that which they profess to give, -how must this, I say, not gratitude to him, -nor admiration of the manner in conscience. But since many others united in the object wife,"—should, by a temporising policy, strengthen the delusion of those whose possession of this "one baptism" is, to say the least, painfully doubtful, and thereby at the delicity of the served in the knowledge of a pure and undefiled faith.

It is a blot upon the face of so stately and comely an is, to say the least, painfully doubtful, and thereby at the

all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred sacred all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred all, (for one will soon lead to the rest,) of the most sacred acts of the priesthood, how can its true possessors be reverenced as those who, in their official capacity, are in truth entrusted with "gifts for men"? The bitter Dissenter and the foolish scorner may, with their too frequent impiety, when they hear such a reason as this, say that we are affarid because our "craft is in danger"; but you, I know, will feel with me, that the ambassador of Christ who does not, with St. Paul, "seek to magnify his office," is entirely unworthy of the trust which has been committed to him, and can himself have little idea of the nature of those precious blessings which God is pleased to "Christ, yea, even to the world at large. But it is only to "the pure" that "all things are pure"; the class of individuals to whom I have alluded, cannot moderatand how a minister can, with St. Paul, feel that, as an individual he is "less than the least of all saints and not worthy to be called an apostle," and yet, with the same noble-minded becaled an apostle," and yet, with the same noble-minded by the called an apostle," and yet, with the same noble-minded by the called an apostle," and yet, with the same noble-minded by the called an apostle, are in truth entrusted with "gifts for men"? The bitter Dissenter that all those paragraph containing the inscription, follows, in singularly significant juxta-position, truth the analysis freet:—that all the ornaments of the church, "scriptural and decorative," had been "from time to time submitted to the inspection and approval" of the Midland Church Society, and he misser the paragraph containing the inscription, follows, in singularly significant juxta-position, attention of the church, "scriptural and decorative," had been "from time to time submitted to the inspection and approval" of the Amba hintended by the writer of the article in the Cambridge Chronicle to distinct the middland Church Society, and he misser the is the paragraph containing the inscription, follows, in singularly signi a minister can, with St. Paul, feel that, as an individual, he is "less than the least of all saints and not worthy to be called an apostle," and yet, with the same noble-minded apostle, vindicate the dignity and blessedness of his office, declaring that, in its validity and powers, he is not "a whit he head the report of the gospul, given for heliness of life and the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at

Lay and schismatical Baptism is unscriptural in its nature portant tenet of religion, proves that no such idea was and ruinous in its effects; I will only add that if we may presume to judge of the Divine motives,—the preservation of unity, and of humble respect for and love to the
visible and apostolic Church of Christ, its ordinances and
ministry would appear to be the great causes for confining
ministry would appear to be the great causes for confining administered by a duly appointed Ministry, in connection with the Apostolic and Catholic Church.

THE INSCRIPTION ON ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, LEEDS.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

the dissemination of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, it must afford satisfaction to witness the interest in everything connected with her doctrines and institutions, which has been steadily increasing, and writing itself in legible characters on the history of the last twenty years. There are signs of a growing seuse of the efficiency of the Church in maintaining unity of religious principle and action, and there appears much reason for supposing that men are becoming more and more convinced, that that men are becoming more and more convinced, that she forms the best and safest counterpoise to the unsettled and dissevered state of religion as presented through the medium of numerous conflicting sects. The result of

hearts of men, uncontaminated by the presence of any sentiments tending to weaken their power, so it is of proportionate importance, that their outward fruits also should be unmixed with anything of an inferior or debasics. basing character; for erroneous externals, forms and practices, dictated at first by an injudicious zeal, may so re-act on the internal principles as to injure the purity of the religious sentiments in which they originated. An awakened perception of the urgent necessity and

duty of supplying a rapidly augmenting population with the means of grace, and of Christian instruction, has led to the erection of numerous additional churches,-to the repair and enlargement of those that were decayed and confined, and to the formation of new parochial districts in densely crowded localities. It is a marked and noble feature of the period, that many of these sacred edifices have been built and endowed at the cost of private individuals and families; and we cannot but be grateful to those whose liberality has provided for the spiritual destitution of their fellow-christians; nor should we be slow to glorify God when we see the riches of the wealthy and the great directed to so holy a purpose.

But there is some alloy with everything human,—some drawback upon every gratification, checking the pride too probably be engendered, if perfection were found in aught pertaining to man; and it is distressing to observe an instance of this in the lately con secrated Church of St. Saviour, Leeds, as related in the following extract from the account given in the Cambridge Chronicle, and copied in the Church of the 26th

"Immediately over the western entrance, upon the wall, round the arch of the door-way, inside the Church, is a beautifully designed scroll, bearing the following inscription:-Ye who enter this Holy (I. H. S.) Place, pray for the sinner who built it."

founder in connection with the church that he has built, that the words should be altered to gratify my scruples; resembles too closely those appeals to the passers by for but from having been the mover of the printing of the their prayers on account of some good work, which were Report, declined offering a resolution for this purpose,are common in Romish times and countries: a very slight and obvious addition would make it Popish in before, and which seemed to be common to the laity and letter, as it almost is in spirit, — "pray for the sinner ('s soul) to myself, no amendment was offered, and the origin who built it." For a Protestant Church, it savours too much of the "orate pro animâ," &c.—"of your charity pray for the souls of," &c., and other expressions of a proceeding the Rev. J. Allen entered, and soon afterwards in the souls of, and the respective of the proceeding the Rev. J. Allen entered, and soon afterwards in the souls of the s

tian virtue of humility may be, and however needful a been carried. This was private conversation. On the sense of sinfulness, and confession of it, yet for a man following day I forwarded to the Rev. Wm. Macaulay, sense of sinfulness, and confession of it, yet for a man to proclaim his humility in immediate conjunction with Chairman of the Midland Clerical Society, (then in ses the greatness of his munificence, is not altogether unexceptionable: it has too much the appearance of a wish to authorities, and a letter to my brethren, earnestly make humility appear the deeper by the contrast: the natural comment upon the words in connection with their take measures for rendering the protest unnecessary.—

they will then have become a Prayer for the Dead.

It does not appear clearly from the account whether the seroll and the words in question are carved in stone, with the design of their remaining a permanent ornament (?) of the Church, or whether they have been executed in less durable materials, as a temporary inscription, to be taken down after the death of the founder: if the latter be the case, and the inscription should be duly removed when its language shall have become inappropriate, and taken than what is frequently taken with Reports. It is inconsistent with the tenets of our Church, then its present position is only objectionable on the score of taste, and propriety, and as too near an assimilation to an erroneous practice of the Romish Church; but if it be cut in stone, and intended to retain its place among the permanent carved works of the temple, it is certainly one of the most glaring departures from the distinctive princi-

I do not challenge the piety of the founder, nor do I fore, the following meeting would never have be seek to check the feelings of gratitude that are his due. I would pray that while he lives he may continue to serve God in his generation,—that it may be given him to finish his course with joy, and that after this life ended, through him who humbled himself to the death upon the cross, he may be made a partaker of everlasting glory; and his name, if known, deserves to be remembered with those of other eminent Christian benefactors; yet must

tend to satisfy them with their own unscriptural condi-tion! Surely, my dear —, this is a serious matter; for if there be but "one baptism for the remission of sins," and its rich details,—nor the interest attaching to the for if there be but "one baptism for the remission of sins," and its rich details,—nor the interest attaching to the sacred ceremonials of its consecration, cause us to forget the object for which this holy structure has been raised, the clergy would settle the mater among of God and joint-heirs with Christ," then how sad is the -namely, that men may therein "worship the Father thought that the Church herself-"the bride, the Lamb's in spirit and in truth," and may be instructed and pre-

same time confirm them in that state of schism and error which the Word of God declares, and the Catholic Church to whose use, and by which the Word of God declares, and the Catholic Church in her purest days ever esteemed to be, exceedingly sinful.

And yet in all this, we take not upon us to judge those who are ignorantly in this schismatical and heretical condition.—God forbid! for we know that He can bless with or without means; we therefore only speak of the revealed things of God, by which alone we are any of us authorized to walk;—secret things belong only to the Lord.

3. The last evil to which I will now aliude as resulting from the admission of Lay Rantism is that it tends to de-

whit behind the very chiefest of the apostles."

You, my dear ——, I doubt not are quite aware that to despise an apostolically constituted Ministry is one of the greatest evils that can befal any people, and more especially the members of Christ; not that such Ministry are in their own persons of more importance than other more appearance of the greatest evils and the power of the gospel, given for holiness of life and the power of the gospel, given for holiness of life and conversation and for the conversion of the heart to God, must be diminished, and men become anxious, through a mistaken motive, to secure the good wishes and prayers of others generally, of the Church especially, by acts of charity and benefactions. Hence follow a long train of distinction must ever be made in language of common appropriative degenerations and that of an authoritative degenerates as a conversation, and that of an authoritative degenerates as a conversation, and that of an authoritative degenerates as a conversation, and that of an authoritative degenerates as a conversation, and that of an authoritative degenerates as a conversation and for the conversion of the heart to God, must be diminished, and men become anxious, through the Report was submitted when the Report was submitted. These proofs were read at the second meeting, and objected to by me, because the Ecclesiatical Gazette can be considered of no higher authority than any other public journal, being orly a record of the sentiments of the particle. men, but in their official capacity, as the priests of God, abuses,—hence numerous temptations to cupidity,—hence they are so closely interwoven with the Church, its ordifacilities to temporal aggrandizement afforded by human nances and blessings, that they cannot be despised or lightly esteemed, without those who do so deeply suffer-

But a truce to this long discussion; as, though the sub-et is far from being exhausted, I would not weary you.

bees, xii. 40, and 2 Timothy, i. 18, the former also being from a part of the Bible on which the Church does not "establish any doctrine." The silence of the holy Scripject is far from being exhausted, I would not weary you.

I have given you a few of my reasons for believing that

"establish any doctrine." The silence of the holy Scripture on a point which, if true, is by no means an unim

tise of the blessing of the new birth to baptism but for which there is no warrant in the word of God; ered by a duly appointed Ministry, in connection and if traced back to its origin, it will be found to be nothing more than a continuation of the pagan belief, that the manes of the departed required the sacrifices and prayers of the survivors, before they could rest in

Prayer for the dead, however ancient, yet is so necessary an adjunct of the doctrines of purgatory, masses for the dead, and the satisfaction of good works, -is, in short, Rev. Sir,—To all who esteem the Church of England as a great and powerful instrument in the hands of Divine Providence for the support of true religion, and for the dissemination of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, it must

(To the Editor of The Church.) Rev. Sir.—As my name has been used in The Church, and in rendering her such sentium of numerons conflicting sects. The result of such sentiuments is greater zeal in stationary, or educational. Let us hope that these external inflictanous are the effects of a real desire to serve God and to promote his gory; and a real desire to serve God and to promote his gory; and the they are accompanied by an absorbing conviction of personal numerations of the Chiristian faith should be tauglit and persored and one premienced from the light of the country of the presented and suspensed to the presented and suspensed to the presented and suspensed to the presented and the choice of the presented and the choice of the presented and suspensed to the presented and the presented and the presented and the choice of the presented and Rev. Sir, - As my name has been used in The Church, tion for printing the Report being put, I arose and suggested that the words "dedicated to St. Paul" be altered for some expression not liable to an objection, such as dedicated to God, and to be called by the name of St. Paul. Not knowing who the author of the Report was, I could not be supposed to have any other object in view than to take away an occasion from those who are seeking occa-sion to charge on us, as Clergymen of the Church of England, a leaning to tractarianism. I had not the slightest idea that any objection would be made to the which very possibly would be misunderstood at a time like the present, when men's jealousies are awakenedand not without some reason-since members of our com munion, both lay and clerical, of standing and literary acquirements, are leaving it for that of Rome. It was the persuasion that the Report would be, in this respect, altered, which induced me not to offer an amendment, which, had it been offered, I have every reason to suppose would have been carried. Added to this was my unwil to appear on the minutes of the proceedings of the day as an objector, and seemingly marring the harmony of an union for promoting the principles of the Prince of Peace.
The Rev. Job Deacon objected to my suggestion being Secretary (Mr. Bartlett) whether he had any jesuitical ns in the use of the phrase objected to Mr. Bartlett rejoined, most emphatically, I know no term in the English language which so exactly conveys my meaning. By one present it has been said that, previously to the meeting, Mr. B. expressly denied any such intention; of this I have no recollection. As I had never, for one moment, supposed that any thing was designed by the expression, which I objected to, beyond what appeared, I again assured the meeting of this and processing the said appeared, I again assured the meeting of this, and pressed the of words which, if allowed to remain, would render the Report itself less useful than its merits would naturally Such an inscription, requesting men's prayers for the demand. The Hon, J. Macaulay expressed his desire Much was said for and against; and from reas pray for the souls of, &c., and other expressions of a like purport invariably met with on Roman Catholic came to me and proposed the following:—Moved, That the words "dedicated to St. Paul" be omitted, and that The insciption can hardly be defended even on the the words dedicated to Almighty God by the name of St ground of its humility, and of its formally abjuring all praise and honour: for however commendable the Christit would be of no use, since the motion for printing had -"see what a church he has built and see This was pressed again and again, by the Rev. J. Allen, how humble he is;" but the humility that intentionally displays itself verges towards an opposite sentiment.

The point, however, on which the inscription is most open to objection is this:—as a matter of course, in the lapse of years, the founder of this church will be gathered to his fathers, and if the words be permitted to remain, they will then have become a Prayer for the Dead.

It does not appear clearly from the account whether the

ples of our Protestant Church, which it has been the misfortune of the age to witness.

many could never have suspected that any thing objectionable to Protestant principles was intended, and, there-

themselves)—that which, perhaps, ought not to have been conceded to the scruples of an individual alone differing, eceived as a boon to Christian forbearance.

lines. This demands an explanation, which the Midland District Church Society, in common with myself, will

distinction must ever be made in language of common conversation, and that of an authoritative document as a Report is, and that what might be allowed in the former ought not in the latter, especially in the present day, and in this Diocese. In relation to the proof from Wheatley, lightly esteemed, without those who do so deeply suffering in their own spiritual condition; and this the more certainly, because every contemptuous feeling towards. His ministers is a direct insult to Christ himself, whose ambassadors they are. You cannot wonder, therefore, that I look upon Lay Baptism as a sore evil, since, not only is it attended with those direct spiritual dangers which I have stated, but even its collateral mischief is so great that it tends to undermine the Christ-appointed ministry.

hence the prayers of the Church came to be bought and sold, and were more sought for, and more thought of, than the obtaining eternal salvation only by the name of Christ.

Prayer for the dead is unscriptural, for throughout the many examples and precepts for prayer that the Scriptures furnish, there is no mention or instance of supplication for deceased persons: the only two alleged examples bees, xii. 40, and 2 Timothy, i. 18, the former also being the note allued to be made known to your readers, the form a part of the Bible on which the Church does not grounds on which the objection was taken should not have been kept back. Hear both sides is a motto which should have regulated you and those who sent you the Report of the proceedings. By obtaining what would have enabled your readers to form a judgment on the and trying, and that in no common degree. Again requesting that you will see the justice of allowing me to

plead my cause at that bar to which you have summoned Believe me, Rev. Sir, the devoted servant of the Church of England, for her Master's sake, R. V. ROGERS.

Minister of St. James's Chuich, and Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston. Kingston, January 9, 1846. To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, Chairman of the Annual Meeting of the Church Society.

Venerable Sir-It is the painful duty of the undersigned to protest against the use of the term "Dedicated to St. Paul," used in the Report of the said Society. 1st. Because the term is liable to be misunderstood, as in some sense favouring the Roman Catholic doctine of a Tutelar Saint. 2d. That the present moment demands the greatest

Minister of St. James's Church. NOTES. In relation to No. 3, it appears from Wheatley, ch. ii, part 2, though "all churches were dedicated to none but God, yet, at their consecration, they were generally distinguished by th Bingham says, book viii. ch. ix. sec. "Churches always dedicated to God and not to Saints, though sometimes distinguished by their names for a memorial ning "a thousand," &c. Bishop Short's History of the Church consecrating Churches, &c., was sent down from the Bishops, It is printed in Burns' Ecclesiastical Law, vol. i. p. 300, and is virtually that of Bi-hop Andrews. At xviii., sec, 809 the Bishop speaks of the American Prayer Book, and says, in a note, the form of consecrating Churches is nearly the same as that published by Bishop Andrews. In that service, see first prayer, the words used are, "O eternal God," &c., "dedicating t to thy service." In laying the foundation of a Church ther is the same avoidance of the phraseology objected to. In a form for laying the Corner-stone of a Church set forth by Bishop onk, of New York, is found, "In the name of the Father," &c. In this form we find these words, " We con ate this place &c. &c. to the honour of thy great Name, &c. &c. dedicating it entirely to thy service." co. dedicating it entirely to thy service." See p. 5, Form of consecration, &c. Fareham, Hants, England. Note to No. 2. The Protestor was led from reading in the public prints that over the entrance to a Church lately erected in Leeds. England, by Dr. Hook, was written, "You who enter this Church pray for the sinner that built it," —words so nearly alike, and which, except removed before the builder's death, will be the same with the Roman Catholic doctrine of Praying for the Dead.

With the above was forwarded to the meeting of M. D. Clerical Society, Bingham's Antiquities, Wheatley on Common Prayer, Form of laying the Foundation stone, adopted by the Fareham, Hants, England, used by the Bishop of Winchester.

To the Reverend the Secretary of the Building Committee of St. Paul's Church, Kingston.

Summerhill, Jan. 21, 1846. Rev. and dear Sir,-Having observed in The Church newspaper of the 16th instant, in the Report of the pro-ceedings of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of representations to the disparagement of the manageorporated Church Society, that it is intended edicate the Church now building in Kingston to St. Paul, request you will do me the favour to state if the Building Committee, to which you are Secretary, and who are clusively charged with the concerns of that int Church, have authorized the Church Society to make this claration; and, if not, whether it is the intention of the Building Committee, as representing the subscribers for its erection, to permit this Church to be so dedicated.

Having been the humble instrument in bringing the ubject of the building of this and St. James's Church before the Protestant Episcopal community of Kingston, and, although a stranger, feeling the deepest anxiety and may stand excused for the liberty thus taken in address ng you upon a matter which, although it is designated by the Rev. Editor of The Church newspaper as "straining at a gnat," is, in my opinion, of the highest importance, where ambiguity and the language of human tradition is the plain and unequivocal directions of Scripture.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir, Your's faithfully, P. B. DEBLAQUIERE.

Kingston, Jan. 23, 1846. My dear Sir,-In reply to your communication of the Plst instant, addressed to me as Secretary of the Building Committee of St. Paul's Church, I have to say, that no connection exists, or has existed, between the Church Society and the Building Committee of St. Paul's Church; and that, as regards the expression to which you attach o much importance, no influence has been exerted to procure its insertion in the Report of the Church Society

the Midland and Victoria Districts. I would moreover say, that when the Church in Queen reet, now in progress of erection, is completed, the Lord worship of Almighty God, by the name of St. Paul, according to the form usual on such occasions.

Believe me, my dear Sir, Your's faithfully, W. M. HERCHMER, Secretary of the Building Committee of St. Paul's Church To the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1846.

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Our crowded space has prevented us from noticing, as soon as we intended, the remarks which have fallen from our esteemed contemporary, the Editor of the Gospel Messenger, on the conclusion of the Nineteenth volume of his sound and excellent journal. We make the following quotation from that article, as indicating the feelings of our venerable friend in arriving at this stage of his toilsome but important undertaking:-

"It was not in human view to be expected, when the Gospel Messenger began twenty years ago, as an experiment commenced in fear and trembling, that it would reach under the same edi-torial charge a ti he of the years to which we have come. The remark, however trite, is still true, that he who puts his hand to a labour like this, and has any due sense of the respon of his office, must continually encounter difficulties and meet perplexities often trying the temper, and frequently depressing the spirits. Amidst all the varieties of topic and the shifting phases of the times, he is called on for the exercise of patience, as well as for meekness in the endurance of rebukes.

"How we have met all these things, we must leave to the adgment of our readers; - how much or how little of useful ess has attended our course, or may be the result of bours, we leave with Him to whose grace we have looked for

guidance and ble sing.
"At a day which brings us very near the sum, the allotted span of human life, it cannot but be a subject of solemn inte-rest to consider, that in a period of the Church's bistory peculiarly marked by diversity of opinion, of usage and agitation, it can hardly be expected of a weekly religious Journalist, that he should avoid mistakes, or that he should not frequently employ remarks not in unison with the feelings of all his readers. While our aim ever has been to avoid every thing like disrespect to the feelings of others, while we desire never to place ourselves on the seat of judgment before which the motives and designs of others are to be arraigned and condemned, we have ever aimed at a full and frank avowal of the principles, and an forcement of the duties involved in the great truths of our Faith as we have ever understood them to be set forth and urged in the Book of Common Prayer, that accredited and well-received exponent of the written word of GoD .- the Gos-

ome valued friends were not quite pleased at our expressed gesima Sunday. pinions and views touching some of the matters agitating our nion, we have found much cause of thankfulness, that br many others, and not a few of the distinguished men and women of our communion, have afforded us most gratifying assurances of their approbation. We could not expect to escape the censure of an occasional anonymous writer, for our happening to differ from his judgment in matters ecclesiastical; and that now and then some presses, religious and secular, should have dealt to us some caustic administrations, has been at no time a dealt to us some caustic administrations, has been at no time a marvel in these days of excitable feelings; but knowing, as good old Hooker says, that 'the world is made up of perturbations,' we have endeavoured not to allow our temper to get the mastery of our judgment, and have sought, how successfully others must judge, not to return severity for censure, nor har

We can bear our humble testimony, as far as that may be of any value, to the fidelity of the Gospel Messenger to those genuine principles of the Church, in accordance with which it was started; at the same of the Church Society.

Candidates for the Ministry have much increased since time that we affirm, without the fear of contradiction, that never were these principles asserted in a more contemporary, with all the benefits of his experience and the superadded trials of the times, has never found it necessary to swerve from that course which has been so well embodied by a prelate of his own branch of the Church, in the expressive but now familiar terms of "Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order;" nor, allotted; and that we should have the means of enabling allotted; and that we should have the means of enabling while feeling it a paramount duty to "contend earnestly for the faith as it was once delivered unto the saints," has he reckoned amongst unessential or unwatchfulness against any symbolizing with Rome, either in words or terms.

3d. That it is believed to be a term important things those tenets which conduce to the important things those tenets which conduce to the which, by straitened circumstances, they are unhappily

cheering contrast to the sophistries and puerilijes to their age, standing, and circumstances, in apportioning which are developed in much of the standing objec- such aid. tions of the day, expressed so loudly and recklessly against the incontestable principles of the Church. And our venerable friend and contemporary can bear, even with a better equanimity than ourselves, the application of epithets and imputations which, while they prove neither revolution nor change in our opinious, of England, Appendix F. xvi. sec. 750: "In 1712 a form of are just as harmless in their efficacy to touch with an the honest heart.

It is not without some feelings of reluctance, arising from personal considerations, that we give insertion to to the Letter of the Rev. W. M. Shaw, which appears to-day in our columns under the head of English Ecclesiastical Intelligence. But the withholding it from ration which has been already so frequently experienced,

I remain, your affectionate cate that appreciation of the zeal and watchfulness of our reverend friend on behalf of the Church in this Diocese, to which his past and present services so well entitle him. The testimony of Mr. Shaw, in the matter to which it refers is, in the first place, valuable as coming from an individual now beyond the reach of any interested considerations, further than what must pertain to every son of the Church, in every land, who is heartily concerned for her welfare. But it is value the chair able chiefly as proceeding from one who has, for some years, been conversant with the ecclesiastical condition of this Diocese,-who has been a witness of the manner in which its affairs have been administered,and who may be allowed to know, whether or not this has been distinguished by the zeal, and energy, and singleness of heart which, in all past times, has been of the Widows and Orphans be invested in Bank Stock.
2.—That the dividends, when due on the investment, firm, must be considered very largely to outweigh any ment and operations of this Diocese, which, be their

Lay Committee, it was

Resolved 3.—That a Committee of four be appointed to derived from one source,-the complaint of an interested party.

We are unchanged in our repugnance to prosecute the discussion of this subject, -which lies, in truth, without our province; and we must content ourselves, in the mean time at least, with such passing notice as, called to an advertisement for the sale of portions of the

We should have hoped that the discussion which has been permitted to grow out of an incidental expression in the Report of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, -an expression which, in ordiwhere ambiguity and the language of human tradition is nary times, would either have passed without notice, or have received that construction of charity which, as Christians, we are all bound to yield, -would have been permitted to die away without further comment or explanation. In that expectation, we felt antecedently disposed to decline any further communication the head of the Government as a deputation from the upon the subject; but as we have every respect for the scruples of the reverend objector upon that occasion, and are most anxious that he should have the opportunity of an explanation, if he has been in any respect misunderstood, we very readily afford space for his remarks.

On the same grounds, though without solicitation, we insert the correspondence which has taken place on this subject between the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere, and the Rev. W. M. Herchmer; -the more readily, too, as this is condensed into as narrow a space as the importance of the subject would permit.

We indulge ourselves in the hope that all parties will now be satisfied; that the impression will be general that, while, on the one hand, there was no to give offence to any weak conscience, there was no- been finished.

thing captions or frivolous in the intention of the objections proposed; and that, with this impression, the common emulation now will be to act in union and and are actions and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and with concentrated are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulation and the common emulation are rise to the common emulat and concord, and, with concentrated energies, to serve the common cause of Christ and his Church.

In part of our impression of last week the account vas contained of the lamented death of Colonel MAHLON BURWELL of Port Talbot.—Colonel Burwell has long been known in this Frovince as a gentleman of great intelligence, public spirit, and inflexible loyalty; and to the readers of this journal his name has often been associated with acts of liberality and munificence in behalf of the Church, which will cause it to be long remembered with gratitude and affection.

By proclamation of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, the Provincial Parliament is summoned for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, on Friday the 20th March next.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE

Toronto, January 17th, 1846. Dearly Beloved Brethren,

"That whereas by the 19th Article of the Constitution, four Sermons are to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, in aid of the funds of this Society, at such times as the Lord Bishop shall appoint; and that whereas the proceeds of three sermons are set apart for special purposes, while the proceeds of the fourth may be appropriated to any other such object embraced within the Constitution, as the Society from time to time and increase.

as the Society from time to time may direct-"That the fourth Sermon this year be applied to form a fund for the support of Students in Theology, and be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that pur-

In conformity with this Resolution, I have to request well-received exponent of the written word of Gob.—the Gos-pel of His Son, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, received by Faith "If we have sometimes been made sad by discovering that SUNDAY, THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY NEXT, being Quinqua-

I have great satisfaction in being thus permitted to bring under public notice, and to solicit the sympathy and aid of the members of our communion to, another of the many pious and charitable objects included in the design of that excellent Institution, the Church Society.

Small as our resources are, and little as we can hope that, amidst the pressure of local claims, they will be augmented from the Mother Country, it is not to be denied that the supply of labourers of which we have it in our power to avail ourselves, is not equal to the immediate demand for them or even to the more controlled. demand for them, or even to the means actually furnished for employing them. The many vacancies which, in the Providence of God, have within the last few years occurred, and which it is my first duty to supply, have prevented me from complying with the desire which, in several quarters, has been expressed for the services of Travelling Missionaries, the support of whom has been tendered from the local resources of Branch Committees

the formation of an Institution at which their preparatory studies could be systematically pursued, and especially gentle, amiable, and Christian spirit. Our valued of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has enabled me to extend instances, to add an occasional gratuity to the stipend thus

repened and strengthened.

This sober and disciplined judgment appears in a record may be kept of them, and a due regard be had

The demand for elergymen, owing to the vast multipli-The demand for energymen, owing to the vast multipli-cation of churches of late years, in the Mother Country, cannot allow us to hope for much addition to our minis-terial strength from that quarter; so that we shall be obliged, in every particular relating to our ecclesiastical condition, to rely more and more upon our own local reources. At the same time, it must be conceded that no Missionaries for Colonial service can be deemed so effec-tive as those who, from early years, have been habituated evil influence any where the conscientious mind or to the peculiar circumstances, and often, it may be, to the privations, of a new country; and who possess that acquaintance, which only time and experience can give, with the habits, feelings, and impressions of the people, upon which the success of their ministrations so much

Commending this good work to the zealous advocacy of my brethren of the Clergy, and entreating for it from our brethren of the Laity that hearty and liberal co-ope-Servant in the Gospel,

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. At the stated Meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, held at the National School House in Montreal, on Wednesday, 21st January, 1846. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal in

On the subject of employing a portion of the proceeds of the Sermons preached on behalf of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen being introduced, the Secretary baving stated that he was prepared with a scheme of Mutual Insurance of the lives of the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, for the benefit of their Widows and Orphans, it was read to the Meeting.

Resolved 1.—That the whole amount collected on behalf

be made immediately available to the relief of the Widows and Orphans.

Resolved 3.—That a Committee of four be appointed to make such alterations in the Petition to the Legislature, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, presented last year, as they may deem necessary.

The Committee to consist of the Hon. George Moffatt, Rev. W. A. Adamson, T. B. Anderson, Esq., and Rev.

in our capacity of public journalists, we may be called Clergy Lands, it was upon to offer.

Clergy Lands, it was Resolved 4.—That the above Committee, in conjunction with the Lord Bishop, be a deputation to wait on his Excellency the Administrator of the Government with a petition, to be framed by the said deputation, praying his Excellency to stay proceedings with regard to the sale of Clergy Reserves in this Diocese, until the effect of the

> At an adjourned Meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, held in the National School Room, on Friday, 23d January, 1846. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, President, in the chair.

petition to be presented lature can be known.

mittee appointed on the 21st inst. to address The Secretary read the Petition to the Administrator of the Government, praying that he would stay the sale of Clergy Reserve Lands till the effect of petitions to be

presented at the next meeting of the Legislature be known. It was approved; and on one of the Committee waiting noon his Excellency, it was arranged that he would receive the deputation at noon, to-morrow, the 24th The Report of the Finance Committee was read. Ordered 1.—That the sum of £15 be granted to the

3.—That the sum of £12 10s. be granted to the new China, the American Continent is henceforth to

4.—That the sum of £12 10s, be loaned by the Society

NEW BRUNSWICK. DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY .- The Annual Meeting of the subscribers to the funds of the Society, resident in this parish, was held last Thursday evening. The sum of £355 11s. 3d. was reported as the amount collected in the parish for the purposes of the Society, and Robert F. Hazen and William Wright, Esqrs., were elected Lay Deputies to represent this parish at the anniversary meeting to be held at Fredericton in February next.—St

From our English Files.

MINISTERIAL POLICY

John's Courier.

The answers, to be given this day to the City of London and City of Dublin addresses to the Throne are expected with a curiosity for which, as we imagine, there is no good reason. That her Majesty's answers will be gracious, all must be satisfied by the control of the control fied, but that they should give any explanation of the designs of her Majesty's Government would be a wide departure from

The explanation will be constitutionally reserved for the meeting of Parliament, and all that we can anticipate of it is purely negative, so well has the secret been kept. We know that ministers will not propose "a total and immediate repeal of the corn laws," as the Times asserted a month ago the Cabinet had decided upon doing; and this is all that can be known to any one not a member of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile there has been a great deal of bold and ingenious and perhaps not improbable guessing, which it is perhaps our duty to present to our readers—if not as what will be proposed, yet as what may be proposed, and what is therefore worth the while to consider maturely. The following scheme, for example, is among the conjectures most confidently circulated. We eting of Parliament, and all that we can anticipate of it is

I beg to call your attention to the following Resolution while to consider maturely. The following assed at the Monthly Meeting of the Church Society on ple, is among the conjectures most confident ple, is among the conjectures most confidently circulated. We give it, repeating our caution that it is to be considered as the calculation of men formed from the external indications, and not from any information obtained either directly or indirectly from the Cabinet. It is said, then that ministers will propose the reduction of the duty upon imported corn to something merely nominal, or little more than nominal after a certain period, say five or seven years. riod, say five or seven years.

The reduction to be arrived at by an annual diminution during the proposed period, beginning with a fixed duty, somewhere between 15s. and 20s., and striking off 2s. each year, as -suppose the maximum fixed duty of 1846-1847, 13s.; 1847-1848, 11s.; and so on until it would come down to four on the other hand, it is surmised that as a concurrent mea-

sure of compensation to the agriculturists, the burthen of the poor's rates and county rates may be assigned to the consolidated fund; the increased charge upon that fund being met by a

onsiderable augmentation of the property tax.

Such is the plan which we find most generally received as robable; but we must not concent that it is very generally onnected with an expectation still entertained that from an early day after the meeting of Parliament the ports will be thrown open for the admission of foreign grain till the 1st of September, at about which time the new law, whatever it may he, is expected to come into operation. We shall not waste time in seriously canvassing a plan which we know, and confess it, to be merely conjectural; but it may be worth the while to consider whether it is not the fairest equivalent for the present law that can be expected, should Parliament unhappily be per-

suaded to make any change.

It would be, as we think, an inadequate compensation. Leaving, too, the question of general protection untouched, there is the more reason for agriculturists, and, indeed, for all classes interested in protection, to exert themselves to prevent any change; for it seems impossible that any other change can give them as good terms as these we have described. If, on the other hand, the parties interested see reason to be satisfied with these terms, it is no less necessary for them to act with zeal and energy at the present moment, for it is as true now as it was when said two thousand years ago by the eloquent Athean patriot, that the possessions of the absent, or even spoil of those who are on the spot-the wealth of the negligent

r supine-are ever the prize of the vigilant and active. Something affecting the agricultural, and all the other pro-cted interests, whether to affect the e interests for good or for evil, is contemplated, that is a matter upon which there can be no doubt. Is it not, therefore, the duty of all those whose interests are to be affected to awake betimes, and look after their affairs; if the Government means well by them to support that Government, which will certainly meet with opposition—more certainly indeed the bolder and more patriotic its designs? the Government means ill, to resist the ill, and to depose the Government that threatens it, an achievement now more com-Government that tureatens ir, an achievement that the other pro-pletely within the power of the agricultural and the other pro-

bad measure or even a doubtful one, from a minister, because that minister bas proved himself worthy of their admiration and gratitude-far from it. We ourselves think any change in the present corn laws prima facie wrong, and we have not hesitated declare our conviction, that it is not in the power of the leto declare our conviction, that it is not in the power of the legislature honestly to compensate the agriculturists for such a change, but we are willing to wait for the measure to be proposed, if not to condemn it, for we fear that we cannot help condemning it beforehand, we are willing to wait before condemning the ministers. Every one will admit that a good minister that we cannot help condemning the ministers. ministry may propose a bad measure—there never was a ministry, good or bad, that did not. From this it follows that one bad measure does not neces-arily prove a had ministry, this is the point which we wish to press upon the people.

At length we have an authenticated testimony to the course

as Butler sings. We are at length assured by one of the parties, who gives his name, that it was Lord Grey who broke up the nascent Cabinet of Chesham place. Here is evidence: PRINCIPLES OF LORD J. RUSSELL'S PROJECTED MINISTRY. (From the Scotsman.) The following short note from Mr. Macaulay will be read

with interest. It was written in reply to one from the Secrefrom that body to the Queen, in favour of opening the ports :-You will have heard the termination of our attempt to form a government. All our plans were frustrated by Lord Grey. I hope that the public interests will not suffer. Sir Robert Peel must now undertake the settlement of the question. It is certain that he can settle it. It is by no means certain that we could have done so. For we shall to a man support him; and a large proportion of those who are now in office would have refused to support us. On my own share in these trans-actions I reflect with unmixed satisfaction. From the first, I told Lord John that I stipulated for one thing only-total and immediate repeal of the corn laws; that my objections to gra-dual abolition were insurmountable; but that, if he declared for total and immediate repeal, I would be, as to all other matters, absolutely in his hands; that I would take any office of no office, just as suited him best; and that he should never be disturbed by any personal pretensions or jealousies on my part. If every body else had acted thus, there would now have been a Liberal ministry. However, as I said, perhaps it is best as it is I do not think that, if we had formed a government, we should

have entertained the question of paying the Roman Catholic priests of Ireland. I cannot answer for others; but I should have thought it positive insanity to stir the matter.

I will send your petition to the Secretary of State for the Home Department as soon as it sclear that the government

Ever yours truly, T. B. MACAULAY.

J. F. Macfarlan, Esq., Edinburgh.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE UNITED STATES .- Our relations with the United States continue to produce much so-icitude, and it has not been much abated by the publication of the diplomatic correspondence on the Oregon question. It would be acting unfairly to conceal the fact that in forming judgement on this question all party politics are thrown side and the unbiassed common-sense of the community pronounces decidedly against the claims put forth by the American Negoon to be presented at the next Session of the Legisciators, on all the recognized principles of international law.

The more peaceful tone of a portion of the American press is looked upon with considerable misgivings respecting their sin-cerity, accompanied as it is with the proposition to raise 2 militia force of 200,000 men, with a corresponding addition to the navy. It had been previously believed that the fiery exuberance of President Polk would be tempered down by the repetive power of the two Houses of Congress, but the fact that both the Senate and the House of Representatives have selected the most inveterate enemies of England as members of their Committees on Foreign relations, had tended much to shake confidence in that belief. There is a strong feeling in favour of our Government bringing the question to an issue as early as possible, it being evidently the design of the shrewdest American statesman to procrastinate, whilst it is considered our policy to give them no further time for preparation to perpetrate in-

justice. - St. James's Chronicle. Rev. E. C. Parkin, for the purpose of completing the parsonage house at Val-Cartier, on the condition specified in the Report; and that the lot on which it is erected be conveyed to the Incumbent, under the Church Temporalities Act.

The President, in his late manifesto has declared his intertion of excluding the whole of Europe from a participation in the advantages afforded by the North American Continent.

It is not on the ground of prior occupancy or set:lement that the States are to be esteemed sole Landlords of North American Continent.

No regions where American foot never treal rivers over The President, in his late manifesto has declared his intenalities Act.

2.—That the sum of £10 be paid to the Rev. I. P.

ca. No, regions where American foot never trod, rivers over which the star-spangled banner never waved, are not to be ex-White, towards the completion of the parsonage-house at empted from the influence of this sweeping claim. In short, desire, in the expression complained of in the Report, Church erecting at Melbourne, when the roof shall have against Europe by the free and enlightened nation. In vain may Great Britain urge that she is possessed of a full third o

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