in reforming herself; and don than Mr. Drummond received at the hands of Bishop guished individual who has always borne the character of an upon this principle alone can the blessings of spiritual freedom

ticity of this circumstarce.

† He was a swineherd in his youth, and after his elevation to the Popedom, it may be said of him as was declared of Felix the Roman Governor of Judea, that "he governed with all the authority of a king, and the baseness and insolence of a quondam slave."

LIFE PRESERVERS.

To the Editor of The Church.

Oakville, September 21, 1843. Sir,-The late wreck of the Pegasus, near Holy Island. with the awful loss of human life, will, it is to be hoped force upon the minds of owners of coasting vessels, and especially of steamers employed in carrying passengers, the necessity of providing for their safety; and I do hope vessels on the lakes to carry Life Preservers and other means of safety. Life Preservers may be made of very cheap materials. Tanned bladders, painted on the outside, and covered with strong cotton, made fast two and two, about a foot apart, with strong tape or small rope, each pair having loops for the arms to pass through, and each bladder a small tube, with a cork or stop-cock, to inflate them, if tied round the waist, just under the arms, will enable a person to float for any length of time. A
Life Preserver of this kind would not cost more than six-I would also suggest that a long, strong rope pence. I would also suggest that a long, strong rope should be kept in readiness, furnished at every six feet with wooden floats like those used by fishers for their nets. This rope, when thrown overboard, would enable people, by laying hold of it, to keep together until assisce could be given to tow them to a safe place. A ficient number of these, or any proper Life Preservers, being kept on board of Steam Packets, and notice being "Quis situs hic? Sextus. Quis pectora plangit? Erinnys. duly given that such means of safety were always in readiness, would give confidence to the most timid, and, in case of accident, do much to prevent that panic which sometimes proves more dangerous and fatal than the

of preserving life in case of accident; and I need hardly add, that any good steam vessel, with Life Preservers on board, will, to a certainty, meet the approbation and patronage of the public

blic.
I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. SYMES.

Nova Scotia Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

We are informed that the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia

The most respectful Address of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry, of St. Paul's Church, Chatham.

Apostle."

Your elevation to the Episcopal Chair; and your Lord-ship's almost unprecedented exertions, both at home and abroad, in behalf of the Colonial Church, have indeed far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. with an eagle eye, guarded with a gigantic hand, and nutured by your fostering care in seasons of imminent but the hardened crime of her rulers accompanying it, has related and hered Rome intolerant and persecuting. But they are facts between the persecutings, and not opinion, which may take their hug from the persecution of the rulers accompanying it, has related the persecution of the rulers accompanying it, has related to the rulers accompanying it, has related the rulers accompanying it, has related to the rulers accompanying it. nevertheless, and not opinions, which may take their hue from prejudice. If they be true, I would inquire how any sensible member of the Church of Rome can reconcile it, I will not say with his religious obligations as a lover of Christian truth, but and judicious a Prelate, who has always commanded our with his pretensions as a man of common sense and rational discerument, to maintain the dogma of infallibility. God indeed does very frequently work with evil instruments; that

and the increasing wants of the people will probably induce you ere long to resign this part of your charge, and that this may possibly be the last time we shall be permitted to have the privilege of addressing you. Since, and that this may possibly be the last time we shall be permitted to have the privilege of addressing you. Since, however, we are likely to be deprived of your Lordship's more immediate presence and superintendance, we can only impiore your continued prayers for the Divine only important your continued prayers which shall nates your principal allygad golennic.) blessing upon us,—assuring you that our imperfect petitions will never cease to be presented at the throne of grace, that your Lordship may yet live many years to prove a blessing to the Church in these Colonies, and that after having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, found to good first leave the faith and faith the first having the confirmation of the provided all measures which shall place you within your oppressions will never cease to be presented at the throne of grace, that your Lordship may yet live many years to prove a blessing to the Church in these Colonies, and that after having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and that offer having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and that offer having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and that offer having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and that offer having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and that offer having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and that offer having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and that offer having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles. fought a good fight, kept the faith, and finished your course, you shall with him receive an unfading crown of

Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry.

His Excellency the usual exercise of individual judgment and taste.

His Excellency the usual exercise of individual judgment and taste.

It is stated that His Excellency, either at his arrival or departure, was not greeted with a solitary cheer.

This is partly accounted for by the circumstances
already detailed, and especially by the deep sensation
of doubt and distrust which appears to fill every mind
of doubt and distrust which appears to fill every mind
of doubt and distrust which appears to fill every mind
in regard to the Scate of Covernment.

Personally, his

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supremery. Span in the present day has cast it off. The
Gallican Church in the sixteenth entury, upon a Papal invathe Gospel of peace, could suffer the conception actual for the Church do actually person of their liberties in the person of the Province actually person of the Church do act

## English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

annuls of history, there was a time when a Pope was a marderer ment and the Colonial Legislature. But here we cannot do better than repeat what was expressed in this Journal about four years ago, when, as the effect of Lord Durham's Report, the Responsible Government theory first started into life:—

But here we can and the Colonial Legislature. The control of the transfer of the transfer of the Horon and Rev. Mr. Noal as a second 3 deep review of the Popes we can and the Colonial Legislature. The control of the transfer of the Horon and Rev. Mr. Noal as a second 3 deep review of the the faith, connived and the Colonial Rev. Mr. Noal as a second 3 deep review of the the four here were not able to endure the the Province; and the Province; and the Colonial Rev. Mr. Noal as a second 3 deep review of the the faith, connived and the Colonial Rev. Mr. Noal as a second 3 deep review of the them the province; and the Colonial Rev. Mr. Noal as a second 3 deep review of the them the province; and the Colonial Rev. Mr. Noal as a a monstrous and implicit form. It is an a monstrous and implicit form the decisions absolving their subjects from their oath of allegiance, against of miscreants, relative to the interpretation of God's holy word, the decisions obedience in so many in every corner—there being a number of strangers from worthy of the great nation by which it was evinced. thouring parishes; and we are happy to hear that Noel has kindly agreed to preach in the High introduction of Canadian Wheat, and of Flour prepared in

that Mr. Noel has been officiating in the parish Church of Inverness, in connection with Dr. Rose and the Rev. Alexander Clark. This act is in violation of the statutes of the Scottish establishment, and, we are afraid, is also n contravention of the laws and practices of the English Church. In the residuary, it is now, since the formal re-enactment of the Act 1799, a grave Ecclesiastical offence for any Minister to admit to his pulpit any one except a Minister or Licentiate of the establishment. Messrs. Rose and Clark will doubtless, therefore, be served with a libel by Dr. Bryce at next Assembly to Mr. Noel, we should hardly think he would be safe under a Diocesan who is the chosen friend of a Bishop who prevented a presbyter from lecturing on a week night in a presbyterian church. However, as the discipline of the Church of England is as anomalous as her doctrines, the Church of England is as anomalous as her doctrines, it is quite possible that the hon, and Rev. gentleman may it is quite possible that the hon, and Rev. gentleman may experience more lenient treatment from the Bishop of Lon-Terrot. But supposing he escape Episcopal censure w own we are somewhat surprised that a gentleman who has the reputation of being an Evangelical preacher, should thus openly fraternize with the ministers of a Church which, so lately as May last, restored an Act, the ces of this vast country, and increase the public Revenue and

LITURGY.—At the last monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Foreign Translation Committee presented their annual report. It stated that the printing of the Dutch Bible had been completed, and that the whole edition, consisting of 1,000 copies, had been recently received in London. The work has been prepared chiefly for the benefit of those of our pos-sessions in Southern Africa, and in the East and West Indies, in which the Dutch language is used. The French version of the Old Testament had proved a work of considerable labour and difficulty, but the translation and revision had now been nearly completed. With reference to the edition of the Holy Scriptures in Coptic age of the Rev. Dr. Tattam's mission to Egpyt, to send proof sheet of the Gospel of St. Matthew for on of the Patriarch at Cairo, who was much pleased th it. The new Arabic translation of the Bible, which had been suspended in consequence of the illness of the Rev. Mr. Schlienz, had been resumed under the direcwas proceeding successfully. Of the English Liturgy, an edition of 1,000 copies had been published, of which 300 copies, with 300 French New Testaments, had been sent to the Seychelles Islands, and 25 to Malta; 200 copies had been distributed in various quarters. Translations had also been made into the German, Turkish, Arabic, and Armenian languages. In was stated in the that 2,524 copies of the Committee's edition of the New Testament in the Spanish had been sent to Spain, Mexico, and South America; and that of their versions of the Liturgy not alluded to above, 596 of the modern Greek, 1,774 of Spanish, 241 of Dutch, and 524 of the Amharie ersion had been distributed. DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDING ON THE SABBATH.—On

I shall say little more on the subject. No boat on less lakes should be allowed to sail without the means Bedford, arising out of the assembling of the "Matthew-ness lakes should be allowed to sail without the means Bedford, arising out of the assembling of the "Matthew-ness lakes should be allowed to sail without the means". ites," as they are called, for the purpose of having a dip-ping. A peculiar sect has been formed in Bedford, the head of which is the Rev. T. R. Matthews, whose curious proceedings have frequently, we believe, appeared in print.

A portion of the congregation assembled at six o'clock on Sunday morning, at the river-side near Cox's pits, and menced singing and praying, with the assistance Mr. Matthews, previous to the immersion. A person of the name of Whiteman, whose domestic happiness has been very materially affected by the repeated attendance of his wife upon these meetings, to the neglect of the family, made his appearance, having ascertained that his wife was to be dipped. Having found her, he told her Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. Ordinance of Confirmation in the Settlement of Bathurst, New Bandon, Blackville, and Baies-des-Vents on the Mirimachi; Richibucto, Weldford, and other places on much annoyed, and said she should not be disappointed with the river and after the research of the Revenue, but I \* He died from eating by mistake a poisoned dish prepared for one of his Cardinals.

Mirimachi; Richibucto, Weldford, and other places on the St. Lawrence shore of New Brunswick. On Sunday in the dipping, so pushed her into the river, and after hope, that it proceeds from temporary causes, and that it will

We are directed to add the following to the appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto:—

Saturday, October 19—Bath, 10, A. M.

Amherst Island, 2, P.M

Will this day's impression, the first quarter of the present volume of The Church expires; and after such an interval, we shall not be considered unreasonable in reminding our readers of the terms of payment able in reminding our readers of the terms of payment and wance, upon which it has always been published. As far as may be convenient or practicable, we would a defended out a midst the lith ultimo, after Morning Prayer, the Bishop Confirmed 57 well-prepared Candidates, in the Parish Church freed 57 well-prepared Candidates, in the Parish Church of Chatham, &c. After the due administration of this old of Chatham, &c. After the due administration of this boundary in the solution of Constance cashiered the whole of the son. John XXIII, Gregory XII, and Benedict XIII, was a heretic, and denied the immortality of Chatham, &c. After the due administration of this business of the crown of Chatham, &c. After the due administration of this business of Chatham, &c. After the due administration of this business of Chatham, &c. After the due administration of the son. John XXIII, Gregory XII, and Benedict XIII, business of the council of Constance cashiered the whole of them as illegitimate. The Council of Basil convicted Pope Eagenins of schism and heresy. Pope Marcellimas actually sacrificed to idols. Pope Liberius was an Arian and subscribed to that creed. Anastasius was excommunicated as a heretic by sacrificed to idols. Pope Liberius was an Arian and subscribed to the Village of Chatham. The Chapel, which was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was well filled in every plant the Village of Chatham. The Chapel, which was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was well filled in every plant. The Evening Prayer was read by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, assisted in the proper lessons by the Rev. James Hudson, B. A. His Lordship preached to the day. In t

REBECCA AND DISSENT.

(From the London Times, of the 11th August.) The Dissenters here are making a great noise about my statement to you that their preachers favour the doings of Rebecca. They positively deny it. I have heard it as positively asserted that they do, both openly and tacitly. I have obtained, I think, pretty conclusive evidence that the Dissenting ministers here are not undeserving the character which they have obtained of fomenting these

The following is an extract from the last number of a Welsh monthly magazine called "Y Diveygiver" (the Reformer,) published at Llanelly, and edited by a Dissenting Minister and a leader and kind of bishop in his church. It is also generally known amongst the Dissenters that this Dissenting Minister is the editor. This gentleman and a printer, named Thomas, at Llanelly, are understood to be the proprietors and printers of the magazine, and to be the proprietors and printers of the magazine, and Mr. Thomas has called upon me and insisted that my statement to you was incorrect. I give you a quotation from this magazine. I think you will say with me, after reading it, no wonder the Dissenting Ministers should earn such a character. It is published in Welsh, but I have obtained a literal translation of it. After describing the outrages which have taken the contract of the contract

bing the outrages which have taken place during the last week, the article proceeds—

"We cannot regard these tumults, together with their like in other parts of the kingdom, but as the direct effects of Tory oppression. Our wish, as we stated before, would be to see Rebecca and her children arrayed by they and a right party force. by thousands, elad with moral force, for the suppress quer with; yours is moral force exclusively; work it one, but the resource of your oppressors is physical force. They are much too strong for you on this ground. Resolve to Signed on behalf of the members of the Church, by the tector, Churchwardens and Vestry.

To the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry, of St. Paul's Church, at Chatham.

Gentlemen.—The very kind address with which you the control of the second of the

Kingston, 28th September, 1843. This day at two o'clock, P.M., His Excellency the Gover-NOR GENERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present His Excellency opened the Third Session of the First Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following speech from the throne:-

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

joy throughout the British Empire, and we have reason to be deeply gratified for the continued protection vouchsafed by Almighty Providence to our gracious Queen, whose life and health are blessings to Her Subjects. In the same interval, an afflicting event has occurred in Ca-THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.—We had the very great gratification of hearing the Hor. and Rev. Universal regret has done honour to his memory through-

proof of Her Majesty's unremitted care for the prosperity of this portion of Her Dominions. A copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject will be laid before

Measures will be submitted to you for the improvement of the system of Judicature in Lower Canada; of the Municipal Institutions, the laws relating to Education, and the Jury System of both Divisions of the United Province, and of the Assessment Laws in Upper Canada, as well as on other important subjects; all of which will, I am sure, engage your earnest

I have recently made a tour through the Province, such as s requiring attention.

I have had great gratification in seeing a fine Country evieign, and personal kindness to myself.

It has been highly satisfactory to me to witness the great works in progress, which, owing to the Loan raised in England under the Guarantee of the Imperial Government, the Province has been enabled to undertake or prosecute. They are calculated, I hope, to extend the Commerce, and develope the Resour-

original design of which was, to banish from pulpit-communion such men as Charles Simeon. Of the nature of the late controversy, as well as of the character of Mr. Clark as a controversialist, we shall charitably suppose Mr. Noel ignorant."—The Witness (Nonintrusionist.)

FOREIGN TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES AND Experies TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES AND Experies of the Country must in a great measure depend. prosperity of the Country must in a great measure depend. No where was this anxiety more strongly expressed than in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, where the Community, almost entirely Agricultural, in consequence of the heavy duties imposed on their produce in the United States, have lost the market to which they had formerly recourse, while the exemption from duty in our Country of the similar produce of our Neighbours enables them by greater facilities of conveyance, to undersell the Producers of the Eastern Townships in our own Markets. Similar complaints of the effects of the Duties on our produce in the United States, and of the facility given to the admission of their produce into our Territory, are also made in other parts. Whatever improvement can be afforded to our internal communications is so obviously desirable for the advantage of the community, that any outlay devoted to that bject, and consistent with the means at command, must be highly mehcial. It is therefore much to be regretted, that the state of the Finances does not afford an immediate prospect of our ing able to meet the wishes of many districts deeply interested in this respect.

I cannot refrain from bringing to your notice, as a subject

worthy of consideration, the state of the Prisons in some portions of the Province. The Penitentiary at Kingston i Institution very creditable to the Country; great cost has been incurred in the erection of prisons in other places, and some of the local authorities are now laudably exerting themselves to provide suitable accommodation for prisoners; but in some places there is great deficiency. The justice due even to crimi-nals requires that they should not be subjected to greater punishment than what is designed by their sentence, and that disease, or death, from foul air and want of exercise, should not be superadded to imprisonment. It is likewise due to untried Prisoners, who may be innocent, that they should not be conned in the same cell with convicted criminals. A classification and separation of the latter is also requisite. Decency and morality demand the same with regard to the sexes; and Debtors and Criminals ought not to be confined together. It s desirable that enquiry should be made, in order to ascertain in what respects the Prisons of the Country may be defective in requisite accommodation, and to remedy any material deficiency

that may exist. The establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in Lower Canada is much required; those who are visited with the affliction of mental aberration being now confined in the common Prison, or in some of the Religious and Charitable Institutions which do honour to that portion of the Province. Measures are in progress for the permanent location of the Asylum now existing under a temporary arrangement in Upper Canada, and for the completion of the arrangements of that Institution.

be followed b land, under t been raised o The Act renders nece tion. I have promoted by on my co-ope Honour

I will not of your delib the sole object Majesty's Go God will cro His Excel call the foll The Honoar mer, Réné Pierre Bouc

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