id so be free to extend its assistance to poorer populaons, and townships more recently settled.

"But I have extended my observations further than I nded, and will now therefore conclude them with the neere expression of my thanks for the kind manner in which you have so ken of myself, and with the assurance which you have so ken of mysel, and win the assurance of the deep interest which I shall continue to feel in the welfare and progress of the Colonial Church.

"I am, my Lord and Rev. Brethren,

"Your faithful and obedient Servant,

"Ennest Hawkins.

The Lord Bishop, the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, and

Clergy of Nova Scotia." The following circular has been addressed to the Trearers and Secretaries of the several district Associations:
"Dear Sir,—You are aware that the Society requires Accounts to be closed on the 31st day of December each year, and audited within one month from that me'; and I am now directed to request that you will have he goodness to send, with as little delay as possible, any emittance which remains to be made from your district ir association for the year ending the 31st December, 1849, ir for the local year, should that terminate at an earlier date; and that the lists of subscribers arranged parochially, to agree with the remittances.) and of the officers of the district or association, may be sent at the same time. Since, however, in some particular cases, it may be impossible to get in all the subscriptions till the end of the year, the Treasurer's books will be kept open, for admitting the accounts of the year ending the 31st December, 1849, one week beyond that period, when they must necessarily be closed for the audit. The accounts and lists will, im-mediately after the audit, he printed for circulation; but to insure their insertion in the diocesan lists, they must be transmitted by the above date. It is recommended that monies belonging to the year 1850 should not be remitted until after the audit. Remittances may be made by cheque London banker, payable to Rev. Der John Russen. If payment be made through a country banker, a letter of advice addressed to the office is required.

"Although the Report for the year contains an unusually large mass of intelligence respecting the several missions of the Society, I may be allowed, perhaps, to invite your attention to a few principal facts, which will serve to show that the Society has not been inactive during the last twelve months, Within that period the under-mentioned missionaries, candidates for Hoiy Orders, and schoolmasters, having been examined and approved by the Board of Examiners appointed by the two Archbishop's and the Bishop of London, according to the provisions of Bye-law XVIII, have been sent to their several spheres

of duty:—
"For the Diocese of Toronto.—The Rev. W. B. Lauder;
the Rev. J. T. Lewis; the Rev. W E. Shawe; and the
Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland.
"For the Diocese of Quebec.—The Rev. Gilbert Percy;

the Rev. C. H. Stewart; and Mr. A. D. Lockhart,
"For the Diocese of Newfoundland.—Mr. Thomas Bo-"For the Diocese of Calcutta. - The Rev. William Kay,

Principal of Bishop's College.

"For the Diocese of Madras.—The Rev. H. C. Huxtable; Mr. W. S. Wright, Master of the Vespery School; Mr. Peter Jarbo; Mr J. H. Kearns; and Mr. B. Holden.

"For the Diocese of Newcastle.—Mr. James Black wood".

"For the Diocese of Adelaide.—The Rev. E. Bayfield"; the Rev. John Watson"; Mr. William Wood"; and Mr.

"For the Diocese of Cape Town. - The Rev John May-ard; the Rev. E. Pain; and the Rev. F. Carlyon. probably aware that, early in the present ear, the Society, taking into consideration the ount of emigration, and the want of all provision for the religious instruction of the poorer emigrants, opened Special Fund, for the purpose of securing the services of schoolmasters on board such ships as were bound for the ports of Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of

those of them who are ordained have, with one exception, been gnaranteed a moderate stipend for two years;—
"For the Diocese of Cape Town.—Mr. T. B. Sykes;
Mr. George Fisk; and Thomas V. Palmer.
"For the Diocese of Sydncy.—The Rev. J. Barnier.
"For the Diocese of Melbourne.—The Rev. William Singleton; the Rev. James Sullivan; and Mr. William "For the Diocese of Adelaide.-Mr. John Martin, and

Mr. James Houghton.
"For the Diocese of New Zealand.—Mr. E. H. Heygrant ships have, during the past s

with chaplains or religious instructors.

"It is due to the Colonial Land and Emigration Comanner, seconded the views of the Society, by granting a free passage to the persons whom it has been enabled to

The zeal and exertions of the Bishop of Newfoundland have been rewarded by the high privilege of establishing the first Mission in communion with the Church of Eng-land on the icy shores of Labrador; and the Rev. Alger-non Gifford, a clergyman sent out by the Society last

year, has been appointed, by the Bishop, to that post.
"There seems no reason to doubt that the general income of the Society will be found to equal the average of preceding years; and you may rely on every effort being used to make the funds go as far as possible, by strictly proportioning the missionary stipends to the necessities of the several missions; and, by so doing, to elicit, as effectually as possible, the resources of the local congregations.
"I need hardly inform you that the fullest and most authentic information respecting the condition and progress both of the "Church in the Colonies," and of our 'issions to the Heathen," will be found in the two series of publications which have been issued under those titles; and you would confer an essential service on the Society ntributing to give them an increased circulation.

I cannot conclude without an expression of thanks, art of the Society, for your past services; and an earnest prayer that we all, who are associated in the serforth His glory, and set forward the salvation of all men.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly," "ERNEST HAWKINS,"

* Appointed to act as religious instruct SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rect r. 11 o'c. 31 o'c. Rev J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum 11 " 4 Rev. R. Mitchele, A. B., Incumbent. 11 St. George's . . Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent 11 Holy Trinity ... { Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum } 11 " 61 "

The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. ames's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity. In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in very month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sunday, Trinity hurch, King Street; and last Sunday, St. George's Church.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 17, 1850.

For table of contents, see corner of next Page.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in conformity with Article XIX. of the constitution of the (h erch Society of the Diocese of Toronto, has appointed Quinquagesima Sunday, the 10th day of February next, for the third of the four Sermons to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations, in this Diocese, in aid of the funds of the Society; and will recommend to the Society that the proceeds of the collections to be made shall be appropriated to

THE UNITED STATES AND CHRISTIANITY. has thought fit to animadvert in no measured terms, upon the remarks which appeared in a recent number of our journal, upon the treaty between the United States of America, and Tripoli. As the question at his elaborate and lawyer-like special pleading, so far simply rejoin to the Banner's remarks that, granting deem it proper to extract our contemporary's obser-

vations, before making any comment upon them. After some prefatory matter, betraying, we are sorry to say, a slight infirmity of temper, the Banner uotes our article, and then proceeds to comment hereon in manner following :-

"The truth is, this article contains such a confused and tormy mob of errors, misrepresentations and fallacies, that we hardly know how to answer them in any order.

facts? The treaty referred to, and very incorrectly quoted, is an obsolete one, so entirely forgotten in this country, that we doubt whether one in a hundred thousand of our citizens poken, well informed on such subjects, have acknowledged, heir ignorance of it. We find it thus described in vol. 2d. p. 380, of the Diplomacy of the United States, by Theolore Lyman, Jr. "In November, 1796, a treaty of frienddore Lyman, Jr. "In November, 1130, a treaty of triendship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was made by Joel Barlow with Tripoli, under the auship was the court of Lisbon, 'It is signed on the part of the United States at the court of Lisbon, 'It is signed on the part of the United States, only by Joel Barlow, the Agent Plenipotentiary unchanged. If the Government of the United States, only by Joel Barlow, the Agent Plenipotentiary in would as a matter to the court of Lisbon, 'It is signed on the part of the United States, only by Joel Barlow, the Agent Plenipotentiary unchanged. If the Government of the United States, only by Joel Barlow, the Agent Plenipotentiary unchanged. If the Government of the United States, only by Joel Barlow, the Agent Plenipotentiary unchanged. If the Government of the United States at the court of Lisbon, 'It is signed on the part of the United States, and Mr. Isaac Buchanan, late M. P. for Toronto, are requested to absolute necessity should have an antagonism to the States of America is not, in any sense, founded on the Christianity, it would as a matter really recognized Christianity, it would as a matter to be working men of the Brish at the court of Argyle, Mr. Adetely the Congregation we could perceive many from the neighbourness of Glandford, Oneida, and Onondago. The Essays are required to be given in to the Judges on the 1st January, 1851.

In alluding to the "idolatry of cheapness" which characterizes the present day, the Colonist's correspondent, referring to a matter to which we have allowed portions are to be working men of the United States. His Grace the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Adetely the Congregation we could perceive many for washing to the 'United States, and the Congregation o hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties, that no pretext, arising from religious opinions

Our readers will please note the difference between the treaty itself and the pretended quotation. We will say nothing in reference to such peculiar quotations. Mr. Barlow's object seems only to have been to show that there was nohing in the Constitution of our government which preven-ed us from making a treaty of good faith with Mussulmen. He expressed this too strongly, but it must be remembered that he addressed himself, not to the sharp apprehension of The *Church*, but to the more obtuse understanding of the

laws, religion, or tranquillity of Mussulmen, &c., stipulation is made that they shall not go to war about their reigious differences, and provision is made that 'the consuls and agents of both nations respectively, shall have liberty to liberately disclaimed,—we fear that but one logical of this article is, that the American government had not that character of enmity,' &c., which made it necessary to engage in a crusade against Mussulmen on account of their faith. And, doubtless, this was all Mr. Barlow meant to He merely intended to say that we had no estabished form of religion. That we were not like the powers of Europe, committed to the support of any peculiar form of Christianity, and therefore disqualified, by previous pobligations, to enter into any treaty with Mussulmen.— ology! obligations, to enter into any treaty with Mussalmen.—And certainly the express omission of the assertion that our government was not 'founded on the Christian religion,' seems intended to correct any such misapprehension. So that from this amendment we may gather a positive proof that Christianity is solemnly recognized by our government.

"On this head we conclude, in the first place, that this checket treaty if it meant all. The Church declared.

bosolete treaty, if it meant all The Church declares, broken and annulled half a century ago, would prove nothing against our present national character. While taken in ection with the formal amendment of its objectionable article, it becomes a convincing proof that the American government does solemnly claim for itself the character of

Christian power.

"Need we adduce other arguments to prove this? We

"I. In the first place, then, our general Government recognizes its dependence upon God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. In every Message of our Chief Magistrate, this dependence is declared most solemnly. During the late visitation of pestilence, our President, of his own accord, recommended a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God. And the earnest petitions of thousands in England, could not obtain from their government a similar recognition of the Divine Sovereignty. The English papers then loudly praised our Christianity, at the same time declaring tha we set an example to them—and now, because of an old and obsolete treaty, we are 'a nation without God!' Again, Good Hope. The total sum collected under the Special Fund amounts, up the present time in donations, to £1500.

"In addition to those whose names are marked with an order of the companion of th "In addition to those whose names are marked with an asterisk, the following Clergymen, catechists, and school-masters have received allowances from the fund; and those of them who are ordained have, with one exception, been guaranteed a moderate stipend for two years;—
"For the Diocese of Cape Town—Mr. T. B. Sykes;"

11. Our state governments all recognise Christianity by official acts. The State Legislatures, for the most part, have Christian chaplains. Their Governors, for the most part appoint an annual Thanksgiving day to Almighty God, owning His supreme rule on earth. Not long ago, the Governor of South Carolina officially recommended all to offer up their prayers and thanksgivings through Jesus Christ our Lord. At this the Jews took umbrage, and made a protest. The Governor answered them and defended his expression on the ground that our government was a Chris-

"III. Christianity has been recognized by judicial decision, to be part of the Common Law of the land. Judgments Duncan of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says: Christianity is, and always has been, a part of the Common Law of Pennsylvania.' And, (in Johnson, viii. 390,) we find a case, in which Chief Justice Kent presided, where by words or writings.' We wish we had room to give in full the noble opinion of Chief Justice Kent, by which he sustains the judgment in this case, based on the principle that Christianity is protected by the law of this country. This is shown by the statute against the violation of the

Lord's day, and the act concerning oaths, &c. "IV. The great mass of our people profess and call themselves Christians." Unworthy many may be of the name, but have they no such exceptions in Canada? The idea that the people of Canada have such religious superiority, is a joke which would be spoiled by any serious reply!
'Sam Slick' would enjoy this. We would like much
to know what proportion of the inhabitants of these provinces are sheltered under the Establishment? And yet for all, we are a 'nation without a God,' and our Godly neighbours are afraid that we may make them also Atheists. rious and so you do not write with your usual rational sobriety! Let us here assure you that while we thus condemn your want of reason, we agree with you in the con-clusion to which it would lead. We do not consider you Atheists, but we consider annexation would be so unequal a match, that we hope, for our country's good, its consummation may be long deferred. We cannot but think what a time there would be at Washington, if your Parliament vere added to our present Congress.

we had seen no cause to make this response. But you mistake entirely the spirit and feeling of Churchmen here. We are American Churchmen, and we desire no change in the relations of Church and State. If the State was to offer We want no such millstone hanged about our necks. We have seen too much of the sad consequences resulting from such a union, Filial sorrow has often oppressed us, when we have beheld your noble Church, ruled by crooked State policy—its laws enacted by its bifterest adversaries—its Bishops appointed by party influence—and their high offices degraded to the low use of party spoils. You assert, in fact, the monstrous proposition, that a State without an

"We hold that a Church ruled by a State composed of Jews, Infidels, and all kinds of so-called Christians, is a Church ruled by the god of this world. The Church in this land, though not allied to the State, is identified with our national character and institutions, and no complia to her at the expense of these will ever be acceptable to her. We owe much indeed to the State, which while it protects us in the enjoyment of all our rights, never interferes with our enjoyment of them. The prosperity with which God has blessed our Church in this land, proves that she can flourish under a Republic, and that standing on the Eternal Rock, she needs not the feebler arm of the State to support We deeply regret that in your effort to excite an unjust hostility to our country, among your own people, you have at the same time, used arguments which may arouse, ong our people here, prejudices against the Church of love. If these are the strongest arguments you can bring against annexation, we fear you have a hopeless cause

the Fund for assisting Students in Divinity. circumstances imperatively called for such a course, be correctly characterised as Christian. When, however, the unhallowed slogan of treason is coloured picture of the present position of the Anglionce craven and sinful.

some is one of no small interest and importance, we from altering the view which we took of the matter in all he advances to be correct, two blacks cannot make dispute, rather strengthens it, than otherwise.

As regards the treaty of 1796, our contemporary will bear in mind that we did not profess to quote directly from that document, but gave our information genuine words of the treaty, however, are quite as strong as those upon which we founded our strictures.

They thus run: The Government of the United They thus run account of ice could not approach neared the immense dept which disfigure them, as black stumps do a pasture given to it as might enable as to repay in some degree the immense debt which we owe to Africa. (Hear, hear) and the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we owe to Africa (Hear, hear) are the immense debt which we over the immense debt which we

of our mother tongue!

our mother tongue!
The treaty as "amended" in 1805, leaves matters, to all intents and purposes, in their original un- of Free Trade." a people, who, by exalting the Crescent over the shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing Cross, gave Christ's glory to another.

We do not mean to insinuate that our Republican neighbors are bound to institute a crusade against the moral enmity, without a physical expression of it. And the simple fact that Immanuel was constitutionally owned by the United States Government, as the divine potentate who had received for His inheritance all people, Mahometans not excluded, would have been a virtual expression of entuity against the dupes of the 1805 a new treaty was formed. In this the objectionable article was amended thus: 'As the government of the United States has in itself, as the many and the united States has in itself, as the states are the united States has in itself, as the many and the united States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States has in itself, as the government of the United States have a state of the which God, in the world's infancy, put between the seed of the woman, and the seed of the democratic serpent! This antagonism, however, our Republican friends, having "as a Nation," solemnly and de-

The "amendment for the objectionable article does not infer the abandonment of the position which it asserted. It proves nothing more than that the administrators of the American government were to a certain extent ashamed of the moral ignominy of. their situation, and strove to shroud their spiritual

ology! Our contemporary signally fails in his attempt to may occasionally make such a recognition in his Messages, and proclamations, but there is nothing in the Declaration of Independence, or the other constitution imperative. It is purely an optional matter with

The Banner observes that "during the late visican hardly think that even the author of this slanderous article doubts it. If he does, it is either because he is grossly ignorant, or blinded by prejudice. Let us then this was a devout and becoming act, but then it was only the individual and voluntary act of the Chief Magistrate for the time being. And had General Taylor might have been without prejudice to his occupancy of the Presidential chair-our Philadelphian contemexpression Almighty God, could imply the most distant Christ?

Equally abortive is the Banner's attempt to prove in the rudiments of history. that the State Governments of his Republic "all re- We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that ex- to prevent these Legislatures from declaring that the tutional protests against the interference of any foreign voice of prayer shall no longer be heard in their Halls? Prelate with her faith or government. Would any distinctly recognized principle be violated As the Rev. T. Smith well observes, "the supre-

od.

By these arrangements, not fewer than eighteen emihave been fined and imprisoned for speaking blasphemously

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By the Rev. Dr. Beaven. An anthem, selectshould the majority of the respective bodies be tainted with that damnable and cold-blooded heresy. Nay, unless we are the more mistaken, such outrages on pure and undefiled religion have been perpetrated ere now.

whose diabolical mission it was to inculcate that the

conceded to Him by a follower of Socious! of orthodox believers in Jesus, by prohibiting such from a sword, and retain the same sword polished." "Had you not concluded your violent political article with that appeal to us in particular, as brother Churchmen, with that appeal to us in particular, as brother Churchmen, to recognize and acknowledge Him Nationally, as ble possibility can be new either to the Pioneer or the "VERY GOD, OF VERY GOD."

We would also remind the Banner that the common law of the United States of America, is the ceal them from their unquestioning and willinglycommon law of England. The power which exists deceived dupes. Romanism and Denominationalism in their code, to punish blasphemy, only proves that are of a verity, twin-sisters; and whilst disagreeing our neighbours, at their revolt, did not entirely forfeit all the blessings which they enjoyed as dutiful subjects unboly war against one of the noblest and most of the British Crown. The common law however, on Scriptural branches of Immanuel's visible fold, which this head, may be altered and abrogated to-morrow, and it is only wonderful, that opposed as it is to the genius of the Constitution of the United States, it has

been suffered to exist for so long a period. With heartfelt satisfaction we admit, that in the adjoining Republic, "many profess and call them-selves Christians." Nay, more, we cordially confess, what we have on so many occasions affirmed, that a purer, more energetic, or more healthy branch of the Great Shepherd's Fold, than the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, cannot be found. But is the Banner's cause benefitted by this concession? Alas! not a tittle!

Why, there were Saints in "Cæsar's household," but this interesting fact did not constitute Cæsar a Christian Prince, -nor did it free the Romans from the damning stigma of being AS A NATION contemners and deniers of the One and Triune God!

The Banner, addressing us, says: "You assert in our contemporary's positions at any great length .- | fact the monstrous proposition that a State without an The question in debate, is one which we can honestly established Church, is a nation without God !" Our say, it gives us no pleasure to dwell upon. For the contemporary is perfectly correct. We do deliberately sake of old associations, and of the fair Church assert the proposition, "monstrous" as it may appear planted in their midst, we love the people of Repub- in his eyes, that without a distinct legislative acknowlican America; and were it not that our own peculiar ledgement of the truth as it is in Jesus, no nation can

we should never have entered upon the subject .- Our contemporary concludes by drawing a darkly Our esteemed brother the Banner of the Cross, echoing through our forests, a morbid concealment of can establishment, vexed as she is by the reckless aswhat we honestly believe to be the truth, would be at saults of godless politicians. This is a subject demanding more consideration than we can afford to The Banner will bear with us when we affirm that bestow upon it at present. In the meantime we may

LIBERAL OFFER.

A correspondent of the Colonist, whose letters,

If this terrible declaration does not substantially imply centralizing the manufacturing arts in Great Britain, that "the United States is in no manner a Christian or one of diffusing them through her Colonies offer that "the United States is in no manner a Christian or one of diffusion more likely to be Government," we have yet to learn the true import the greater advantage to the working people of the British Isles; and is such diffusion more likely to be British Isles; and is such diffusion more likely to be altogether. The sermon was one replete with Christian truths and piety—and the affectionate admonition of the control of the diffusion more likely to be altogether. The sermon was one replete with Christian truths and piety—and the affectionate admonition of the control of t attained by a system of colonial protection, or by one

The competitors are to be working men of the Bri-

pondent, reterring to a matter to which we have all ready called attention, says, "the poor girls that stitch the cheap Bibles have to eke out a living by Rahabism,—these modern deliverers of the Jerusalem messengers, have to do as she of Jerusalem did."—

Here is valued attention, says, "the poor girls that only by the unfutored Indian; and yet within the period of Mr. Hill's labours among us, this building is but one among others of those set up for the worship of God in the wide circle of his labours—affording we trust substantial evidence that his labours have not been in value for the country was but a wilderness—mhabited only by the unfutored Indian; and yet within the period of Mr. Hill's labours among us, this building is but one among others of those set up for the worship of God in the wide circle of his labours—affording we trust substantial evidence that his labours have not followers of the false Prophet,—but there may be a Here, the writer's propensity to quit the straight road of plain writing has led him into an expression of opinion contrary to that of the most esteemed commentators. The word translated harlot in our version, would have been more correctly rendered "the keeper of a house of entertainment for travellers."

THE ANGLICAN CHURCHMAN NO DISSENTER.

Two Denominational prints, the Evangelical Pioneer and the Examiner, have attacked at some length the strictures which we lately felt it to be our duty to make upon the infidelizing process to which King's findlere has been subjected, by our reckless mal-Adfor us to reply in detail to the articles in question .-Fools ought not to be answered according to their folly: - and were we to rejoin to these ready panderers to democratic libertinism, in language corresponding to what they employ, we should run a perilous risk of sinking low as their own undignified level.

One thing is abundantly obvious, that both the Pioneer and the Examiner feel the damaging strength demonstrate that the "general government" of his of the case which we brought forward. They do not country "recognizes its dependence upon God the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." The President une God has been prohibited within the now unhallowed precincts of the University; -and the sole rejoinder which they can make to the charge is a ribald shout of triumph; that sectarianism has had its destions of the Republic, to render such a course of ac- picable pride gratified at the cost of a divorcement of Christianity from secular learning.

Our contemporaries seek to ameliorate the moral ignominy of their position, by striving to show that dissent is not the cankering and unscriptural thing, which we conscientiously represented it to be. They Almighty God." We agree with our brother that virtually assert that schism is a grace rather than a sin, and that, in point of fact, the Anglican Church itself is a dissenting offshoot of the Romish see.

It is really humbling to find in the nineteenth cenchanced to have been an unconverted Jew-as he tury, public journalists gravely propounding so transparent a fallacy. Their doing so betrays one of two things,-either ignorance the most astounding, or an porary would surely never seek to contend, that the utter disregard of common veracity. With all our charity, we regret that we cannot adopt the former recognition of "God the Father of our Lord Jesus hypothesis, as even a parish school-boy would be soundly castigated, if he perpetrated such a blunder

part, have Christian Chaplains," and heartily do we Such a claim, we grant, was early made, but was pray that this state of things may long continue. - met with an explicit and indignant denial. And But will our contemporary assert that there is any even in the darkest and most degraded epochs of our certainty for such a continuance? Is there any thing Church's history, there were never a-wanting consti-

by such a determination being carried out? We macy of the Bishop of Rome, in England, was a grato this effect have been given in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, (See Sergeant and Rawle's Reports, vol. 2. Again there is no law (so far as we can gather) to the original constitution of the British Church. It dual encroachment and an usurpation, not a part of Ind a case, in which Chief Justice Kent presided, where this truth is laid down on principles which apply to the Common Law of the land. By this it is shown, that Blasphemy against God, and contumelious reproaches, and profune ridicule of Christ, or the Holy Scriptures, are offences punishable at the Common Law, whether uttered is a Christian Chaplain, the unordained teacher, whose disholical mission it was to inculcate that the Let us ask, would an orthodox Church journal, as Church of Rome, or subject lawfully to its authority, whole : Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee. line, or practice."

second person in the Godhead was a mere creature? The Reformation did not build, but correct. No should recognize the hand of an Almighty Father, who, Why, even a Mussulman priest would assign our Re- new path was struck out, but a return made to the deemer a rank as high, if not higher, than would be original well-defined way. After that cleansing pro-There is some apparent weight in the argument hich our contemporary deduces from the "common and apostolic Church (to quote again from Mr. Smith) as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting, and rotately as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in our later state, path, sorting as we are, in which our contemporary deduces from the "common and apostolic Church (to quote again from Mr. Smith) law of the land," as expounded by the excellent and though purified from error in her doctrine, and relievdistinguished Judge Kent, but still it does not estab- ed from foreign usurpation; -in the same manner as lish his position—That law has only force so far as not a man recovered from a dangerous sickness, or escaped altered by statute, and has proved ineffectual to pre- from prison, remains the same man still, though in a vent the political enormities upon which we have happier condition. The Church in England, which been animadverting. A Nation which permits Uni- was originally an apostolic branch of the Catholic or a propriety which all must have observed, and a spiritarians to act as the religious directors of its Legisla- Universal Church of Christ, having been during some tuality he trusted many felt, points us directly to sin as tors, its Military, and its Marine, cannot claim the centuries unlearned, poor, and persecuted; during distinction of being a Christian people merely from others, rich and outwardly prosperous; during others of the Almighty's displeasure, defying all human calculations of the Almighty all human calculations o the fact that such gross profanity as "contumilous again, corrupt in doctrine and easlaved, became at reproaches, and profane ridicule of Christ or the Holy Scriptures," are offences punishable by the se-Holy Scriptures," are offences punishable by the se- every stage she was the same Church, though under cular power. It is one thing to protect the feelings various circumstances." "We may cleause off the rust

Examiner,—though, following out the Popish theory of reserve in teaching, they find it expedient to conon many points, cordially harmonise in waging an has existed since the blessed days of Pentecostal

So far as the case of the University of King's College is concerned, we repeat that our position remains not only unharmed, but substantially unassailed. No not vent itself merely in empty words, I have announced evangelical dissenter — (we use the word "evan-gelical," in its yulgar sense) — will attempt to affirm that the devotions of the Anglican Liturgy, are devoid either of orthodoxy or earnest warmth. The most distinguished "platform" teachers have, in lucid intervals of example of intervals of candour, spoken of our Book of Common day of thanksgiving are desired the name of the Lord in the Prayer as being, among all uninspired compositions, most holy feast of his own institution. pre-eminent for the beauty of its style, the sublimity At the conclusion of the sermon, the holy communical of its sentiment, and the purity of the doctrines was administered to 180 of the congregation, and the colwhich it inculcates. On this head we refer the lection exceeded £20. Examiner to Robert Hall, and the Pioneer to Adam Clarke

It follows then, as a matter of absolute necessity, that prayer has been banished from our hapless seat of learning, simply and solely to gratify spleen, and

papers, in future, be directed to him at Charleston, near Farmersville.

The Rev. N. Watkins desires that all letters and papers may be directed to him, at Newboro."

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CALEDONIA. This beautiful little edifice-

"In the first place, as to the treaty itself, what are the STATES IS IN NO MANNER A CHRISTIAN GOVERNMENT. the following subject:—"Whether does a policy of disappointed in the services of a brother Clergyman, auditory it was no disappointment for on no previous occasion have we listened to him with more gratification given cannot fail to have made a lasting impression on all present on this interesting occasion — and they were many-the building was crowded-seats and even the been in vain—for when people thus join together cordially and willingly in forwarding the Christian cause, we trust we may safely infer they are prompted by higher and worthier motives than to gratify worldly vanity or sordid

The building is nest and commodious and reflects much credit on the Contractor and the Building Committee.

A collection was made after service in aid of the funds required to pay off the debt yet due upon the building.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY PAROCHIAL ASSOCIA-TION, IN CONNEXION WITH THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The members of this Association are herewith presented with a Report of the State of its Funds:—

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Association, held in the Church, in December, 1848, it was determined to set apart the three-fourth of its income over which, by the constitution of the Church Society, it had control, as the commencement of a fund for the erection of Sunday-School-house. The three-fourths amounted to £15 15s. 7d. Of this amount, £10 6s. 81d. have been expended in the

purchase of benches, chairs, a stove, table, &c., for the use of the School, leaving £5 12s. 10½d. as the sum in hand available towards the erection of a School-house. Each member of the Association is now invited to pre

contributing to the object, who may be prevented from being present on the evening of the 27th, are requested to enclose their subscriptions to the clergyman of the Church, exercised a sound discretion in confining the choir to who is anxious to realize on this occasion as large a sum as possible; as he is happy to be able to state, that, calcuthe tower, as was at one time recommended in a pu lating on at least as encouraging a response to this appeal as was made last year, he is now on the point of entering into arrangements by which a building of wood, adapted to the purposes of a School, will be immediately erected

near the Church. On the occasion of the great fire of the 7th of April last, the Sunday School of the Holy Trinity was remo cognize Christianity by official acts." We frankly concede that "the State Legislatures, for the most the canonical obedience of the British Church.—

part have Christian Chaplains," and heartily do we such a claim, we grant, was early made, but was bliged to be removed, without having any convenie place in which to assemble. It has therefore become imperatively necessary that something should be done in the way of erecting a School-house.

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES-ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. On entering St. George's church, we were much struck

with the beauty and taste of the Christmas decorationsseveral appropriate sentences and emblems were grace-fully interspersed throughout,—but particularly gratify-ing was it to see the crowded congregation. Morning pending upon circumstances of secular policy, and nion service by the Rev. Dr. Beaven. An anthem, select England, therefore, having never been a part of the in the temple, and said unto him, Behold thou art made The preacher commenced by stating the general principle that as affliction cometh not forth of the dust neither doth trouble spring out of the ground, so it is both profitable and becoming that in every afflictive dispensation we for good, visits the transgressions of his people with a rod, and their sins with scourges; and that, constituted as we are, in our fallen state, pain, sorrow, and trouble, wisdom are instilled into us by affliction; oftentimes, our assembling here to-day proves, God speaks to us in blessings, and preaches to us in mercies; and, on such oc casions, he says to each of us, "Sin no more, lest a worse thing come upon thee." In selecting the narrative contained in the opening verses of the 5th chap. of St. John, for the 2nd lesson, our venerated Bishop, said the preacher, with the cause of the late grievous visitation,—a visitation which shewed itself to be indeed the blasting of the breath tion as to its progress, and all human skill as to its remethe healthy or the weak, the prepared or unprepared,marching from Asia, visiting the Continent of Europe decimating whole cities, not confining its ravages to land, but attacking ships in the midst of the broad only checked by the hand of Him who sent it. Dr. Lett then eloquently enlarged on the numerous sins which called aloud for the avenging hand of Providence:-Sabbath breaking, profanity, profligacy, disrespect to God's ordinance, the multitudes, who sympathise with Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, in their schism, and are guilty of that very crime on account of which the earth pened her mouth and swallowed so many thousands in a iving grave; the formality with which so many worship that God, who is a spirit, and who, like the Jews of old. draw nigh to him with their lips, while their hearts are far from him. He then shewed that God's mercies in sparing us were a loud call to us for gratitude, and that gratitude must show itself in holy obedience and devotion of our lives thus spared to his service. And, continued the Rev. Divine, in order to give you an opportunity of shewing the sincerity of your gratitude, and that it may

(To be continued.)

he would just refer. He had been eight years in the island administer to the morbid vanity of self-magnifying schism!

He had been eight years in the island of St. Christopher; and it would be satisfactory to know that in the church in which he ministered he had been endeavouring to carry out the church according to the directions of the rubric. He had established daily service tween Austria and the Porte. The boundary re-The Rev. F. Tremayne desires that all letters and apers, in future, be directed to him at Charleston, from 60 to 70 daily. In the course of the eight years, from having a weekly communion, his communicants had doubled; when he went there he found 200, now he had doubled; when he went there he fou 400. A point that had struck him (Mr. Finder) more representations and the projected loan has been completed.

New York, Jan. 14

New York, Jan. 14

New York, Jan. 14 very remarkable and strong feeling among the coloured persons of the West Indies to return to Africa. On one of the islands there are now no fewer than 700 persons willing to return to the shores of Africa, not to seek or dig for gold as in California, but to carry thither the unsearchable riches of Christ; to go forth under episcopal guidance, the instruments, under God, of conveying to their benighted parents, he might almost say, those blessings which they have derived from the church in the colonial settlements. That feeling appeared to him to be most providentially raised up at this time; and there was a most anxious desire in the West Indies that the feeling should be cultivated in England, that such stability should be be cultivated in England, that such stability should be but on account of ice could not approach net

ENGLAND. JESUS COLLEGE CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE.

On all Saints day the choir of the chapel of Jesus Col-

On all Saints day the choir of the chapel of Jesus College Cambridge, was reopened, with full choral service, holy communion, and a sermon. The anthem was composed for the occasion by Dr. Walmisley, who presided at the organ. Those who have explored the building will remember a series of fine early English arches of an unusual character, in the triforium of the tower, but concealed from view from below by a flat ceiling above the great pier arches. These disfigurements have now bee all cleared away, and the following works completed:

A north aisle has been built to the choir and north transept on the foundations of one existing during the time of the nunnery, and communicating with the choir by two very fine arches, which were found complete (as were als two on the south side,) embedded in the masonry of the wall. Other arches, communicating with the north tran-sept, were discovered and opened; but have been filled with stone screen work for the sake of strength. choir itself, the east window, a modern one with glass by Willement, has been removed, and a lancet window of three lights and two panels, supposed to be an exact reproduction of the original one, has been substituted for it The side walls have been brought down to their ancie height, and a high pitched roof of trussed rafters of earl character has been raised upon them. This roof is board ed beneath with oak, all cut from the roof which was re moved, and its section forms a semidodecagon. It is di vided into square panels by larger and smaller ribs, the latter having bosses at their intersections. The tympanum formed by the roof above the east window is filled with a fine pentagonal window, and internally with two medal lious, containing floriated crosses. The whole of the roo is varnished, and the ribs and besses decorated with ver is varnished, and the ribs and bosses decorated with ver million and gold; but the portion above the sacrarium still further enriched with sacred devices on the panels it green, vermillion, white, and gold. The aisle roof is bluwith stars in white, and the rafters oak colour, the principals being relieved with vermillion. The choir is furnished with stalls and misereres in the upper row, and seate in the two lower there being a double row of bookboards with standards, the upper ones of very singular and handsome design, surmounted by sitting figures of academical and ecclesiastical personages. The stalls have no canopies, but a rich panelling behind them. The whole arrangement is thought to be almost identical with that of arrangement is thought to be almost identical with that the founder's stall-work, and, indeed, two of the old standards, which had been preserved in the college, well worked in. The floor is of black and red tiles between the stalls, and of black and white marble, mixed with er caustic tiles, in the sacrarium, three black marble ste forming the ascent to the altar. There is a magnifice lectern of brass in the centre of the stalls, and two nobbrass candlesticks upon the altar steps. The Litany design of the diagram of the college, of Elizabethan design. The covering of the altar is of green velve than design. superbly embroidered. The organ, which is placed in north aisle, is a fine instrument of beautiful tone, built the old models by Messrs. Bishop, of London, containing however, two stops of Father Smith's, one of which, a flute is from the old organ in Durham Cathedral. It has two sent his or her annual subscription to the Church Society for the present year, at the usual Evening Offertory, on Sunday, the 27th January, inst., enclosed, as last year, under a cover, bearing the name of the donor. [This enables the giver's name to be entered in the Society's Annual Report.—Vide Report for the year ending 31st On that occasion, also, the whole of the alms presented will be devoted to the erection of a School-house. Any of the members of the Association, and others desirous of contributing to the object, who was a discontributing to the object. the tower, as was at one time recommended in a pu journal. Mr. Sutton, a member of the College, in addi to munificent donations towards the restoration, has de ted much time in training some choir boys-to their gen ral education, as well as that necessary to qualify them for their peculiar and holy vocation.

IRELAND.

POPERY AT HOME. MARIOLATRY.—The Vicar Apostolic of the Centra District has published a Pastoral, in which,—after interpreting "The woman clothed with the sun, and the mounder her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars." the Apocalypse, to signify "Mary preserved immacul from Satan by the grace of her Son, and defending the who fly to her patronage from that 'seducer of the who world,' who vents his rage against the woman'—he sta that he has received letters from every part of the di breathing one uniform and ardent devotion towards to mystery of Mary's immaculate preservation; and in co sideration of the approach of "the great festival of mystery (Dec. 8.) a festival which our fore fathers in gland were amongst the first to establish in the Weste Church, about which they loved to narrate marvello the flock the benefit of the indulgences in honour of Immaculate Conception "with which the Holy Father graced the district." The Pasteral further announces. fact that "His Holiness has placed the district und especial patronage of the Blessed Virgin conceived wout original sin," as an instalment of a return to the gold time of the grant of th old times," when England was called Mary's Down and exhorts them, "under the protection of that mys of the Immaculate Conception which completes praises," to pray in the language of St. Anselm, inter to this effect — "The world has Apostles, Patrial Prophets, Martyrs, Confessors, and Virgins - go excellent helpers, whom I desire suppliantly to enbut thou, O Lady, art better and higher than all helpers, for thou art the Mistress of these and all the saints, even of the angelie spirits, and not less so kings and mighty ones of the world, of rich and masters and servants, high and low; and what all any of them all. Why canst thou do all this, but beca thou art the Mother of my Saviour, the Queen of heave

and earth, and of all the elements. SALE OF PRIOR PARK, BATH -The Cornwall Gazett announces that the Popish establishment at Prior Par Bath, is virtually broken up, and that the property is the market, although not publicly announced for di the market, although not publicly annnounced for posal, from the wish of the parties to avoid the disc

of such an announcement.

DISMISSAL OF DR. GRATTAN.—It was stated a days since, that a letter had been received by Dr. G. fro. the Irish Government, calling upon him for an explan the "Irish Alliance." Dr. G. complied with the re out as the reasons he assigned for presiding at the m in question were not deemed satisfactory, the Lord Ch cellor has ordered his name "to be removed from amission of the Peace for the county of Kildare, the King's county."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

New York, Jan. 14, 21 P. M

The Canada reached Halifax yesterday morning Corn Liverpool Markets.—Cotron advanced 4d. had improved, and was quoted at 29s @ 30s for white, and 28s @ 29s for yellow. Wheat was slightly better; best brands American flour, 25s; ordinary, 23s @ 23s 6d at which the market was firm. Money continued plet Consols closed at 964. American securities firm and demand. The bullion in the Bank of England was £1. 000,000, being the largest amount its vaults ever held. Commercial accounts from India satisfactory. England — Parliament will assemble for the despate

f business on the 3rd February.

FRANCE.—The Journal De Havre states on the thority of a private letter from the U. S. that the Cabi of Washington have just admitted the justness of the mand for indemnity made by M. Poussin, and which

the origin of his disputes with Mr. Clayton. Russia. - Russia was making rapid strides towards the AUSTRIA.—A mutiny broke out in one of the Austr

regiments stationed in Comorn, on the 19th ult., threwhich several superior officers were killed by the

perated men.

Accounts from Vienna and Berlin to the 22nd nlt. st that a rebellion on a most formidable scale had broken DIOCESE OF ANTIGUA.—One of the Archdeacons of the West Indies had left him (Mr. Pinder) only that morning, and from him he had gained one or two facts to which ing, and from him he had gained one or two facts to which formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that formed the cordon on the Turkish frontier is the cordon of in Servia, Scalvonia, and the military boundaries are From their brethren in Tu rear is fully secured. they were assured beforehand of a support, whi

> The Kingston Morning Journal of 19th Dec. says "by a vessel which arrived yesterday, we have recinformation respecting the invasion of Hayti and the bardment and destruction of the Haytian towns and vilby the Dominican fleet."