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as Abraham, the father of the faithful. The duties of adopted on other occasions of triumph and rejoicing. the office are distinctly recognized by Jehovah himself— "For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him." -Gen. xviii. 19. Here God condescends to give a com-mendation to Abraham, which I believe stands without a It w st. God declares his knowledge of what Abraham would do, namely, that he would teach "his children and his bousehold after him." "Household," implies more than one's own children. Abraham circumcised his household, children that were bought with his money. For their re-ligious instruction he certainly was responsible. God re-cognizes him in that character, and, in commendation of cognizes him in that character, and, in commendation of his fidelity, says, "I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him." Here then is a sponsor—a godfather, and Jehovah's high approbation of the office. But, if we reject infant baptism, we retain no-thing analogous to this. If we are not under covenant engagements, respecting our children, as the Anti-Pædo-Baptists say we are not, then it follows, as matter of course, that we have no duties to perform. Say not that the law of nature binds us to instruct our children in proportion to our means and knowledge. I allow the argument generally, is such opinions and prejudices as a man may happen to take up, and honour with the title of natural religion. The former is the sure word of prophecy, the other is a distant indistinct glimmering, which cannot illumine our path. But if we refuse to embrace the covenant of God, which recognizes children as parties thereunto, it follows that we are under no obligations, but such as nature dictates. Now, without recognizing divine revelation as the supreme standard in all things, whatever you may take for the law of nature is a blind guide, and will, in most cases, speak just as you wish. You are vourself her priest and her oracle, and may, therefore, ascribe unto her law whatsoever may suit your inclination. The total neglect of all religious instruction to the young, is sometimes called a simple following of nature, and where no other obligation is recognized, the young are not instructed in their duty to God. Now, there are religious parents who give all the advantages of school education to their children that their means will allow. They take all the pains and care they can to qualify them for the duties of life, and to instil into their minds all the for the duties of life, and to instil into their minds all the maxims and rules of prudence they know, to make them wise for this world—but there they stop. In the houses of such parents, not one of the children is taught to pray —none of them will kneel either at family or public wor-ship; for they are carefully taught to believe, that until they feel themselves converted one attempt to prevent y feel themselves converted, any attempt to pray, or join in prayer, would be an abomination in the sight of God. No man can form an estimate of the evil which has sprung, in this country, from the error of not considering, and bringing up the young as within the embrace of God's covenant. The young as within the em-brace of God's covenant. The young are left to choose their religion, and being thus optional with them, they naturally improve upon this part of their fireside educa-tion, and never, to the day of their death, choose any. They follow neuron and they deity They follow nature, and that deity, as understood by most, never leads to God nor to heaven, but drives her votaries into the desert wilds of unrestrained inclinations, each bearing in his hand his own glimmering taper, lit, as he supposes, at the altar of nature, which is all the light he asks.

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1844.

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We are fast approaching now, in the Church's revolving seasons, to the most solemn and mournful event which she is called upon to commemorate,the sufferings and death of the Son or GoD.

"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow, which is done unto me, wherewith the Lord hath afflicted me in the day of his fierce anger:"-these are the Lamentations of Jeremiah. We can understand that, when he uttered these plaintive words, his heart was full of one mournful theme,---the sorrows of his own beloved Jerusalem, when, laid waste by strangers and its holy temple destroyed, the careless passer-by would look with scorn upon its humbled glory; with contempt upon its dreary desolation .---How that holy city was reverenced,-how that pride of their land, the magnificent temple, was clung to with love and devotion by the sons and daughters of Jerusalem, we know full well: we know how they cherished the ark of God amongst them, -how the very spot was hallowed ground which contained the holy of holies, where the Lord was believed to vouchsafe his peculiar presence. That all this should be reduced to ruin and a desolation; that Jerusalem, in her abasement, should be a proverb and a by-word to the ungodly and the idolater, was more than Jewish piety could bear; and well might the prophet, in contemplation of such calamities, so express himself, as has been beautifully observed, "that every letter was written with a tear, that every word was the sound of a broken heart." But the vision of the prophet, we can well understand, penetrated beyond the desolations of time,beyond the sorrows and distresses of his beloved country. He was permitted to see the day, when the martyr for Jerusalem, and the world, would undergo the keenness of his peculiar anguish; when, in anticipation of the taunt and the jeer, the blasphemy, the scourge, the nails, and the spear, he would exclaim, as we learn he did exclaim in the garden of Gethsemane, " My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death." To the circumstances of this sorrow, so interesting to us all, the whole of the appropriate and impressive services of the present season,-of the ensuing week especially, -- recall our minds and hearts. They bid us look to the Son of God in his agony,-to the anguish of his soul, in contemplation of the bitter cup which it was his Father's good pleasure that he should drink,-to the excruciating tortures which, upon the accursed tree, he bore for our sakes. In all the selected portions of Holy Scripture, we have an impressive exhortation to the feelings and the practice which befit the ensuing week,-the most solemn week which the Church of God can be called upon to celebrate,-one, in which every passion should be softened down into humility and awe; when the soul should be weaned from its earthliness; and the spirit and the heart raised upwards to Him who, having died a painful and ignominious death for our sins, is now our Intercessor at God's right hand. The week in which is commemorated the crucifixion of our Saviour is called Passion or Suffering Week, from its consecration to the memory of the bitter sufferings of our Redeemer. And yet its commencement is a day of triumph,-precursor of the triumph of his resurrection, and of his reign in glory. The Sunday next before Easter was generally known in the early ages of the Christian Church by the name of PALM-SUNDAY, -a designation, indeed, which is still applied to it, though not so generally and familiarly since the ceremony connected with the day itself has been discontinued. This day, with its appropriate tokens of rejoicing, was designed to commemorate the entry of forms. But we believe that they themselves regard such rejoicing, was designed to commemorate the entry of our blessed Lord into Jerusalem, five days before his crucifixion. In imitation of the multitude who, we are told, on that occasion "took branches of palm-trees and went forth to meet him," it was anciently trees and went forth to meet him," it was anciently the custom of Christians, on that day, to carry branches of the palm, or some other evergreen, to commemorate this kingly triumph of their Lord. The practice, we and especially by laymen, is a thing not contemplated by find, prevailed in England up to the era of the Reformation, when, on account of the superstitions engrafted it was abolished. Divine appointment. At the Feast of Tabernacles, vassed. We trust that the parties concerned will it was customary amongst the Jews not only to sing profit by the opinion thus honestly, though it may be hossunas,—as we perceive was done when our Sa-viour was welcomed into Jerusalem,—but likewise to carry palm-branches in their hand, (Lev. xxiii. 40). Interpretation, and the rules of ecclesiastical order, interpretation, and the rules of ecclesiastical order, interpretation and the rules of ecclesiastical order, int

period much more remote, even to so venerable a source Nor was the practice confined to this one Festival, but of Jerusalem, Simon and his men entered into it, "with as we believe of what is called the New School Presthanksgiving, and branches of palm trees, and with

It was not unnatural that Christians, especially not ashamed of the cross that he endured, and that glory where, in the heaven of heavens, "a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stand before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands." The spirit of the present utilitarian age has little sympathy with either the feelings or the customs of the early Christians: to our means and knowledge. I allow the argument without hesitation; but if you, an opposer of infant bap-tism, allow or use it, then you esteem the law of nature as of more importance than the commands, and dictates and examples of revealed religion. You reject revealed religion in this instance, and have recourse to natural religion. One is the revealed will of God—the other, egenerally is such opinions and preindices as a man mar to bear the palm branch in honour of the Redeemer's needlessly, and often impiously, cast upon Christian ceremonials, which have their date in the purest and brightest days of the Church,-when even the observance of the day of our Saviour's Passion is treated with mockery and contempt by those whose whole ecclesiastical organization is, as it were, but of yesterday; we are no advocates for the re-introductio of ancient religious customs, excellent and innocent as they may be in themselves, the revival of which, from long disuse, would create prejudice rather than promote edification,-would prove a stumbling-block, rather than an auxiliary to piety. But what we have reverence, —all especially that pertains to the Saviour's pilgrimage on earth :—" his holy incarnation; his holy of pure compassion, to visit the Academy at Sackpilgrimage on earth :—" his holy incarnation; his holy nativity and circumcision; his baptism, fasting, and temptation; his agony and bloody sweat; his cross and passion; his precious death and burial; his glo-rious resurrection and ascension; and the coming of the Holy Ghost." The coming Week, marked by our Saviour's suffer-increased death and hy theremeint. Christians called

We see transferred to the columns of the Montreal Barnes." There are, unhappily, not a few, both in ancient and modern times, who have discovered what excellent publication has been such as to warrant his they are pleased to deem "evils," in a higher Book undertaking a second edition. than our Liturgy; who have found in the Word of God unpalatable truths, and what, in those sacred

# The Church.

which have prevailed from the very beginning of situations in the village. The Governor General, too, Christianity, experience assures us that they are wont mindful of "Church" as well as "State," has, among his Thus we learn from the first book of Maccabees (xliii. 51), that when their enemies had evacuated the tower of Lewenber 21

byterians, or Revivalists,-it was stated not long ago, OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT CLARKE'S MILLS.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., the neat and commodious that our blessed Saviour, during his life, exhibited that our blessed Saviour, during his life, exhibited nothing uncommon for a man,—that his conduct on the cross was most unmanly,—and that many a Chris-tian martyr had displayed much more fortitude and manliness than did our Saviour himself in his final agonies. We do not quote the exact words, but this is substantially what was asserted; and it goes to provide the exact word, were in attendance at the appointed hour, to available for vehicles, and the ice so insecure that many of the neighbouring clergy and laity were prevented from attending. A large and respectable congregation, how-ever, sufficient to fill the church (chiefly from the neigh-surhood), were in attendance at the appointed hour, to available for vehicles, and the gratifying event. At half prove that the downward road of ecclesiastical repub-licanism is to the blasphemous error of the Socinians. licanism is to the blasphemous error of the Socinians. Again, a Mr. Wisner,—also a New School Presbyte-rian,—lately met the argument, as we understand, in favour of the Apostolical Succession, drawn from the choice and ordination of Matthias to succeed Judas, suited to the occasion, which was listened to with deep choice and ordination of Matthias to succeed Judas, by declaring that, in the whole transaction, Peter and the other Apostles were wrong, and that the Saviour the other Apostles were wrong, and that the Saviour the other Apostles were wrong, and that the Savior larly good, and the profetency attained by the humerous never intended that any such choice should be madel. We shall adduce one further specimen of the manner in which some are wont to express themselves on solemn subjects, who dislike the restraint of precomposed forms of prayer, and have a corresponding of view an ornament to the village and neighbor

composed forms of prayer, and have a corresponding repugnance to articles, creeds, and subscriptions. At the opening of a Wesleyan Methodist Academy in Sackville, New Brunswick, the following expressions occur in the Inaugural Address of the Principal:— "The history of this Institution may be brightly writ-ten upon the intellectual and moral character of those who may, from term to term, hold connection with it, Each mind will be itself a living volume of inealculable value, to be here filled up with chapters of this history, and which being well bound with good moral habits and prin-ciples, may issue, self-circulated, through society, to be which being were bound with good moral habits and prin-ciples, may issue, self circulated, through society, to be profitably read by many in this world, and afterwards elevated to the *library of Heaven*, as an interesting text-book for the study and instruction of the various classes of the various classes of its spirit inhabitants, who continually seek wisdom under the one to that of the other. Above the chancel window the immediate direction of the Eternal!!" is a very fair representation of the Royal Arms, the gift the immediate direction of the Eternal! !"

ings and death, and by the ancient Christians called rusal. It appears to present the matter with more and at so early a period. With the exception of £25, the ings and death, and by the ancient Christians called the Great and Holy Week, let us observe, as they did, in more than wonted humiliation and in more abun-dant prayer; because, in that week, to use the lan-guage of St. Chrysostom, "the ancient tyranny of the guage of St. Chrysostom, "the ancient tyranny of the devil was dissolved, death was extinct, the strong man was bound, his goods were spoiled, sin was abolished, the curse was destroyed, paradise was opened, heaven became accessible, men and angels were joined toge-the the middle mall of methics were hold many to the second many of the gentiemen aluded to, so commodious and well appointed a Church aluded to, so commodious and well appointed a Church aluded to, so commodious and well appointed a Church aluded to, so commodious and well appointed a Church aluded to, so commodious and well appointed a Church the religious body who bear his name: the *Chris*-tian Guardian labours hard to disprove our position; the middle mall of methics were hold on the second many of the gentiemen the middle to alude to and angels were joined toge-the the middle mall of methics was broken down. became accessible, men and angels were joined toge-ther, the middle wall of partition was broken down, the barriers were taken out of the way, the God of peace made peace between things in heaven and things on earth. As the Jews went forth to meet Christ, when he had raised Lazarus from the dead, so now sent generation, at least, are likely to have a clear Although this field is discouragingly large, he nevertheless let not one city, but all the world go forth to meet him, not with palm-branches in their hands, but with trust, will be that such of the "Wesleyan Methodists" naints his prospects are very cheering. But still what is him, not with palm-branches in their hands, but with alms-deeds, humanity, virtue, fasting, tears, prayers, watchings, and all kinds of piety, to offer to Christ their Lord."

Baptist Register, an article upon the "Evils of the published a few years ago by an old friend and fellow-Liturgy," to which is annexed the name of "Albert labourer in the neighbouring Diocese of Quebee. We

We beg to renew our thanks for the thoughtful God unpalatable truths, and what, in those sacred God unpalatable truths, and what, in those sacred records, they have not had the presumption wholly to reject, they have, in certain instances, mutilated and perverted to some correspondence with their own corrupt and erroneous views. Now of such a perversity of disposition, a wisely Now of such a perversity of disposition of perversity

The Report, which was of a very gratifying nature, was listened to with much apparent interest, but we need not enter upon it here, as it will no doubt be immediately published and circulated. The First Resolution, which was briefly moved by L. M. Wilkins, Esq., M. P. P., and

was adopted by the Meeting, was to this effect. Beamish Murdoch, Esq. moved the Second Resolution, expressive of the desirableness of having Local Commit-tees of the Society formed in every parish of the Province, and dwelt upon the importance of union in all matters in which any good object is to be attained. He was fol-lowed by the Rev. H. L. Owen, who suggested as the reason why some Clergymen had been slow to call upon their people to contribute to this Society, the fear that they could ill afford to do more than sustain their own local efforts. He mentioned an anecdote of the Rev. Rowland Hill, who advised a poor woman whose cow was growing dry, to milk her more frequently, and expressed his confidence that if Clergymen more frequently pressed He mentioned an anecdote of the Rev. the claims of charitable institutions upon their people's attention, they would find them more ready and more li-beral, than when they are seldom called on.

His remarks were enforced and supported by C. W. H. Harris, Esq., Delegate from the Cornwallis and Horton

The Third Resolution, which referred to the formation of Diocesan Societies similar to our own in the Diocese of Canada, was moved by the Rev. Dr. Twining, who spoke of the formation of those Societies, as the commencement of any thing like united effort in these Colonies in support of the Church, and urged the expression of our sympathy with the neighbouring Societies in their efforts. He was followed by Dr. Henry, P. M. O. who emarked that he had been present at the first meeting of the Church Society in Montreal, and mentioned as an instance of the manner in which that Society is there sustained, that out of his own family connection in Canada, comprising perhaps 120 persons, upwards of one hundred are members of that institution. After urging the desiare memoers of that institution. After anging the desi-rableness of having whole families thus enrolled as mem-bers of this Society, the Dr. concluded, "When I die I shall leave my children but a small inheritance: but I trust I shall leave them an inheritance of good principles. They shall be trained up in dutiful loyalty to the Queen, a their obligation to the Society in a remembrance of their obligation to the Society in which they move, and in affectionate attachment to the Church of their Fathers."

The Fourth Resolution, expressive of our debt of gra-titude to the Venerable Societies for Propagation of the Gospel, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was moved by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, who enlarged upon the blessings, for which, under God, these Colonies are in-debted to these two Societies. The Rev. Gentleman also urged the importance of our showing our gratitude to these Societies by contributing to this Institution, and gave in-stances of the efforts made by his own poor people to add heir mite. One poor woman had nothing but some hens, the produce of whose eggs supplied her yearly 1s. 3d : and a poor child, who was anxious to give, "had nothing but a grandmother," whom she persuaded to supply her with Bd. as her donation. He was followed by A. M. Uniacke, Esq. M. P. P., who drew an animated picture of the Misnary's labor; and depicted in lovely colours the privations of the many settlers along our shores, whose greatest

tions of the many settlers along our shores, whose greatest trial was, that on their return from their perilous labours for the rest of the Lord's day, they had no house of God to invite their weary souls to find rest in Him. S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., M. P. P., and a delegate from the Liverpool Committee, moved the fifth Resolution, expressing gratification at the present efficient state of the University at Windsor. He expressed his own ob-ligations to that Establishment, and his sense of the im-portance of such an Institution in its bearing upon the civil and political relations of the country. He took occasion to bear testimony to the faithful and efficient occasion to bear testimony to the faithful and efficient ministration of his own pastor, the Rev. J. Moody, an Alumnus of Windsor; and spoke of the great local exer-tions made in that parish during the past year, as an excuse for their not having contributed more during the present season to the general objects of this Society. The Resoseason to the general objects of this Society. The Resolution was seconded by the Rev. Alfred Gilpin, and sup-ported by the Rev. George Morris; both which gentlemen expressed their sense of the value of the Institution, and the former especially was enabled from his residence at Windsor, to give his testimony to the present excellent conduct of the young men in the College, especially in the Honse of God the House of God.

The Honble. The Chief Justice moved the sixth Resospoke of the state of the Church at that time also, in other parts of the country. When he regarded the great progress which had been made in the rest of the Province, he could not but regret that Halifax had not kept vince, he could not but regret that Haliax had not kept pace with it, and hoped that in this, the centre of wealth and induced the demand for more church room, would GULTY-Rev. Mr. Tierney from the commencement so and influence, the demand for more church room, would not be any longer unaitended to. This Resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. Cogswell, who began by ex-

pressing his gratitude for the kind and feeling manner in which the mention of his name and of the causes of hi

The Court said they must go out again, and find a verdict of FIRST AND SECOND COUNTS.

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For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unawred and seditious opposition to the Government and Constitution; and to stir up jealousies, hatred and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects; and especially to promote among her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to excite discon-tent and disaffection among divers of her Majesty's subjects are the theorem, and to exust and aid in causing divers serving in the army; and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times, and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of taining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the vernment, laws and constitution, as by law established; and bring into hatred and disrepute the Courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with and claims apon each other from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgment and determination of other ribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose.

GUILTY-D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffy, mitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously," before the words "to meet and assemble."

NOT GUILTY as to the words omitted.

GUILTY-J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, conting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble," and omitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of Her Majesty's subjects in the army." Nor GUILTY as to the words omitted.

GUILTY — Rev. Thomas Tierney, from the commencement, and including the words "seperially in England"; and NOT GUILTY of the remainder of the first and second counts.

THIRD COUNT.

For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlaw-ful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will, between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote among her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote among her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England; and to excite discontent and disaffection against divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army; and to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble together in large numbers at various times and at different places within Ireland, numbers at various times and at unterent piaces within freiada-for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the Government, Laws and Constitution, as by law established, and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts by law established in Ire-land for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with mtent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, and claims upon, each other, from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the determination of other tribunals

to be constituted and contrived for that purpose. GUILTY-D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffy. GUILTY-J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, mitting the words "and to excite discontent and disaffection among divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army." Nor GUILTY as to the words omitted.

GUILTY-The Rev. T. Tierney from the commencement so far as, and including, the words, "especially in England." Nor GUILTY of the remainder of this count.

#### FOURTH COUNT.

For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to barred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious oppo-sition to, the government and constitution; and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the abjects, and especially to promote among the subjects, in Ireland, feelings of ill-will and hostility toward the subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England, The Treasurer of the fund for the rebuilding of the Church at London acknowledges the receipt of £24 7s. 6d., from the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers, at present stationed in the time at which he first knew Halifax, and state of the Church at the time at so, in the converse of the Church at the time at the time

GUILTY-D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, J. M. Ray, J. Gray,

far as, and including, the word, "especially in England."

FIFTH COUNT.

For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, and to excite them to hatred and contempt of and unlawful and solitions constant to, the ontempt of, a nent and constitution. And also to stir up jeak hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the Queen's ubjects, and especially feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in England. GUILTY-D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. M. Ray, J. Gray. T. Steel, C. G. Duffy, R. Barrett, Rev. T. Tierney. SIXTH COUNT. For conspiring to cause, and aid in causing, divers subject to meet and assemble in large numbers, at various times, and at different places in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditions ring to a remark made by the last Rev. Speaker, expres-sed his great anxiety on the subject then brought before the meeting: and his readiness so fully to carry out the

many worthy men similarly occupied, may be enabled to vote their energies to the more profitable and satisfac Our extract upon Infant Baptism is from a work tory duties of a settled charge.

stationed in that town. GASPE BAY MISSION, DISCESE OF QUEBEC.

restraints that, humanly speaking, can be devised .---Composed by learned, discreet, and pious men,-in the solemn retirement of their closets, and with humble nyocation of the Divine blessing, which we can believe to have been abundantly vouchsafed,-it presents a manual of devotion, better suited, surely, to every class and condition, and better adapted to all the various wants of men, than the wild and crude effusions of a comentary impulse, where the speaker's feelings, and not the people's wants, are the great spring and movenent of the petitions that are offered up.

This is one great benefit, but it constitutes not all the value, of an established Liturgy. Should the accredited minister of the Lord,-for the tempter is watchful and man is weak, and proud and confident even in his weakness,-unhappily have adopted a Socinian or a Pelagian bias, it cannot be visible in his prayers: in his addresses, at least, to the throne of grace, no such baneful error of doctrine can be allowed o mingle; whatever may be his private sentiments, the prayers and praises which he is appointed to conduct, and which to the true and hearty worshipper constitute the chief business of the sanctuary, will have no tincture of a selfish spirit, or a warped judgment, or an unfaithful heart. In short, a Liturgy, such as the Church of England possesses, is one of the best safeguards of her orthodoxy: in the words of Dr. Claudius Buchanan, "The Bible and a Scriptural

Liturgy will save a Church in the worst of times. One grave subject of complaint in the article to which we have referred, is, that the Minister is so much restricted by a Form of Prayer, that he has not even permission to select and read a portion of Scripture that shall have any relation to the subject :---

"If his text should happen to be, 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son,' and the 'les-son,' for that day should happen to be that chapter of the book of Chronicles which commences thus, ' Adam, Sheth, Enosh, Kenan, Mahalaleel, Jered, Henoch, Methuselah, Lamech,' all that the minister is to do, is to say, ' here beginneth such a chapter,' and read on."

Apart from the fact, which Mr. Albert Barnes does not appear to have taken the trouble to inquire into, that the Books of Chronicles are not included at all in the portions of Scripture appointed to be read in Churches, and that on Sundays and Holydays the portions to such as marry them, divinity, their elder sister, selected chapters are in the strictest possible adaptation to events then commemorated in the Christian year, we could suggest a simple remedy for the subject of grievance adduced in the paragraph above quoted: instead of adapting the Scriptural lesson to the minister's text, let the minister adapt his text to the lesson! The following paragraph, which we find in the same catalogue of the "Evils of the Liturgy," is worthy, on many grounds, of repetition :---

"We are aware that the low church party do sometimes hold prayer meetings, and that occasionally an extempo-rary prayer is offered after sermon, and we will do them the justice to say, that so far as we have heard, their prayers are models of a simple, pure, and holy worship, and are such as to prompt irresistibly to the expression of regref, that they are not permitted by their book to pour out their souls in this manner, and that they are fettered by such things; we see no latitude of discretion in regard to such things; we believe that such a thing as a prayer meeting, where extemporary prayer should be offered,

This is a very correct and disinterested testimony upon it in the days of Romish darkness and corruption, to a truth which has often been insisted upon in this journal, and which recent events in the Scottish Epis-The ceremony itself was of Jewish origin, and of copal Church have caused to be very earnestly can-

and scripturally framed Form of Prayer,-such as we as it may be in their power to forward, so that they have the happiness to possess,-is one of the best may reach us, if possible, by the 15th of next month.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

## CANADA.

#### CARRYING-PLACE.

On Wednesday the 14th February, a Bazaar was heid at The Carrying-Place, for the purpose of raising funds to build a Parsonage House in that Village. The weather was most propitious: a bright sun overhead and roads in the best condition for sleighing, rendered the travelling at once pleasant and expeditious. The Bazaar was opened at 12 o'clock, and a continual succession of visit. opened at 12 o'clock, and a continual succession of visit-ors poured in the whole day; — Port Hope, Cobourg, Grafton, Colborne, The Trent, Belleville, Wellington, Picton, and Kingston, all contributing their share. Mrs. John Wilkins's house, which she kindly gave up for the occasion, was crowded in all parts. A most attractive assortment of fancy articles was displayed at the different tables; and the Dinner Table, too, allured its Upwards of Forty Pounds was realized share of visitors. from this source alone, which must be highly satisfactory to all those who so cheerfully contributed to furnish the different viands. The whole proceeds of the Bazaar different viands. amounted to nearly Two Hundred Pounds.

Several portraits of our noble Governor were, among ther things, offered for sale, and the loyalty of those assembled was pleasingly evinced by their anxiety to obtain these likenesses of the Queen's Representative. Too much praise cannot be given to those Ladies through whose exertions this handsome sum was obtained, nor too many thanks returned to those kind friends whe so liberally came forward with their handiwork and their purses to aid the good cause. Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Coch-ran, Mrs. Weller, and Mrs. John Wilkins, Ladies of the ommittee, were indefatigable in their exertions; and Mrs. Wragg and Mrs. Cassidy, who with her characteristic zeal in "labours of love," came up from Kingston aden with the produce of many busy needles, have earned for themselves the gratitude of all who are in any way nterested in the work. As most of those who a the Bazaar came from a long distance, the Hon. R. C. Wilkins, who was mainly instrumental in setting on foot and bringing the project to a successful issue, had made extensive preparations to entertain a numerous party at his house; and scarcely less than three hundred guests testified, on this occasion, the hospitality and courtesy for which their worthy host is so distinguished.

The Parsonage House, for the erection of which these laudable exertions were made, is to be commenced imme-diately; and long may it stand a lasting monument of the Christian zeal of those who, with Dr. Thomas Fuller, "see no reason that whilst law and physic bring great should only be put off with her own beauty.

#### PORT TRENT.

A meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund now raising for building a Church at the Trent, was held at Sheldon Hawley's, Esq., on the 7th November, 1843,—the Hon. R. C. Wilkins in the Chair, when the following Resolutions were passed :---

1. Moved by Sheldon Hawley, Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas Smith, — That, it being determined that a Pro-testant Episcopal Church be erected on Block A, in the Gore of Sidney, and a sum of five hundred pounds, or thereabouts, being already subscribed for that purpose-Resolved, that it is expedient to take immediate steps to further this object.

2. Moved by Adam Henry Meyers, Esq., seconded by Mr. James Finkle,- That this meeting being called in accordance with the declaration contained in the heading of the Subscription List,-Resolved, that the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Sheldon Hawley, Esq., Adam H. Meyers, Esq., George Bull, Esq., and Elijah Meyers, Esq., be a Committee to superintend the erection of the said Church, and Trustees to receive and disburse the subscriptions. 3. Moved by the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, seconded by Mr. Thomas Agar,-That the Committee do forthwith take steps to provide Plans, and advertize for Tenders from

those willing to contract for the building in question. 4. Moved by Mr. Thomas Agar, seconded by the Rev. . G. Bartlett,-That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Hon. R. C. Wilkins, for his able conduct in the

has generously given a hundred pounds ninger. A significant sum is also promised by Adam H. Meyers, Esq.; and the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with Christian munifi-

attentive congregation at the Basin, in St. Paul's Church; ich his Lordship confirmed thirty-two young When at Sandy Beach his Lordship kindly after which expressed his entire approbation of the manner in which the Church (to be called St. John's) was laid off, as also of the masterly manner in which the workmanship had been executed. The congregation averages one hundred and fifty. Divine worship is held here every Sunday in

the afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock. On the 28th December last, our Parochial Association, in connection with the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, was formed at Gaspé Basin, the head quarters o the Mission, when, after the usual resolutions were moved and carried, upwards of one hundred persons came forward and placed their names upon the noble records of this truly benevolent and Christian institution; and the annual sum of £25 was subscribed in behalf of the funds

One Sunday School in prosperous operation, containing between forty and fifty children, and conducted upon strictly Church principles, exists in the South-west branch of the Bay; where religious instruction is given by voluntary teachers, and occasionally by the Missionary on Sun-There might be two others equally large afternoon. and successful; but there are no teachers!

Besides the usual Sunday Services regularly held in St. Paul's Church, at the Basin, and in St. John's, Sandy Beach, there are four other preaching stations where the Missionary officiates in rotation. Divine Service is cele-brated on Wednesdays in Lent in the Basin Church.

Since the re-appointment of the present Incumbent in 1841 to this charge, a far more uniform and strict observance of the rubrics has been conscientiously acted upon. The Holy Sacrament of Baptism is uniformly performed in public on Sundays after the reading of the Second Leson, — "unless upon a great and reasonable cause," which ometimes does occur among a widely scattered population, especially during the cold and dreary winter. The phildren are regularly catechized in the Church in pre-The ence of the congregation, and public Service had on all the great festivals and fasts of the Church.

The Notitia Parochialis for the year 1843, stands thus:

Baptisms,..... 31 Burials,..... Marriages,.... \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* . 11 Communicants-greatest number at last celebration, viz: at Gaspé Basin, St. Paul's Church, Christmas

Day,..... Sandy Beach, St. John's Church, .. 45

-105

WILLIAM ARNOLD, Missionary, Spring Grove, Gaspé Basin, Canada East.

NOVA SCOTIA.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st March, 1844.

# (From the Halifax Times.)

The Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, took place on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., in the Saloon of the Halifax Hotel. Before the hour had arrived, the room was completely filled, and many persons were compelled in the course of the evening to leave the door without being able to gain admittance. The ladies formed a large proportion of the assembled multitude. A few minutes after seven o'clock, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese took the Chair, and commenced the business of the evening by calling upon the Meeting to join in singing the 100th Psalm. This fine old tune, which never seems to weary the ear at all alive to sacred harmony, was immediately raised by a burst of voices that thrilled through the hearts of the vast assem-

The handsome sum mentioned in the first Resolution as already subscribed, has chiefly been collected through the praiseworthy efforts of Sheldon Hawley, Esq., who has generously given a hundred pounds himself. A like liberal sum is also promised by Adam H. M. ciety, and that a military friend had forwarded during the

handsome Church recently erected at Sandy Beach was so far completed as to admit of its being opened for Di-vine Service, early in July last. The Lord Bishop of Montreal, when on his visitation tour among the Churches throughout the District in September last, preached here to a large and attentive audience in the afternoon after having preached a most appropriate and impressive ser-mon in the forenoon of the same day to another large and ettorive congregation at the Province of the province of St. Paul and St. George can hardly af-ford a place. He appealed to the congregation of the poor, for whom ford a place. He appealed to those present that they should come forward earnestly and at once, to supply this important want.

Before putting this resolution, the Lord Bishop, referring to a remark made by the last Rev. Speaker, expres the meeting: and his readiness so fully to carry out the wishes of those who might contribute to the erec on of a new Chapel, that he would do all in his power to bring any Clergyman whose acceptability to the people could be ascertained, as the additional Curate for such Chapel. His Lordship glowingly alluded to his freedom from any personal partialities, and his anxiety for the best interests of the Church committed to his care, as the earnest pledge of his readiness to forward only such an appointm would be most likely to advance the cause of God and

the spiritual welfare of the people. C. B. Owen, Esq., M. P. P. then moved the seventh re of the Society. It is most painful, however, to state, that within the wide compass of this Mission, there is not one public day school. Dr. Henry, Captain Gibson, Hon. M. B. Almon, J. S. Morris Esq., W. H. Roach, Esq., and C. U. Jones, Esq. A collection was then taken, which amounted to the sum of £29 3s. 9d.; and after singing the Doxology, the meeting was dismissed at half-past 11, with the Epi benediction. Notwithstanding the unusual length of the meeting, its interest was well sustained, and all who were present appeared gratified with its proceedings. nly subject of regret appeared to be that the spa-Saloon was insufficient to accommodate more than two thirds of the persons who sought admission. We cannot but hope that the influence of this Evening's proceedings may be large and extensively diffused, among the mem

bers of the Church, animating them to closer union and more earnest and devoted attachment to the Communion with which they have been united.

In order to facilitate the enrolment of Members of the Church and their families in the ranks of this Society, he Rector and Curate of St. Paul's will attend in the Vestry-room of that Church, on each Wednesday and Friday in March, immediately after Divine Service, for that purpose.

## Arrival of the Caledonia.

We have to announce the arrival of the steam packet Caledonia at Boston, on Friday last, the 22nd instant, from Liver-pool, bringing intelligence from England to the 5th of March. We are indebted for the following summary of news to a copy of the New York Commercial Advertiser, which reached Cobourg in advance of the regular mails, via Steamer from Rochester. PARLIAMENTARY.

Lord John Russell's motion for a Committee of the whole House on the state of Ireland, after a great debate, was nega-tived on the 24th February, by a vote of 324 nays, 225 yeas.

### THE CORN TRADE.

The Corn Market, which was buoyant at the beginning of February, is for the past fortnight dull at declining prices; in the course of the month a considerable quantity of U. S. Flour was sold in bond at 23s. 6d. a 24s. 6d. per bbl., which is about the present price. The duty on Wheat this week is 18s. per cwt.; Flour 10s. 10d. per bbl.

IRELAND .- THE STATE TRIALS.

VERDICT OF GUILTY AGAINST O'CONNELL. On the twenty-fourth day of the trial the cases of the traersers were given to the jury, who, after an absence of six hours,

On the second count, no finding. On the third count, that Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett,

and Charles Gavin Duffy, are Guilty. On the fourth count, that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, and Charles

Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, Charles Gavin Duffy, and Thomas Tierney, are Guilty.

On the sixth count, no finding. On the seventh count, that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Con-nell, Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, and Distribution of the seventh count, that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Con-tell, Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, and Distribution of the seventh count, that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Con-tell, Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, and

Charles Gavin Duffy, are Guilty. On the eighth count, no finding.

On the ninth count, no finding. On the tenth count, that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, Thomas Steele, John Gray, and Charles Thomas Matthew Ray, Thomas Steele, John Gray, and Charles Gavin Duffy, are Guilty. On the eleventh count, no finding.

GUILTY-D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, C. G. Duffy, J. Gray, R. Barrett.

Nor GUILTY-Rev. Mr. Tierney. The seventh count charges the procurement of large numbers of the people to meet together at various places, with intent, by he display of numbers, to procure changes in the law.

The 8th and 9th counts charge conspiracy to bring into dis-repute the tribunals established by law, and to induce her Majesty's subjects to submit their differences to other tribunals, thereby a subject to submit their differences to other tribunals,

thereby assuming the prerogative of the Crown. The tenth count charges the establishment of courts to bring into disrepute the legal tribunals of the country. The eleventh charges seditions publications and songs, and

GUILTY-D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, C. G. Duffy, J. Ray, R. Barrett. Nor GUILTY-Rev. M. Tierney.

#### The following has been addressed by Mr. O'Connell TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND:

Merion-square, Feb. 11, 1844. Fellow-Countrymen,—Once more I return you my heartfelt thanks for the peace, quiet, and good order you have observed, and I conjure you, by the country we all love, and even in the name of the God we all adore, to continue is and even in the mage? name of the God we all adore, to continue in the same peace

uietness, and perfect tranquillity. I tell you solemnly that your enemies and the enemies of Ireland are very desirous that your enemies and the enemies of tumult, riot, or other outrage. Be you, therefore, perfectly peaceable. Attack nobody. Offend nobody. Injure no per son. If you respect your friends—if you wish to gall your enemies. enemies-keep the peace, and let not one single act of violence e committed.

You are aware that the jury have found a verdict against me; but depend upon it that I will bring a writ of error, and will not acquiesce in the law, as laid down against me, until if have the opinion of the law, as laid down against me, untra-necessary, of the House of Lords. Be you, therefore, perfectly quiet. Do no violence whatso-ever. You could not possibly offend or grieve me half so much as by any species of rint, assault or outpro-

as by any species of riot, assault or outrage. It is said that the great question of repeal has been injured

Do not believe it. It is not true. On the contrary, the by this verdict.

result of this verdict will be of the most material service to the repeal, if the people continue to be as peaceful as they have hitherto been, and as I am sure they will continue to be. No

Obey my advice. No riot. No tumult. No blow-violence. Keep the peace for six months, or at the ut twelve months longer, and you shall have the Parliament

College-green again. I am, fellow-countrymen, your affectionate and devoted

servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.-His Excellency has returned the following admirable answer to a loyal and constitutional dress, presented to him by the Warden and Councillors of Ottawa District-we regret that our limited space pri our inserting the address, which forms a striking con

His Excellency's answer to the Warden and Councillors of the Ottawa District,

I receive, gentlemen, with the highest satisfaction the expression of your unalterable attachment to the Royal Person and Crown of our most Gracious Queen, of your steadfast ad-terence to the British Constitution end, of your steadfast cordial erence to the British Constitution, and of your most wishes for an indissoluble connection between Canada and British Empire. These are sentiments worthy of loyal jects, and it must gladden the heart of our beloved Sov to know that they are warmly cherished by the people of

which your address conveys, and for the judicious op, which it contains on the subject recently agitated. the true point for consideration when you been adopted as far as that is possible consistently connection of a Colony with the Mother Country-

came back with the following verdict :---On the first count, no finding.

Gavin Duffy, are Guilty. On the fifth count, that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell,