his disciples to finish the work, for which he had thus prepared the way, and to announce to mankind that Church of Christ, unless he is ordained to the off tance; and the same moral lesson is read in those mournful pages of ecclesiastical history, which record

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.

Labours of the Early Missionaries in America.

The Noble Army of Martyrs.

"See the age we live in!" exclaims the good bishop its pipe, and are lured by it from their lawful, orthodox teachers, to run they know not whither, to hear be acceptable to many, but what pretends to a more ing was uniform, steadfast, and consistent? immediate inspiration from God; and the bare colour thereof, be it never so small and slender, will almost make any thing pass for current divinity. Let a man a show as if he did it extempore, and by the sudden lie Church? the vulgar, though he deliver the plainest nonsense.'

to possess, its luminaries; or, to speak more correctly, worthy individuals within its contracted sphere. But educated theologians, as they are subversive of order, discipline, and good government. Since the dispensation of miracles has ceased, it has become a part of | you may rely,-those concerning whom you feel assured our Christian duty to propagate and defend the truth | that they have a divine outward commission to exercise by all the legitimate human expedients within our reach, in co-operation with the blessing of God upon our honest and pious exertions. To imagine, then, to those who are charged with the ministrations of religion, is a very serious misunderstanding, involving an living Head, until he is removed to join the blessed comirreverent disregard for the instruments which the Al- pany of the just made perfect." mighty is pleased to employ for the execution of his those who are too much disposed to condemn all relither place, that "it is a sad sight, to behold a young obsequium servitutis." novice, having read a dry system in theology, and attained to some remembrance of the common objections and solutions therein, strutting as if be had already reached the very top of that lofty and sublime science, important movement has been made in this matter by and were become the most consummate and complete the introduction of Bills into Parliament, the object

liarity of schismatical teaching to be a very great evil. ruins an University alien in principle from any Insti-But the greatest evil in the whole system is, assuredly, tution of learning recognized by the British Constituthis,—which forms the basis of separation,—that men tion, or sanctioned by British practice. Moreover, which, they pretend, proceeds from the Spirit of God. privilege to frame such rules and ordinances for them-What we have already urged on previous occasions selves. against this deplorable mistake, if it be not something | Since our last, too, we have received a Pamphlet of against this deplorable mistake, if it be not something more criminal than a mistake, we have no intention or recapitulating; but, for a very satisfactory elucidation of the point, we have no hesitation in commending to the attention of our readers, "A Discourse, on the attention of our readers, "A Discourse, on the Call to the schools for the benefit of all be borne by against this deplorable mistake, if it be not something more defined a Pamphlet of "Nor would the expense of carrying out this plan be moved to Tononto, Canada East will be left in the hands of the Province will be left in the hands of the Province will be sacrificed. Against our space permitted, to transfer so valuable a publication entire to our columns. Perhaps we may still call to the sacrificed and the Theological Institutions be removed to Tononto, Canada East will be left in the hands of the Province will be very one, that this portion of the province does not require more than one efficient school of either Medicine or Law. Let, then, the expense of supposed. It will probably the admitted by every one, that this portion of the Province will be sacrificed. Against our space permitted, to transfer so valuable a publication of the province does not require more than one efficient school of either Medicine or Law. Let, then, the expense of supposed. It will probably the admitted by every one, that this portion of the Province will be sacrificed. Against our space permitted, to transfer so valuable a publication of the province does not require more than one efficient school of either Medicine or Law. Let, then, the expense of supposed. It will probably the admitted by every one, that this portion of the province does not require more than one efficient school of either Medicine or Law. Let, then, the expense of supposed. It will probably the admitted by every one, that the number of the Province will be admitted by every one, that the number of the Province will be admitted by every one, that the number of the Province will be admitted by ev which has been lately issued from the Diocesan Press likely soon to lose its interest; but, in the mean time, Church Society at Toronto. The subject is handled of the question. in his little treatise very clearly and comprehensively. One charge that has been made against the original

office of a Christian preacher. There is no instance, either in the Old Testament or in the New, of a person who was a real minister of God resting his claim to that high office only upon the foundation of an inward call.— It is very remarkable, that the only persons mentioned in the Bible, who had only an inward call, are the false prophets. 'I have not sent these prophets,' saith the prophets. 'I have not sent these prophets,' saith the Lord, 'yet they run: I have not spoken to them, yet Lord, 'yet they run: I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied.' And again, 'Son of man, prophesy against the prophets of Israel that prophesy, and say unto them that prophesy out of their own hearts, Hear ye the word of the Lord; Thus saith the Lord God, Woe unto the foolish prophets, that follow their own spirit, and have seen nothing.' These men, we see, were led by someseen nothing.' These men, we see, were led by something within them: they had an inward call to prophesy; from his Grace the Duke of Portland, communicating his but the call did not come from God. And we are nowhere told of any true prophets whose claim to be heard rested only on an inward call.

To come to the times of the Gospel, with which we are more immediately concerned, we are so far from finding the Apostles resting their authority upon an inward call, that we are nowhere informed that they had any such call to take upon them their office. Peter and his companions were engaged in their ordinary, occupation, and Matthew was seated at the receipt of custom, when they received a call from Christ to follow him; but it was an outward call. Christ himself had an outward call by the ministry of John the Baptist, before he exer-And so with regard to St. Paul, and any others of whom we read that they were called to the their being called, the call is outward. Indeed, some of the most remarkable and the most highly gifted, both under the law and under the gospel, followed an outward call in opposition to their inward wishes and feelings.— Moses received more than one call, and both outward, before he would go on his mission. And St. Paul was absolutely engaged in persecuting Christ's followers, full concurrence of the Provincial and Imperial Govern-when he received his call, and that an outward one. So ment, for crown reserves, which might be made improved. that when persons plead an inward call as their authority for taking upon them the office of ministers of Christ they go contrary to the whole current of Scripture; they follow the example of the false prophets of old; they teach for doctrines the traditions of men; they set apide the example of Christ and his Apostles, to follow the imagination of their own hearts."

But the question "Who are the lawful Ministers of the Gospel?" is one of serious importance. The inquiry is thus answered in the concluding portion of

the pamphlet before us:-"How was the appointment of ministers to be kept up after the death of the Apostles? This must be answered from history. We learn what they appointed by that which we find prevailing after their death for many hundreds of years, in all parts of the Church, and by the testimony of From these sources we learn that before the Apostles quitted this world they appointed persons every where, whose special office and business it should be to ordain the teachers of Christ's people; that they alone had the power of giving others that authority they themselves possessed; and that none were lawfully sent, except they

were sent by persons having that authority. "Now here is a mark of the true teachers which admits of no mistake. It is not an inward thing, which none can know or judge of but the person possessing it It does not require as to wait, to observe whether the preacher is successful, before we acknowledge him. It

him to death; and when his ascension to heaven left does not leave all at liberty to be teachers, to the endless confusion of the Church. According to the Word of God, no one has a right to be a public teacher, in the redemption which his death and resurrection had now completed, their labours were met by the same resisone who has received that authority down in a line from Christ and the Apostles.

mournful pages of ecclesiastical history, which record the sufferings and persecutions of the early Christians.

"And what persons then in this country does this mark correspond with? Is there any Churchman that can have any doubt as to at least one body of teachers? Are there any members of our Church who doubt whether our Bishops have received authority to ordain, in a direct line from the Apostles? Are there any persons who doubt whether our Clergy have received a commission to teach from the Bishops of the Church?
"I have given one test, viz. a positive one: but as it

may happen, and indeed has happened in various ages, that those who have received a real appointment from the Apostles are yet not the true pastors of the Church, I must introduce likewise a negative test; and that shall be

furnished likewise from Holy Scripture.

"St. Paul has these words, 'If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him. be accursed;' and St. John still more explicitly, 'Who-soever transgresseth and abideth not in the doctrine of "See the age we live in!" exclaims the good bishop Bull, in a strain of honest indignation which not often ruffles the quiet surface of his grave discourses,—"Enthusiasm and atheism divide the spoil, and the former makes way for the latter, till at length it be devoured by it. In the mean while enthusiasm fills the conventicle and empties the Church: silly people dance after its pipe, and are lured by it from their lawful, orthomatical enthusiasm for the second strain the reverse of the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed." It appears clear, then, that even if a person should have received the apostolical commission by ordination from a bishop deriving his authority from the Apostles,—still, if he teaches doctrine the convention of the convention of the properties of the convention of th both having the apostolical commission, yet if one should teach the doctrine of Christ and the other not, this must And till the minds of men are better informed and possessed with righter notions of things, it is impossible they should ever be better they should ever be better informed and the great turning point to decide our choice. And how shall we decide this point except by minds trained to know the mind of Christ through the diligent study of the Scriptures, and if death through the diligent study of ble they should ever be brought to any regular and sober religion. Nothing in religion will now-a-days

"And here again I ask, has any one amongst us a doubt that the Clergy of our Church will abide this test, whatever others may be disqualified by it;—that our teaching is agreeable both to the Word of God, and, so preach without authority, and without book, and make | far as we know it, to the teaching of the primitive Catho-

suggestion of the Spirit, and he shall be cried up by to all minds,—that all have not equal means of ascertain-"It is true that these facts will not appear equally clear ing them, - that some must take them upon trust from We are afraid that the learned prelate, had he lived others, - that something is left for private judgment, and in these our days, would have seen little reason to re-call his complaint. The present aspect of the reli-nother illustration of what I remarked in the comgious world would scarcely have afforded greater gra- mencement, that God never intended to make truth so tification to his sober and reverent mind. Dissent, it is true, has produced, and we doubt not still continues search and acquisition of truth are with multitudes the trial of their characters,—the appointed trial; and many miss the attainment of it, because they have allowed the barrenness of its system has not altogether sufficed to repress, though it may have retarded, the development of intellectual and spiritual excellencies in many vain for us to think of shrinking from personal responsibility in that respect, more than in any other. One person may endeavour to escape it by professing to be guided it seems perfectly evident, on the whole, that the principles upon which it is based, being superficial and unsound, are just as unfavourable to the formation of every thing follows sincerely the light he gives, will the

truth ever be sought in vain.
"Here then, Christian brethren, are teachers in whom as it was delivered to His Church by His holy Apostles. Your best informed conscience cannot resist their claim. Their teaching is by divine authority. He that despiseth that the aids of learning are of very little importance them despiseth him that sent them. Whilst the true Christian finds himself in their ministry privileged to be

The error which has crept into Dissenting Classics purposes, and never failing to create in the minds of of translating αποστολος, one who comes, instead of one who is sent, has obtained some degree of notoriety, gious institutions for the imperfections of some, a strong but we trust that the progress of increasing information distaste, if not an absolute contempt, for the doctrines will gradually eradicate it. The ground assumed by distaste, if not an absolute contempt, for the doctrines of our holy faith and the services of the sanctuary.

So that we cannot but agree with Bishop Bull, in another place, that "it is a sad sight, to behold a young there place, that "it is a sad sight, to behold a young there is a sad sight, to behold a young there is a sad sight, to behold a young the research that the progress of increasing information will graduate or standing any description.

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So that we cannot be too firmly maintained:

So that we cannot

The University Question is still eliciting much discussion, and warmth of feeling. Since our last, an of which is formally to denude King's College of its of perfect impartiality." All sensible men will agree in declaring this pecu- Royal Charter and Endowment, and to erect upon its

CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY, BY A CLERGYMAN," do so on a future occasion, because the subject is not in the form of a small pamphlet, and which, it will be we must not withhold from our readers some few experceived, can be procured at the Depository of the tracts from it, bearing upon the most prominent points ciency.

On the insufficiency of the "inward call" alone, the promoters of King's College, is, that "half of the endowment of that Institution consists of property des-"The Bible contains no warrant whatever for saving | tined for another purpose." How far this accusation that when a person supposes he has an inward call, that by itself is a sufficient reason for his taking upon him the to form a judgment from the following extract :-

"The statement, that the University was endowed at

fact as admitted. In the year 1797, the Legislative Counstruction of youth in the different branches of liberal Majesty's assent to the petition, and consequent thereon a report of the Executive Council, Judges, and Law Officers of the Crown, in Upper Canada, recommending the appropriation of 500,000 acres, or ten townships, after the deduction of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, for the purpose of establishing a Grammar School for each of the Districts into which Upper Canada was then recommendation, that the portion set apart for the University should be at least equal to that for the Schools. "The whole appropriation made in accordance with that report contained 467,675 acres. Of these, 190,001 were alienated to surveyors for percentage, and to individuals by grants. In lieu of these alienations, 272,000 acres were added. Thus it appears, that the appropriation for the Schools and the University contained (including 600 acres in the township of Warwick) 550,274 acres. Of these, then, the University was entitled, according to the recommendation of the report, to 275,137. But, as the appropriated lands were unsaleable, something was necessary to be done, in order that funds might be provided. An exchange was therefore effected, with the ment, for crown reserves, which might be made immediately available. That portion of the appropriation which was the most unfavourably situated, was selected for the purpose, and thus the residue, which was left for the Schools, contained the most desirable lands. endowment of King's College, then, consisted of those crown reserves, thus obtained in exchange, amounting to 225,944 acres, being about 50,000 less than the number

which might have been justly claimed of the original statement given above is chiefly derived from a pamphlet, entitled 'Proceedings had in the Legislature of Upper Canada, during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, on the subject of Lands, &c. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: 1837. As much mis-apprehension has existed on the subject, it is deemed expedient to annex an extract giving the details, as fur-

"The original School townships of Alfred, Plantagenet, Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Sheffield, Seymour, Blandford, Houghton, Middleton, outhwold, Westminster, and Yarmouth, were computed at 549,216 acres, but actually con-Alienated from the above for surveyors'

The townships of Java, Luther, Sun-nidale, Osprey, Merlin, and Proton, made School townships in lieu of the above alienations, contain .....

(Signed) S. P. HURD."

School Lands disposable .....

"For the non-application of the School lands to the purpose for which they were intended, the University is utility. n no way responsible. The intention of those who deciled on the extent of the original appropriation, was, as has been already stated, that at least one-half should be set apart for a University. In accordance with that intention, King's College received her portion, nor was one single acre of her endowment taken from that which was to be reserved for the Schools. In fact, it neither was nor ever can be the interest of the University to enrich herself at the expense of the Grammar Sch for her success must in a great measure depend on their efficiency; and so far from having manifested any desire to diminish their too limited resources, she has proved the sincerity of her wishes for their welfare, not indeed by idle and ad captandum assertion of their claims to that to which they have no right, but by the care with which

On the proposed amalgamation system, which every honest and sincere member of the Church must concur with us in reprobating, the writer of the pamphlet before us thus expresses himself:-

" As the efficiency of its operation must depend almost wholly on its government, the question which presents itself here is—according to what principle should the governing body be constituted? The plan which has been suggested, of rendering it an assembly of the representatives or delegates of the different religious denominations, which it is proposed to combine under one University, is liable to the fatal objection, that the unity of purpose and action, which is essential to the good government of the Institution, can never exist. The inevitable result of Institution, can never exist. The inevitable result of such a formation of the governing body would be strife amongst its members, and faction amongst the Professors. The grounds of disagreement in an assembly, the constitution of which is based on the principle of a nesors. The grounds of disagreement in an assembly, the constitution of which is based on the principle of a necessary difference of opinion amongst its members, must be sufficiently apparent. The best which could be expected is, that the different parties would gradually settle down into but two, and the experience of the past two years renders it no difficult task to conjecture of whom those two parties would be composed, or to predict with machinery so ill-adapted to work, that the whole ledgment of guilt in their hands, and shame in their face."

In like manner, the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, (of Win with machinery so ill-adapted to work, that the whole chester), in his very edifying little book, entitled "Comthe certainty of a general combination against one. Nor power would be exhausted in efforts to overcome mere munion in Prayer," makes the following remarks quite would this gladiatorial conflict be restricted within the friction? limits staked out by authority, or confined to the comba-tants privileged by law. The war-cry of their party tants privileged by law. The war-cry of their party would be soon taken up by the Professors, not members of Council,—they too would marshal themselves for battle,—ere long the students would join in the affray, and general anarchy and confusion would be the issue of an possessions belonging to the Church of Rome in the open seats." arrangement designed to promote harmony and peace."

"It is in the discharge of these duties [devolving on

sity, lest the provision, whereby the amount of pecuniary assistance to be given to each of the Colleges, is made to depend on the number of students, should operate as an inducement to admit persons inadequately prepared. The necessity for this is further apparent from the difference of the standards at present adopted in the three existing Universities. Then the requisites for degrees must be reported by the University for Lower Canada on the scheme proposed, as the only just and true one in the case of the standards at present adopted in the three existing Universities. Then the requisites for degrees must be reported by the University for Lower Canada on the scheme proposed, as the only just and true one in the case of settled, to which the members of all the Colleges must be settled, to which the members of all the Colleges must be reported. The province? What means the demands the demand of equal justice for Canada East, which has been under the ominous deminions of the Church all our congregations should exhibit. It was her intention of the Church all our congregations should all be, plainly and evidently, "cohorts" of good soldiers of Jesus Christ,—all looking one way, all kneeling one way, all kneeling one way, all manifesting by outward simultaneous gestures and postures that their work of the church all our congregations should exhibit. It was her intention of the Church all our congregations should all be, plainly and evidently, "cohorts" of good soldiers of Jesus Christ,—all looking one way, all kneeling one way, all kneeling one way, all manifesting by outward simultaneous gestures and postures that their work of the church all our congregations should exhibit. It was her intention of the church all our congregations should exhibit. It was her intention of the church all our congregations should exhibit. settled, to which the members of all the Colleges must upper Canada? Upper Canada? "They are all indications, neither difficult to underconform. The questions, which will arise here, will be, whether residence shall be required or not—what is to constitute keeping Term—what subjects shall be compulsory, and what optional—what shall be the duration of residence, attendance or standing before attaining any dearranged, the names, duties, and mode of appointment of university Officers, (if not provided for in the Bill) will seal of England, can be alienated, a treaty will soon be been preserved, had one "little" injunction at the close be the next topic for discussion in the Council-how many Proctors or Proproctors there shall be—how far their authority is to extend—how they shall be appointed so that each College shall have its proper influence—how many examiners there shall be, and how they shall be appointed so as to secure not merely the reality, but the appearance

After a very clear exposure of the difficulties and distractions attending the proposed system, the writer proceeds to offer the following suggestions:-

King's College untouched, and to provide endowments from the crown lands, and residue of the clergy reserves, or University suffice for this vast Province? These quesfor the other universities at present existing, and also for those which may hereafter be established by royal charter.

"Besides—should the Theological Institutions be re-King's College, and let the nomination of future professors in these departments be made by the different Uni-

"Let Upper Canada College also be supported by King's Government."

College for the benefit of all. The other Universities should be endowed so as to enable them to have efficient schools of Arts and Divinity, and also should have good preparatory seminaries attached to them. The Head, with four Professors, would be fully equal, for some years, to the discharge of the University duties. This indeed is a stronger staff than King's College at present possesses in those faculties. The Grammar School connected with each of these Universities might be partly supported out in fact be in accordance with the original intention of apolying that fund to the support of such establishments in

lege, for the benefit of the pupils of those Schools, so that thren in the Lower, in opening up and dividing the equal participation in the benefits of King's College were urged, the most deserving might enjoy the advantages of the higher instruction, which that College affords, as preparation of the subject recommended." ratory to entrance into one of the Universities

"First, It not only does not place any of the existing Universities in a worse position than at present, but it ensures an improvement in their circumstances. Peace

ciples of justice or constitutional law.

"Thirdly, It neither gives an unfair superiority to Victoria College, by leaving it as the only University having The proposed "liberalizing" of M'Gill College is but

any establishment of a joint supremacy, whereby the other denominations would feel themselves aggrieved, and might actually be wholly excluded.

"Fifthly, It would not debar the Church of Rome from precedent, whereby the security of her property in the Lower Province would be endangered.
"Sixthly, It would distribute through the Province the

advantages which a University brings to the place in which t is situated, and to the whole country in its vicinity, in- Niagara District. stead of securing a monopoly of these to any one town or district. It would render the blessings of University education more easily and cheaply accessible to a greater number of the community. "Seventhly, It would remove all difficulties as to the

formation of the Convocation or Council, for each University would be governed according to its own statutes, and it would not be necessary either to abolish or to degrade degrees in Divinity."

We annex the following concluding remarks of this able pamphlet, and regret that our extracts must be limited to them :-

The interests involved in it are not merely those of remain intact; but whether the rights formally secured to possess square family-pews of the description above to corporations and individuals can be taken from them without their assent—whether the prerogative of alteration made in them, by which they would have nearly the full moon were the same in the Church of God."

Bro't. forward........739,675 | it, exceeding what the most sanguine of its friends antici-their duties—the Students in the successful prosecution of their studies. The institution is even already supplied with most of those appendages which can render it efficient and worthy of the Province; and measures are would face up the Church, both when standing and kneel-

> demned by the vast majority of University men both here and in the United Kingdom, as a project originating in turn not our back upon his presence, but reverently face mere theory, or inexperienced legislation—an experiment, too, the result of which will be, should it fail, to Many minor advantages and conveniences would attend deprive the inhabitants of this portion of the Province of one of the greatest blessings, and noblest privileges which they enjoy; to take from the rich the opportunity of faces of rows of persons, placed within a few feet of you, qualifying their sons to enjoy wealth with dignity, or to discharge duty with success, and to rob the poor of the best, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable on, whether that ministration be prayer, preaching or

> conferred by Royal grant, from the Church on which they were bestowed—that a partial distribution may be made for the benefit of at most but two religious bodies, and kneeling-boards below, there will be no further to exclude the Church of Rome from all participation necessity for the very prevalent practice of burying and in these benefits, and to mock other denominations with hiding the face in cushions, portions of the dress, &c.

> generalities, it is virtually nothing more than a plan for nently common and social. It will be seen, by a reference dividing the endowment of King's College between the to the curious old frontispiece of Bishop Sparrow's excel-Churches of England and Scotland.

the possession of a University, and confine the benefits | their faces within the Church as many modern worship

once permitted to riot amidst the acres of King's College. will soon desire to revel amidst the more luxuriant domains of the Seminaries—that the power which shows no respect for the rights of the Church of England, will pay but little regard to those of the Church of Rome, and that

"Ruere illa non possunt, ut hæc non eodem labefactata motu That the danger here referred to is not imaginary,

we may adduce as proof the following extract from the Montreal Bantist Register of the 6th instant:—

Sundays or holy-days, in the afternoon, before divine service; dividing the same in such sort, as that the one-Montreal Baptist Register of the 6th instant :-"Our readers will observe that the College is to be called the 'College of UPPER CANADA,' and that those Institutions which are to receive any advantages from con-

make it the nucleus of a University for Canada East, having the Theological Institutions affiliated to it, as the dissenting Colleges are to the London University, versities according to a cycle, or in any other way which may be most satisfactory, or most likely to ensure effiwill agree to address Her Majesty on the subject, with the concurrence and recommendation of the Provincial Legislature for settling the University question is "the Queen's

Here is an indication, expressed with sufficient clear-Here is an indication, expressed with sufficient clear-ness, of what ulterior action may be expected to be tion considered by a Graduate": taken, if the proposed act of spoliation in Canada West "In February, 1843, a deputation from the Trustees of there, as soon as they may feel strong enough to get (Pages 2 and 3). what are the superior advantages, which characterise up an agitation upon that question with the prospect documents referred to in this extract—1. The outlines of a

A murmur of dissatisfaction is already expressed that the endowed institutions of Canada East are to had contributed to the principles of Mr. Baldwin's Bill and to body, would more than compensate King's College for the additional expenditure imposed on her.

be "left in the hands of the Roman Catholics;" and those of the measure proposed in an evil hour by the present Government, which are in fact the same. tional expenditure imposed on her.
"Secondly, It does not require a violation of the prinmere language of regret, when might shall be strong a distinctive religious character, nor yet injures it by forcing the abandonment of its present buildings.

"Fourthly, It effectually prevents any combination of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, or any certablishment of size in a proposed "liberalizing" of M Gill College is but a prelude to the onslaught: it will be made upon every endowed institution of whatever name, where there the day on which it should fall by obeying the precept given in the Ecclesiastical Calendar for finding it, has led many persons

lecting tour westwards from this office, immediately after the benefits of University education, as she might have one under her own control; and would not establish a this and Toronto and proceeding from that city norththis and Toronto and proceeding from that city northwards as far as Newmarket and Holland Landing .-He will afterwards visit the several stations intermediate abbreviated from a paper upon the subject in the Companion to the British Almanac for 1845, will remove any doubt as to the between Toronto and the town of London, including the

## Communications.

SQUARE PEWS-A PROPOSAL FOR THEIR

To the Editor of The Church.

having large square pews, with a seat running round the whole of their interior. By means of this arrangement, nearly one-half of the persons in the pew are necessarily obliged either to sit or kneel with their backs to the contending religious denominations, or rival political par-ties; the preservation of Christianity itself as an ingredient in education, and adherence to constitutional law as an element in legislation, are at stake. The question at turned upon that especially sacred portion of the building,

the Crown, and the faith of the Sovereign are to remain as much sitting and kneeling room as they have at present, and enjoy, besides, the solid satisfaction of coming

in contemplation for adding whatever is yet wanting to make the establishment complete, or to ensure its general turned in that direction; there would be no necessity for turning the back on the minister officiating "Is it wise to stop the onward progress of such an the whole service. "Doth not even nature itself teach establishment, merely to try an experiment, invented to us that an arrangement producing such a result would b meet a particular exigency—an experiment, which is recommended neither by sound policy, nor true principle, and which, there can be but little doubt, would be contained towards the person who addresses us; also, when we ad-

best, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable their children to overcome all the difficulties of straitbest, the only legitimate means, whereby they may enable the reading God's holy word. In the public administration of baptime and public administration of their children to overcome all the Is it just to take away privileges and property solemnly sent unto them their profession," especially when it is delusive hopes of Charters never to be granted, of Col- during prayer,-a practice to be condemned, inasmuch as leges never to be built?

it, in a great degree, renders selfish and solitary an act
Let the measure be disguised as it may by specious which, in the house of God, was intended to be pre-emilent "Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer," re Is it fair, or reasonable, to deprive all portions of the Province but one, of the advantages to be derived from our forefathers in the English Church did not muffle up riction?

to our purpose," in a note at p. 16: "The kneeling posIs it prudent to recognise agitation as an element of
ture, towards the seat, unavoidable in double pews, seems the colonial constitution, and sacrifice principle and abandon justice for the hone of pacifying clamour? don justice for the hope of pacifying clamour?

Is it safe to establish a precedent, threatening the secuble said still more of the practice of covering and muffling

These, Sir, it may be said, are little things; but it has "It is in the discharge of these duties [devolving on the University] that the impracticability of working a joint University under a mixed Board will be most clearly apparent. The first subject to which it will be required to direct its attention, will be the standard of qualification for admission; for this must be regulated by the University left the province? What means the designed to promote harmony and peace."

"Nor, let it be said that this danger is imaginary, or that there is no intention of invading the possessions of that Church. What mean the petitions which have been the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things; but it has been by the disregard of little things that the university of which it was the intention of the catholic church as a far as individual wilfulness can break in upon, i.e. as far as individual wilfulness can break in upon, i.e. as far as individual wilfulness can break in upon, i.e. as far as individual wilfulness can break in upon, i.e. as far as individual wilfulness can break in upon, i.e. as far as individual wilfulness can break in upon, i.e. as far as individual wilfulness can break in upon, i.e. as far as individual wilfulness can break would our congregations present, were they all thus to obey the Church's will,—were they all thus to act as one man: even as yet they speak (thank God for the Prayer Book!) with one mouth. Alas! are not the confused and irregular postures of the people during divine worship,—some kneeling this way, some that; some looking here, some there,—but too fit an emblem of the actual want of seness to the one Catholic Faith, and of the absence of that spirit of order and obedience, which have been allowed to creep in through a disregard of little things?-

regarded as furnishing but a weak claim for the permanent possession of revenues, however secured by its program, since the year 1603, has engaged to do. That injunction is this: "Every Minister, by what name or title soever he be called, shall, in the parish church or chapel where he hath charge, read all the said Canons, i.e. the Canons of the Anglican Church ]. Orders, Ordi nances, and Constitutions, once every year, upon some

half may be read one day and the other another day. this,—which forms the basis of separation,—that men conceive themselves to be justified in neglecting and despising the authorized sources of ministerial appointment by following the instinct of an internal impulse, and should the yleave to others the full power and while they leave to others the full power and while they leave to others the full power and while they leave to others the full power and while they leave to others the full power and while they leave to others the full power and to provide endowments of the sake of saving room, might open outwards. And should the square pew bestingted on a situation of the sake of saving room, might open outwards. Since the full power and that all our youth will go to Toronto? Can one College that all our youth will go to Toronto? These questions are the plan, then, which the writer of these pages would submit, as in his judgment the best which can be adopted under the circumstances, is to leave the endowment of the sake of saving room, might open outwards. And should the square pew bestituted on a side aisle, so far up that, by looking directly up the changed would not be visible, then it would I should have remarked above, that in making the improvement proposed in this letter, a change may also, in copy, we regret our inability to insert his speech. Church, the chancel would not be visible, then it would be quite in accordance with Church usage to arrange the proposed new centre-seat in such a way that all the sons in the pew should face in towards the centre-aisle of

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, March 7, 1845.

To the Editor of The Church.

Canada West, 10th March, 1845. Rev. Sir,-The Rev. Dr. Liddell appears to be very sensitive College Scheme. Perhaps his memory may be somewhat

should not suffice to enrich all the claimants upon it in either division of the l'rovince. And it is a hint ascertaining the views of the Members of the Council of King's is a stronger staff than King's College at present possesses in those faculties. The Grammar School connected with seach of these Universities might be partly supported out of the Grammar School fund, as the arrangement would in fact be in accordance with the original intention of an accordance with the original intention of a connected with supported out of the Lower Province, it is very obvious, claim a share plished the object of their journey, but not until it had been in the spoils of the endowment designed exclusively for the Upper; and why should not dissenters in this different parts of the province.

"Exhibitions might be founded in Upper Canada Col
"Exhibition of the Upper C

> general plan; 2. The Statement of the Trustees of Queen's College-it would be easy to ascertain how far Queen's College

> > EASTER-DAY IN 1845.

to suppose that the Almanacs were all in error, and that the Church was about to keep it a week too soon. For the rule states, that "Easter Sunday is always the first Sunday after of March. And if the full moon happen upon a Sanday, Easter-day is the Sunday after." In the face of which rule, the full moon happening this year upon Sunday the 23rd, that day is nevertheless kept as Easter. The following explanation, correctness of this order. In the first place, the Prayer Book is not inconsistent with itself, because its own tables make the Paschal full moon to fall upon Saturday, the 22nd March, so that the following Sunday, the 23rd March, is appropriately named as the day for Easter; and the reason of this apparent error is, that the rules in the Ecclesiastical Calendar refer, not to the real moon, but to a mean or imaginary moon, whose movements are supposed, for convenience of calculation, to be free from the irregularities of the movements of the astronomical moon. And this is evident from the precepts in the "Table Sir,—One of the many irregularities which have imperceptibly crept in among our Church usages, is that of having large square pews, with a seat running round the Golden Numbers, in order that the Ecclesiastical full moons There is also an error in the wording of the Calendar itself, or rather of the Act of Parliament upon which it is based. Instead of "full moon," they should have said "the fourteenth day of the moon, the day of new moon being reckoned as the first That Easter, as well as the Passover, was always regulated, not by the full moon, but by the fourteenth day of the moon, is of issue is not whether the property and privileges held by King's College under a Royal Charter, and by different religious bodies in Lower Canada under a treaty, are to remain intact; but whether the property and privileges held by King's College under a Royal Charter, and by different near unto which we enter the Temple of God.

It has often occurred to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be right formed to me that individuals who happen be represented to me that individu remarks, "None but a few, who fancied themselves sharpsighted, ever imagined that the fourteenth day of the mo day were regulated by the real full moon, and not by an imaginary one, it would be impossible to frame any rule by which the Church would not be liable to keep it on one Sunday in one "The enquiry is not, what is the easiest mode of effecting a lull in agitation; but what is the surest course for The alteration is this. Take away the seat from that the Church would not be liable to keep it on one Sunday in one part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world. The enquiry is not, what is the easiest mode of effecting a luli nagitation; but what is the surest course for producing permanent satisfaction,—not what will silence clamour but what will satisfy justice.

"During the eighteen months in which King's College has been in operation, a degree of success has attended to the rule and will of the Church of Church of Church. The alteration is this. Take away the seat from that side of the pew which is towards the chancel end of the Church, and "run" a seat across the middle of the pew in such a way that the persons who sit in it, or kneel from that part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world. Carrying out the rule, with rigour indeed, it might even happen that it is should be kept on the 23rd in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on the next in another part of the world.

This centre-seat might have a back, with a convenient that being the difference of their longitude. Now, support

We have said enough to quiet any apprehension that Easter Sunday, on which all the other moveable feasts depend, falls this year a week too soon. It will occasion twenty-seven Sundays after Trinity, a contingency for which the Church provides in the Rubric which follows the Gospel for the twenty-

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DISTRICT OF BROCK.

(From the Woodstock Monarch.) The Committee of the Brock District Branch Association of the Diocesan Church Society, in meeting the members and friends of the Church on their first annual meeting, feel justified in calling upon you for the sincere acknowledgement of the goodness of God in having thus far prospered their efforts. If the returns from this branch appear small in comparison with some others, over the perusal of which we have cordially rejoiced, it must be remembered that our District is one of the smallest in the Province, and that the receipts embrace only a period of five months, and that these receipts are almost exclusively drawn from the Rector of

The number of Clergy in the District at present is only five, two of whom are Travelling Missionaries, and who, from their short continuance in any station, may reasonably entertain some doubt as to the expediency of

The latter remark as far as the expediency of making weekly collections will apply also to two other clergy men—so that the Churches within the Rectory of Woodstock are the only places in the District where regular weekly collections are made. Your Committee have the pleasure to state, that the congregation of Ingersoll have consented to support a collection for the Society, as often as Divine Service shall be celebrated there. Your Committee have proposed from the Desire of the hibles mittee have procured from the Parent Society, bibles prayer books, and tracts, to the amout of £10 currency, and have reduced the price on the prayer books twenty-five per cent. Your Committee have also granted £5 currency towards a lending Library for the Sunday School, and from the excellency of the books and tracts, have reason to expect the best results.

Your Committee proceed to lay before you the amounts

eceived and expended, abstracted from the Treasurer's account presented herewith;

ABSTRACT.

Rectory of Woodstock. £ s. d. Woodstock weekly collections at the offertory, from 22d September 1844, to 16th
February 1845.

Donations and Subscriptions. Widow and Orphan fund.....

Beachville. Offertory collections . In aid of Clergy ... 3 0 0 Huntingford Zorra..... Widow and Orphan fund Books for Depository and Sunday School.... In aid of Clergy

The Committee cannot Conclude this their brief report, without expressing their earnest hope that the members of the Church will bear in constant remembers of the church will bear in constant remembers. brance the high and holy objects, for the attainment of which the "Church Society" was formed, and that the contributions and weekly collections will steadily increase in proportion to the chills. crease in proportion to the ability which God has vouch-

Balance in hand.

That your Committee have not received any reports rom the Parochial Association of the District except from the Parochial Association from the Rectory of Woodstock.

WM. BETTRIDGE, B.P.,

Chairma

EDMUND DEEDES,

40 5 6 41 3 9

Woodstock, February 25, 1845. We now proceed to insert the resolutions, upon ser of which remarks were made by the speakers, especially by Major Beale, but not having been favoured with a

RESOLUTIONS. Moved by Thomas Cottle, Esq., seconded by GEORGE HAY, Esq. Resolved,-That the Report now read be received and pub

lished in such manner as the Committee of the District Bra Moved by John Vansittart, Esq., seconded by

Moved by John Vansittart, Esq., seconded Charles Thomas, Esq.

Resolved.—That the present administration of that portion of the Clergy Reserves, which, by a Provincial and Imperial Statute, belongs to the Church, precludes the hope, however distant, of affording any support or assistance to the Church, and therefore calls imperatively on the members of the Church to seek, in every leading to manner, such an alteration in the seek, in every legitimate manner, such an alteration in the present management as may secure to the Church authorities the entire control and disposition of such portion of the Re-

rves. Unanimously.

Moved by Capt. Graham, seconded by D. J. Hughes.

Esq.

Resolved, -- That this meeting learns with deep regret that, owing to the increased demands upon its funds, the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel (the long, the tried, the steady friend and support of the Church Missionary in every quarter, but especially on this continent), has been reluctantly compelled to reduce one quarter the income of some of its labourers in the Lord's vineyard, with the prospect of a more general reduction. general reduction. That such an aunouncement affords fresh proof of the indispensable necessity for the formation of this Society, and for the prompt, cheerful, and ready sacrifices on the part of its members to account the part of its members to ensure its efficiency and stability.

Moved by Major Beale, seconded by Mr. Rogers. Resolved, - That, in the opinion of this meeting, the unsat-factory state of education in the Common Schools of this Province, justifies an appeal, on the part of the Church at arge, to the Provincial Legislature for the adoption of some general system based upon Christian principles, or, in the absence of such system, for the division of the funds appropriated for education, amongst the various bodies of Christians according to their numbers and the proportion of taxes paid by each

Moved by R. Rollo Hunter, Esq., seconded by Mr. THOS. HART.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the officers of the Society for their past labours, with the request that they will kindly continue them during the present

We understand that the following donations in land Major Beale, ...... 136 Acres, 

(To the Editor of The Church.)

The first Anniversary Meeting of the DUNN, SHER-BROOKE, AND MOULTON PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY took place at Christ Church, on Thursday, the 20th February, and although severe

clergymen, (excepting the Chairman, the Minister of the parish), whose presence and aid had been expected, still the Financial Report gave pleasing evidence of the support the Society may be expected to receive, wherever its claims are fairly placed before the members of the Church; for although the amount is small, still, when it is recollected that the settlement is comparatively a recent one, and that this was the first year of the establishment of the Society in this place, it affords reasonable promise of the future increase of its funds.

The Treasurer's Report is as follows: £ s. d. To amount collected at formation of the 

Wm. Imlach, Esq...... 14 17 6 Total received..... £19 3 95

By Cash paid Col. Johnson, being voted by Committee towards liquidating his advance for com-

pleting the glebe..... 8 16 11 19 3 93 (Signed) AGNEW P. FARRELL,