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and a strange figure softly entered. It was an old man: his head was bowed down, his hair and beard were white book. I sat fixed—I had no power to move-and he approached me and stationed himself at my side. With his eye still riveted upon me as if he would penetrate my soul, he placed the book upon my table beneath the dim light. I would have turned away; I trembled in every joint; but there was a fascination about that mystic book from which I could not escape. With his withered fingers he unclasped it, and opened upon the first page. withered

A cold shudder ran over me. Here was my ac went, page after page. Here and there one was bright with virtuous resolutions, and I lived over again the beating of the heart with hope, as from thence I looked forward to the patient struggles and untiring industry which were there in promise recorded. Still on and on he went. Now and then a resolution had been fulfilled -but how few!

At regular intervals came broad golden spots. At each of these had I rested and made an attempt to adjust the tangled threads. These golden spots were my Sabbath days. Here tears had fallen, as in their light I had looked back upon the past and forward to the future; and

### THE CHURCH.

### COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page. The Friend of our Days. Idley. ed of Pope Plus IV. Temperance. bing by Sermons. Father Simou. Fourth Page. Original Poetry—The First Sun-day after the Epiphany. A Sabbath at Sea. The Wild Horse of Texas. Father Simou. Darker Days. Bishop Ridley. The Creed of Pope Pius IV, Christian Temperance. On Preaching by Sermons. The Old Year.

Rev. J. H. Nicolls, M.A., Michel Fellow of Queen's uncertain and delusive light of these "wandering College, in the University of Oxford, and Principal of stars," we may, in a reasonable charity, indulge the Bishop's College, in the Diocese of Quebec, one of hope that they will disturb the stagnant waters of the his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

and hearts of all true Churchmen have been so much evil, nor in our condemnation of its agents. pained and distressed.

We recollect a remark in Hooker, that the case of All men, even the best of men, have their imperfecpersons who resort from one extreme of opinion to tions; and therefore it is not to be expected that in-

The operations of the human mind, on grave and publication of documents which indicated a difference of opinion in exalted or leading members of the Church. important subjects of deliberation, not unfrequently All men cannot be expected to think precisely alike evince a correspondence with this usage; and it is a on given subjects; and circumstances, it must be anremarkable fact, that nearly every individual who has ticipated, will arise to provoke occasional collisions of gone over to the baneful extreme of the Romish schism, sentiment. Moreover, these differences are generally has, at some previous period, heen found in the other outrome of low or dissenting views of the Church and as transient in their nature; while this very fact causes her principles. As the truth, according to this theory, them to have less of interest or edification for memis admitted to be half way between these extremes, let bers of the Church at large. ere will be a receding from the unhappy Guided by this rule, we should have avoided the warp which they have last undergone, and that, through publication of the correspondence between the Bithe good Providence of God, they will be permitted to shops of Moray and Cashel, which appears to-day in get back to the intermediate point of truth and safety. another column; but we have been moved to a depar-In connection with this view of the case, we can ture from it, first, from observing in some of our conunderstand that certain minds in the zeal and heat of temporaries as well in the United States as in the inquiry, will be hurried past the goal to which, it may Mother Country,-witness the Episcopal Recorder be, their contemplations were sincerely directed.— and the Achill Missionary Herald,—the publication They have yielded, often blindly and recklessly, to an of the Bishop of Cashel's letter without the admirable impulse which they can with difficulty control, even explanatory reply of the Bishop of Moray; and, seafter they have become conscious of some intemperance condly, because the latter document contains so clear in the forward movement. There is much in every a statement of the principles and practice of the Scotday life to assure us of this; and not a little to exem-tish branch of the Church Catholic, that it is highly plify it, in the history of religious zealots and enthu-desirable all our readers should be acquainted with it. siasts. Many great minds, in ancient and purer days Since the publication of this statement, Bishop of the Church, were found to yield to this wayward- Terrott, of Edinburgh, has also addressed a letter to ness: Tertullian, with an honest heart and devout the Bishop of Cashel upon the same subject; but this temper, became extremely erratic in his opinions and we shall be obliged to postpone inserting until next practice; and Origen, a little later, though a man of week. prodigious powers of mind and vast acquirements, ex- We can understand that the Bishop of Cashel's unhibited a degree of religious eccentricity which went fortunate advocacy of the cause of the schismatics in greatly to damage the practical value of his super- the Church in Scotland is ascribable mainly to some abundant gifts. And these men, not only without any long existing misconception, -- amounting perhaps to purpose of evil or division, but without perhaps the prejudice,-regarding the tenets and offices of her suspicion of any detriment to the common cause from communion; and that he needed only the explanations the diffusion of their peculiarities of opinion, became, offered by the Scottish prelates to set him right. But from the mere force of their position, a sort of rallying hasty opinions, and especially the hasty expression of point and centre of appeal for parties in the Church them, is much to be deprecated, --particularly on the In modern times, we have the case of Mr. Wesley; Church; and we lament it the more in this case, as it part of individuals holding a prominent position in the -a person of unquestionable sincerity, but not pos- is not long since the same Bishop of Cashel, we believe sessing powers of mind sufficient to balance the im- in his primary Charge to his Clergy, stepped out of petuosity of his moral temperament. In his zeal for his way to declare that Bishop Bull, Archbishop Tilthe revival of the dormant energies of the Church, and lotson, Dr. Barrow, and other luminaries of the Church, his desire that her inherent but slumbering powers of either did not understand or mystified the great docgood should be quickened into a healthful and fruitful trine of Justification. action, he was carried past that laudable object, and, from a combination of impulses which he found himself unequal to resist, was landed at length in the In the British Colonist, of the 2d instant, we regret strange region of schism. We call it a strange region to find the following paragraph :--to him; because, as is apparent from his history, "PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH .- During last sesnothing could be farther from his thoughts than a schism in the Church of which he was a lawful minis-ter, and for which, to the last, he professed a filial and ardent love. His expostulations and warnings to his followers,—his solemn affirmation, that God would desert them if they should desert the Church of Eng-laud,—all go to prove, at the same time perhaps that much in his own conduct was contradictory to these nothing could be farther from his thoughts than a indulgence. much in his own conduct was contradictory to these All this is done under the eye of our city Magistrates, in avowed impressions, that he shrank from the idea of defiance of law, and to the utter disgrace of the dividing the body of the Church, or of forming a religious party which should be distinct from her honoured | city, on the Sabbath day." and cherished communion. Indeed we are to believe, We sincerely trust that steps will promptly be taken from the whole tenor of Mr. Wesley's professions and for the correction of this very serious evil,-not conadmonitions, that could he have witnessed the spirit fined however, we fear, to the metropolis of our Proof earnestness, devotedness, and zeal, which of late vince. One species of desecration, indulged in with years has characterized the Church of England as a impunity, will assuredly lead on to another; and the hody, he would have regarded his work as done; he violation of the Sabbath only prepares the mind for a would have felt the whole object of his bold interposi- reckless disregard of all God's commandments. Our tions to be answered; and he would, if we are to as- authorities, whether in city, town, or village, are bound sume his own declarations as a guidance, have blessed Gud, that the spirit of frithfulues and difference and di God that the spirit of faithfulness and diligence was responsibility, in a great degree, lies for the remedy of vived in his Church. And if history teaches us how much such right in-And if history teaches us how much such right intentions are, from inherent weakness or outward in- admonitions or persuasions on moral and religious John Courier. fluences, perverted and abused, we shall be, in some grounds. degree, prepared for the lamentable manifestation of We may also take occasion to express our hope that "strong delusion" which, in late times, has with that our town authorities will interpose promptly and a fatal impulse urged on so many to "believe a lie." efficiently to correct another serious evil,-the collec-We can, as we have already done, yield the fullest tion of large bodies of children in the streets at night, amount of force to every consideration which has whose games and shouts have not unfrequently been served to foster this perversity, and hurry into this the cause of frightening the horses of passers by, and While deploring the conclusion, we can per- causing serious alarm and sometimes injury. If the ceive the fullest development of the false steps, in the parents or guardians of such children have not enough intermediate course, by which that conclusion was of regard for their best welfare, to prohibit their indularrived at. We can allow for the fretting, harrowing gence in these unseasonable assemblages and amuse-

and dim lamp stood on a table at my side. It was a cold all should be zeal and holiness: we can allow for the peace and comfort of the inhabitants is not needlesly night, the wind howled dismally, and I drew close to my fire as if I sought companionship from it. Indeed I was union and religious stedfastness in other portions of gered. oppressed with a sense of loneliness. Suddenly the latch of my door was touched. I started the Christian family,—a picture which may have an Our contemporary of the Colonist is entitled to

-it could be but the wind!-No; it was slowly raised, attractiveness when viewed through the haze of distance, but where a nearer view will disclose much of notice; and while thus quoting from him, we may take ruggedness, and nakedness, and vileness: we can allow occasion to express our congratulations upon he his head was solved to be the second state and the second state of singular eyes as snow, and from his pale face a pair of singular eyes for all this, and yet condemn as unequivocally as ever inlargement of his very respectable paper, and to all this every respectable paper. one hand he carried an hour-glass, in the other a clasped the waywardness and perversity which, whether from our best wishes for his success. blindness of mind or infirmity of temper, have driven them into the snare.

charity, which a closer study of evangelical truth and by the consideration, amongst other painful reflections charity, which a closer study of evangelical truth and apostolic order, as systematized in the standards of the Church, will always produce, instead of being driven Church will always produce, instead of being driven apostolic order, as systematized in the standards of the connected with that excitement, that the declining ints off from their allegiance and exertions by the rough with the Old Year; not an item was forgotten. On he interruptions continually encountered of their indulged | a weight of official anxiety. We are again concerted fancies of unruffled peace and unshadowed piety, would to learn that this faithful Bishop has been visited by entitled.-Loyalist. have clung but the closer to the sternness and self- | a heavy domestic calamity. The particulars of ais denial of their work,-would have brought to their affliction are recounted in the following extract; and duty a vigour of action and a courage of heart propor- we feel satisfied that the melancholy intelligence whch tionate to the emergency which presented itself,-nor it conveys will enlist in behalf of the bereaved parent

It is impossible that, while they gazed upon the flowers and sweets which fringed the borders of the yet, it seemed ever that a fresh courage had sprung up from thence for another stage in life's journeyings. On from thence for another stage in life's journeyings. On and on we went. We were at the last page of my ac-counts with the Old Year. Here all was summed up-Sick at heart, I would have turned away that I might not look at the result, but I could not. If had been a year of broken resolutions. Energy of action had not kept pace with energy of purpose. I had uve to the the sent pleasure. I had fallen below my own standard of the attamable in moral worth. I had not jourgeyed heavenward. "Let me but have it once more," burst from my trembling lips. I tried to seize the book: the old man shook his head, closed the clasps, pointed with his finger to the last sand in big mere." We were at the last page of my ac- fastening their vision upon some prospect beyond old man shook his head, closed the clasps, pointed with his finger to the last sand in his glass—it fell, and he disappeared. disappeared. My account with the Year was sealed. "O, let me but transubstantiation,-the contradictions of purgatory, live it once more," I exclaimed aloud and awoke. The Old Year was surely dead. A bright sunny morning, the first-born of the New Year, greeted me. —the devilish perversions of indulgences, —the muti-lation of one Sacrament, and the heaping of sacramen-tal distinctions upon rites and ordinances which have tal distinctions upon rites and ordinances which have no scriptural claim to them? Could such be complacent sharers in the superstitions, yes, the idolatries, with which that fallen communion is so rife?

We wonder at the awful perversity, at the clouds and darkness upon the mind and heart, of the man who can be moved to take his own life away; and we must be just as much amazed at the aberration which could cause a well-instructed and honest-minded member of the Church of England to embrace the communion of Rome, with the appalling accumulation of deformities, both in doctrine and discipline, which it exhibits. But these are warnings by which it becomes us to profit; and while our own pure branch of the Expences as per audit 1st Nov ... The Lord Bishop of Montreal has appointed the ev. J. H. Nicolls, M.A., Michel Fellow of Queen's ollege, in the University of Oxford, and Principal of stars" we may in a reasonable charity indulge the communion to which they have apostatized, and be-

come, it may be unconscious, agents of a reformation We alluded briefly in our last to some further in- in that corrupt body to which they have transferred stances of those grievous and unjustifiable apostacies their allegiance and their services. If good be thus to the Romish communion, with the occasional occur- made to come out of evil, we shall bless God for the rence of which, during the last few years, the minds result, though we abate not in the abhorrence of the

# another bears analogy to the instance of a twig or staff stitutions composed of fallible men, however holy in which has been bent awry from its straight and proper their foundation or marked by wisdom in their direcposition, and where the means usually adopted of tion, shall be altogether free from defects. On this bringing it back to its original uprightness is first to ground, we have made it a rule to abstain from the

At the period when so much commotion prevailed Men of capacious minds and of that expanded in the Diocese of Exeter, we were not a little grieved charge should be harrassed and disturbed by so great nected with this excellent Institution, equal success in have suffered either contumely within, or seduction the hearty sympathy of all who appreciate the services without, to have driven them from the fealty of their of Bishop Philpotts, and lament the unreasonable ipposition which his honest and zealous exertions have encountered :---

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

table, shewing a balance of  $\pounds 612$  8s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ .

### Sales in Depository ... Do. Missions ...... Toronto Parochial Associa'n., 33 1 Talbot District Branch ..... 1 2 3

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it was agreed-That a Committee of seven members of the Church

and also whether it would be practicable to adopt some plan of life insurance for the Clergy; And that they be requested to direct their attention, to Proprietary or Mutual system will be the most practica-

And with regard to Life Assurance, whether it would be desirable to attempt the formation of a Society for this Diocese, or to endeavour to join some of the offices already established in London.

Also, to report what data can be given for accertaining trines in Scotland. the duration of life in these Colonies.

An examination of the English and Latin composition, ness of sentiment and propriety of expression were de-servedly admired) shewed that due attention had here been paid to a branch of instruction, which, it has often been remarked, is too generally neglected in this Province. The study of the French Language which has lately been resumed at the school, promises by the progress al-ready manifested by the pupils under the excellent in-struction of Monsieur Houseal, to become eminently successful. Want of space prevents our speaking in detail of the examination of the classes in the English department; it is sufficient however to remark, that the pupils showed themselves well accounted with the various subjects themselves well acquainted with the various subjects which as necessary branches of a sound English educaous subjects.

their future labours, and that acknowlegement of their services from the Public, to which they are deservedly

### ENGLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BISHOPS OF MORAY AND CASHEL.

"The Bishop of Moray has observed with regret the nsertion of a letter of the Lord Bishop of Cashel in the linburgh Evening Post and Scottish Record newspaper of November 5. "The Bishop of Moray feels himself now at liberty to publish his letters to the Bishop of Cashel, of the 25th

and 31st of August last, in reply to the communication which has appeared in the above public journal. "The Bishop of Moray has permission further to pub-lish the letters from the Primate of England and the two other prelates, which have already appeared in the Eng-tish Churchman, and which directly contradict the statements and aspersions attempted in the Bishop of Cashel's letter to be thrown on the Scottish Episcopal Church "The Bishop of Moray, in referring finally to this deplorable subject, views with the profoundest regret the conduct of a Christian bishop, in countenancing the schis-matical irregularities of a few English and Irish presbyters, contrary to ecclesiastical Canon and usage, and in-terfering in the affairs of another diocese and its ecclesitical superiors."

" Waterford, August, 1845. "RIGHT REV. SIR,- It is perfectly true that I do feel a great sympathy with those members of the Church of England, in Scotland, who have seeded from the Epis-copal Church of Scotland. It has been a source of great grief to me that the Scotlish Episcopal Church has departed so widely from the doctrines of the Church of England, and has adopted language and sentiments which had been advisedly given up by our Church. "I should disapprove of this at any time, but more par-

fcularly at the present moment, when the Tractarian novement in England is doing so much towards an aptoximation to the Church of Rome. It grieves me that he Scotch Episcopal Church should throw the weight of r countenance into the scale of the unsound members the Church of England.

"I feel myself called upon to express my fellow-feeling with those in Scotland who stand forth as champions of the truth, as well as with the lovers of truth in England. "I can in no wise admit your position, that members of the Church of England, in Scotland, are bound to maintain connexion with the Scottish Episcopal Church, though  $\pounds$  229 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  it be erroneous in doctrine, no more than I would admit that they are bound to maintain connexion with the Romish Episcopal Church in foreign countries. I never considered myself guilty of schism when I attended a Church of England place of worship in France, or Bel-That a Committee of seven members of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto should be appointed, for the purpose of reporting on a system of Fire Insu-rance of the Churches and Parsonages in this Diocese, and also whether it would be practicable to adopt some

ip, without acknowledging the jurisdiction of the bi-tops of that country, with whom, on account of errors

and can be expected to give their assent to other doc-

And that such Committee consist of the Hon. William Allan, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. H. Scadding, T. W. Birchall, Esq. Treasurer, F. W. Baron, Lewis Moffatt, and Peter Paterson, Esquires, three of whom shall be a rence to those of the latter. "As you, Right Reverend Sir, have asked my opinion,

quiry on your part would have discerned their malignity and falsehood. And pray, my Lord, who are the men trator would probably be governed in his decisions by the wellfrom whom your opinion of the unsoundness of the Epis-copal Church in this country was obtained? If from Mr. Drummond, or other of his adherents, are the party-views and statements of men who have broken their vows and forsaken the Church with which they had been so long The Oregon question is, nowever, —unlike the Maine boun-dary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the dary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the dary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the tary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the ary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the tary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the the sole matter in dispute is the proper construction of one or two treaties—exactly the kind of question which an arbitrator, and an arbitrator only, can satisfactorily determined. Why, then, is this shared one of the sole matter that the

uent secession from the Scottish Episcopal Church,

by the Scottish Canons, that Office (almost identical with by the Scotusn Canons, that Once (almost identical with Cranmer's First Office of Edward VL, and pronounced by Bishop Horsley, and other eminent divines of the Church of England, to be, if anything, preferable to that now in use)-- this Office, though stated by the Canons to now in use)-- this Office, though stated by the Canons to

be of primary authority in the Scottish Church, is no where stated to be of general obligation. In my own extensive diocese, for instance, it has fallen much into disuse, and is now only retained by two primitive con-disuse, and is now only retained by two primitive con-gregations. For myself, I may note, that it never has been, nor will be, my practice to force either the English or Seattish Communion Office on any churches in my jurisdiction, against the feelings and expressed wishes of the respective compresenting. In the new chernel of the respective congregations. In the new chapel at Huntly, the Scottish Communion Office has never been employed : in the old chapel, previous to the erection of present building, it had been for a length of time ed. In the new church at Nairn, there was no intention expressed or entertained that the Scottish Commu-nion Office should be introduced : at Inverness, and nine other churches in my diocese, it has been superseded: nor, except generally in the dioceses of Aberdeen and Brechin, am I aware that it is, with a few exceptions,

anywhere retained. In my own church I formerly em-ployed it; but in deference to the wishes of the congre-gation, most of whom had lately been accustomed to the English Office, I introduced that Office, which is now invariably used. I did not certainly perceive the essential difference of doctrines which your Lordship, and many of my younger brethren, have discovered : but, if I err in not elevating crotchets into principles, or straining at points of little moment in these minute error-seei times, I congratulate myself that I err with many illus trious English divines of past and more glorious periods, whose praise and remembrance are in all the churches. "My Lord, I have extended my remarks to a greater

"My Lord, I have extended my remarks to a greater length than I wished or intended; I shall now bring this explanatory letter to a close. -But before doing so, I may be permitted to state that your Lordship may live to see be permitted to state that your Lordship may live to see times of adversity and trial to the Church, greater even than any that our long-persecuted and depressed Com-munion has experienced. Dark and gloomy days, be assured, my Lord, are approaching; nor think, that by perpetuating discord and dissension, you are serving the cause of truth, or increasing the purity, or strengthening the bands of Christ's Holy Catholic Church. And, my Lord, allow me to assure you, that if judgment do befal the household of God, it will assuredly commence with the Irish Church.

Against that Communion, murmurs, not loud but deep, are being muttered, which will ere long probably break out into a resistless invasion of her temporal honours and endowments. Such honours and endowments were once also possessed by the Episcopal Church in this country, which have been withdrawn in the Providence of God. Whether the Scottish Church, when weighed in the balance of the sanctuary, was or was not found wanting, God only, the Wise and the Holy, knows. Still she remains, though burning not consumed; though cast down, thanks be to God! still not destroyed. And whe-is made the test of our right be an important one, or the condown, thanks be to God! still not destroyed. And when a doctrine, we cannot hold communion. "That the doctrines of the two Churches are not the ther, my Lord, the Church of which you are a ruler has achieved all for which she was ordained by the Almighty, and endowed by man, I take not upon me to determine. The signs of the times, it is certain, seem pointing to her ruin. But this I do know, my Lord, and may remind The signs of the times, it is certain, seem pointing to her ruin. But this I do know, my Lord, and may remind you, that when the present Bishop of Cashel so boldly and so triumphantly, in his place in Parliament, on a re-cent occasion, threw back the malignant falsehood that was propagated against him, respecting the affairs of his diocese, we, the rulers and members of the Social to be a set of the social to be been and the set of the social to be been and the bees diocese. diocese, we, the rulers and members of the Scottish Church, little dreamed that charges equally false should feeling in Great Britain of the reasonableness, and even agree-

trator would probably be governed in his decisions by the well-known and well-understood law of nations-a law which the "free and enlightened" republic has long since learned to de-spise as much as its "drab men" of Pennsylvania scorn the vulgar obligation to pay one's debts. wonder an (1784) or

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The Oregon question is, however,—unlike the Maine boun-dary question,—a question of law, and not of evidence, for the

Drummond, inserted in the Newry Telegraph? "Perhaps, also, your Lordship is not aware that the original cause of Mr. Drummond's disaffection and subafter ten years' connexion, was by no means the after-thought grievance of the Scottish Communion Office, which had always been regarded by that Church as of primary authority, but, simply, a resolution to throw off the authority of his diocesan, the present Bishop of Edin-burgh, when admonished by him to abstain from certain burgh, when admonished by him to abstain from certain the prime which would not have been tolerated in the authority of this diocesan, the present Bishop of Edin-burgh, when admonished by him to abstain from certain the prime which would not have been tolerated in the authority of this domestic quarrel, indeed, the disputes the prime which would not have been tolerated in the authority of the prime which would not have been tolerated in burgh, when admonished by him to abstain from certain irregularities, which would not have been tolerated in England. The case of the Rev. J. Jordan, in the diocese of Oxford, at this moment, is precisely in point, who has been admonished by the Bishop of Oxford for presiding at a Wesleyan Missionary meeting in that diocese. I think it proper, however, to remind your Lordship, when referring to the Scottish Canons, that Office (almost identical with by the Scottish Canons, that Office (almost identical with But wait until the extension of commerce shall, as it must, create powerful rival and adverse interests in the commonwealth create powerful rival and adverse interests in the commonwealth itself, and the end will be seen,—and that, we fear, neither a peaceful, happy, nor honourable end. Such is, however, the fate of all great democracies.—St. James's Chronicle.

(From the Morning Post.)

If we were to take the language of the Washington Union as an indication of the fixed and unalterable policy of the government of the United States of America, with respect to the Oregon territory, we should decide that war with America the Oregon territory, we should decide that war with America was all but inevitable. After what has been said in the House of Commons, both by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, expressive of the determination of England not to forego our rights over the Oregon territory, it appears to be a political impossibility that the government should submit to that which the Washington Union intimates will be insisted on by the United State.

That journal seems to assure itself that "the democratic Congress now about to assemble," will be well disposed to go the furthest lengths that may be desired in asserting American claims over Oregon, and states that it eannot doubt that "the Administration is fully prepared to perform with firmness its constitutional duty of recommending to Congress all such measures as may be deemed essential to the full and efficient protection of all our rights over every rod of that great domain on the shores of the Pacific, which is by an accumulated mass

of title the rightful property of the United States." The journal from which this is taken is generally recognised as the President's official organ, and therefore its statement is very serious. We must bear in mind, however, that the Americans are about as apt to swagger as they are to swindle -about as ready to play the bully in politics, as to play the bankrupt in financial affairs, and, notwithstanding all this solemnity of bluster, they may perceive their error before they plunge into war.

We are, indeed, aware of the popular American delusion, indeed, with the grossness of self-conceit if they can forget the excessive inconvenience to which a quarrel with England will excessive inconvenience to which a quarrel with England will immediately subject them. Whether they be not so accus-tomed to bankruptey that they love it we cannot tell, but, in war, bankruptey brings certain difficulties of position for which gross effrontery and shamelessness will be no sufficient remedy; and if this country be dependent for a considerable part of its commercial prosperity upon intercourse with the United States, there can be no question that the United States are so much more dependent for their commercial prosperity upon their intercourse with England, that ruin will be the general result to them of any serious interruption of that intercourse. We should be very sorry in this or in any other case to speak with anything save the regret of the prospect of war. The further that true civilization advances the greater must be the repugnance of every man's reason to such a mode of settling any

repugnance of every man's reason to such a mode of settling any national dispute. Still it is the *ultima ratio*, and though we do not care a straw about Oregon, yet war must of course be under-taken, rather than submit to the bullying of any nation upon is made the test of our right be an important one, or the  $co^{0^+}$ trary. This we are persuaded is the national feeling. More-over, from one end of these islands to the other, we are sick of the combined knavery and swagger-the swindling and the A memorial from the Rev. D. E. Blake, praying for a Large and the charge of the latter. A memorial from the Rev. D. E. Blake, praying for a labeled of the latter. As you, Right Reverend Sir, have asked my opinion, I have thought it my duty to give it freely and plainly. It was ordered—That a Committee to report upon the best means of assisting the erecting of Parsonages, by which she differs from the Church of England, that where england the chere england the church of Engla ruler in a suffering Protestant Episcopal Communion, namely, that Great Britain is their superior in force, as well that you would be more cautious in future, in the high as in antiquity, in learning, in manners, and, above all, in that you would be more cattloas in lutare, in the high as in antiquity, in tearing, in hearing, in hea when Sir Robert Peel retires from public life, it will be with a peerage. In the meantime he is forming an extensive connection with the aristocracy of the land. His eldest daughter Viscountess Villiers) will be the Countess of Jersey, should her husband and she survive the present Earl; and it is now said that his second daughter is about to be married to the and that his second daughter is about to be married to an Marquis of Hertford. The Marquis is on all hands highly spoken of, and is accounted to be a man altogether different from his father, of no very estimable memory.—London Correspondent of the Glasgow Argus. REPORT OF THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS .- The pahial year of 1844 is the first since 1836 which does not exhibit an increase of expenditure over the preceding year. The total number of persons relieved in the three months ending March 25, 1844, amounted to nearly a million and a half, and were about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the entire population, according to the census of 1841. Of the million and half persons relieved, the remute the state of the entire of there are permatthe report states that a large proportion of them were perma nent paupers. The number who were relieved in the house was 239,818: and the number who received out-door relief was 1.246.743. The Commissioners estimate the total amount of local taxes annually levied in England and Wales, to be not less than £10,000,000. A CONTRAST .- Not many weeks since the Eclair steamer anchored in Funchal-roads. The dead yellow flag drooped from her mast-head. A strange and deadly sickness had swept off two thirds of hel officers and men. Her captain and both her surgeons had perished. The wan, worn survivors, sought relief from the inhabitants of Madeira. The Governor of the Island deemed it his painful duty to disallow intercourse between the plague-ship and the shore. He sternly commanded them to weigh their anchor and depart. The scanty crew of the steamer, already insufficient to carry on the duty of the vessel, were daily becoming scantier under the attacks of the fever. The equinox was at hand. In this

## CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE, Toronto, December 3d, 1845. The Society met on Wednesday, the 5th instant. The LORD BISHOP in the chair. The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the The receipts during the past month have been-£ s.

pointed, consisting of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, C. Gamble, Esq, The Treasurer, and James G. Chewett, Esq. It was ordered—That the thanks of the Society be

iven to Mrs. Sharpe, for her donation to the Church ciety of the Diocese of Toronto, of part of lot number 22, in the 3rd concession of Vaughan, containing 20 acres, for the endowment of St. Stephen's, Vaughan. It was ordered—That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. John Irwin, for his donation to the Church Society of the Dicesson T

ociety of the Diocese of Toronto, of part of lot number , in the 3rd concession, northern division, of the Gore of Toronto, containing two acres, for the site of a Church. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:--

Previously announced, 123 collections, in am't 375 17 41 School-house 5th con. Haldimand £0 16 4

128 Collections......£383 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treast ..... £383 5 51 31st Dec., 1845. Treasurer.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

ORDINATION .- The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in St. Paul's Church, in this city, on Sun-day morning last, the 21st ult., the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland being present and assisting, when Mr. William Henry Cooper, Divinity Student of King's College, Windsor, was ordained Deacon, and the Revd. Js. Stuart, A.B. was ordained priest.

The Prayers were read by the Archdeacon, who also presented the Candidates. The Sermon was preached by the Revd. Dr. McCawley, President of King's College, Windsor, from Isaiah, lxvi., 21. "And I will also take of them for Priests and for Levites, saith the Lord,"— The learned Preacher delivered a lucid and most powerful discourse on the subject of the Christian Min which was listened to with intense interest and attentio ustry, rge congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper preached an excellent sermon in the evening, in St. Paul's Church.—Halifax Times.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

ORDINATIONS.—The Lord Bishop of Fredericton held n Ordination in the Cathedral Church of that city, on sunday the 21st instant, on which occasion Mr. Thomas W. Robertson, of the University of King's College, Wind-sor, N. S., Mr. A. W. Tippet, and Mr. H. V. Stuart, Stusor, N. S., Mr. A. W. Tippet, and Mr. H. V. Stuart, Stu-dents in Divinity, were ordained Deacons. His Lordship was assisted by several of the Clergy. The candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon, and the sermon was preached by his Lordship's Chaplain, from the words—" And when they had prayed, they laid their headers them." Acts vi 6. The first Reg. contlered their hands on them."-Acts vi. 6. The first Rev. gentle man is appointed to the Parish of Lancaster; Rev. Mr. Tip-pet to the Curacy of St. Stephen; and Rev. Mr. Stuart to the Mission of Stanley. We wish them God speed.

On Sunday the 14th instant, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton held an Ordination in St. Luke's Church, Woodstock, when S. Jones Hanford, son of James T. Hanford,

EXAMINATION OF THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL .- The usual Terminal examination of the Collegiate School, took place on Friday the 19th ult. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Archdeacon, his Honour the Master of the Rolls, and Prof. Jack of King's College acting as examiners.

examined in the works of those authors, an acquaintance study of ancient Literature. The manner in which the pupils translated some of the best Greek and Latin Classics, and the acquaintance they manifested with the gram-

and that we may yet be found of one mind in the house of the Lord. "I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ROBERT CASHEL.

Right Rev. David Low, Bishop of Moray, &c. &c."

III.

"Priory, Pittenweem, 25th August, 1845. "My LORD,-Your Lordship's letter, which I have this norning received, has filled me with unfeigned surprise and regret. I will not stop to inform your Lordship, what it was your duty to have known, that by a recent Act of the Legislature, the Episcopal Church in Scotland. is *legally*, as it has ever been canonically, in communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, nor wil I do more than acquaint you that the chapels at Huntley and Nairn have both been submitted to a legal tribunal, and are not yet, at least, the Independent Chapels, which, and are not yet, at least, the Independent Onapels, which, were the legal decision in their favour, they will become. "Your Lordship's position in the Church will unfor-tunately give a weight to your opinion and conduct in this distracted country, which their own character would not otherwise obtain. In the good Providence of the great Head of the Church, which has never deserted this long-tried communion, the sentiments of the admirable Primate of England are widely at variance with those of

your Lordship. To his Grace's admirable letter, a copy of which I transmit, I content myself with referring you "I have the honour to be, &c. "(Signed) DAVID LOW, &c. &c."

" Priory, Pittenweem, 30th August, 1845. "My LORD,—Business and other occurrences com-pelled me to address your Lordship in briefer terms than I intended; I now proceed to supply that defect. "I am an older man than your Lordship, and can pro-

bably number more years in the Episcopate than you been in Orders. At my time of life discussions of have been in Orders. All my time of the discussion the kind which your letter opens up are scarcely season-able: how much, then, must I feel, after a long govern-ment of the Church under my charge! You expressed sympathy with those who have disavowed my authority and broken off from their dutiful allegiance to their vows and their diocesan; and how much must I feel surprised, and deplore your projected encroachment on my spiritual

sion, and appeared for sympathy and rener to other Churches with which it was, or was not, in communion. From the Episcopal Church in Scotland the body with which your Lordship is connected received the most cordial sympathy and relief. At the period to which I have that synthesis an address was presented to His Majesty, Wil-liam IV., from the Episcopal Church of Scotland, em-bodying expressions of the profoundest sympathy for the bodying expressions of the profoundest sympathy for the Irish Communion. It so happened I was appointed to draw up this address, from which the following extract is now presented to your notice: 'Whilst we tender our most grateful thanks for the toleration which we enjoy, in common with all your Majesty's subjects, we beg leave adopting as we do the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the united Established Church of England and Ireland humbly to offer our heartfelt sympathy for the present distressing state of that portion of the Church established in Ireland, and to express our alarm and conviction, that the threatened attacks on that Church, if extended to England, will be attended with all the calamitous consequences of the Grand Rebellion.'

With this body, which you have not scrupled to brand with the most offensive and unfounded epithets, there was no hesitation, at the time to which I refer, to own a fraternity, and acknowledge a communion, though at that period those legislative enactments had not yet passed by which communion between the three Churches was le-gally established. I lay stress on the term legally, as I have myself discovered that many persons of your Lordship's way of thinking are apt to approve or disapprove the soundness of a Church in the precise ratio in which

is sanctioned by the State. "Whether, then, there be any justice in the parallel which you have chosen to draw between the Romish Church abroad, and the 'Protestant' (so termed by Act of Parliament) Episcopal Church in Scotland, which is in strict canonical and *legal* communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, I leave your Lordship

increase, the Archdeacon, his Honour the Master of the olls, and Prof. Jack of King's College acting as exami-ers. Several other gentlemen were also present. The classes in the classical department were severally and all unprejudiced inquirers to judge. "Bat your Lordship asserts that the Scottish Episco-pal Church has altered her standards and offices, and de-clined in the works of those authors, an acquaintance ith which is regarded as the best introduction to the upon what grounds have you formed this most uncharitable and unfounded opinion. I am not called upon to plead the cause of my Church before your Lordship, or

unsoundness or heresy, and prefer, to its communion, the company of its disaffected seceders.

"I have the honour to be, &c., "(Signed) David Low, "Bishop of Moray, &c.

"P. S.-I forewarn your Lordship, that in the event of any interference with my diocese, I shall feel it my duty to transmit your letter, and my own two replies, to the columns of a public journal."

### UNITED STATES.

BISHOP POTTER. - As every thing that affects our Bishop's personal comfort or official movements must be ineresting to our friends through the Diocese, and as exaggerated reports of his *accident* are spread abroad, we take occasion to state, that on Saturday evening last, he fell on the ice in one of our streets, and received such an injury in his ankle, as to be entirely disabled for the pre-At. We have reason to be distressed for him as well burselves, since he had already made many public arrangements for the winter. But we may be thankful that there is no fear of ultimate harm to himself, after his present suffering and inconvenience are removed. We may even believe that this temporary disappointment to our churches and pastors, will eventuate for the good of

all concerned -inasmuch as he has been far from well since his return from his visitation, and a season of rest, after the excitement and fatigue which he has recently endured, may have been necessary to prevent a recurrence of the more serious ailment, to which, in former days he was subject-Episcopal Recorder.

### From our English Files.

THE OREGON QUESTION .- The details of the latest intelligence from the United States are too uncertain, vague, and contradictory to be worthy of a moment's attention. The incongruous mass, however, taken as a whole, presents a very faithful picture of democratical immorality and democratical absurdity. We fear that it is a proposition not to be disputed,

"There was a period, my Lord, and that not distant, when the Church in Ireland was brought low by oppres-sion, and appealed for sympathy and relief to other Churches with which it was, or we not interpret to other knaves and fools; the character of the Athenian Demos has descended upon them all. If the democracy of any nation upon the face of the earth might be safely entrusted with the care of their neighbours' peace and of the destiny of their own country, it would be the democracy of the thoughtful, moral, and religious people of England; but there is enough in our history-enough indeed has been seen in our own daywarn against reposing unreserved confidence in even an English democracy. What, then, must be the case with the United States, where all is democracy, and where the democracy exer-cises a tyranny that would be as absolute as it is remorseless were it not qualified by jealousies, divisions, and the opposition of local interests?

Two questions now agitate the public mind in the United States, and are said to occupy the anxious attention of the government, viz., the relaxation of the tariff in favour of British ods, and the usurpation of the British territory in the Oregon strict. We cannot help thinking that the one of these questions is brought forward for the sake of the other, in that spirit compromise so often the resource of weak and disbonest politicians. It is felt that the United States themselves suffer a eat deal more by the high duties of their tariff than Great Britain or any other country suffers, and therefore the majority f the States are desirous of getting rid of those high duties A few States, however, interested in maintaining the fiscal status quo, raise the cry that to revise the tariff would be a base concession to "the old country;" and the tariff reformers, in order to free themselves from the scandalous imputation of wishing to act honestly and fairly by their British kinsmen, while consulting the best interests of their own country, are perhaps fain to suggest the occupation of the Oregon territory as a sufficient insult and folly to balance the meditated act of stice and sound policy.

There is no believing a single word that one finds in the journals of the republic ; but all their statements and surmises present two remarkable characteristics-a total absence of all reference to the question of MORAL RIGHT, and a general ac-knowledgment that all the difficulties opposed to an early and reasonable adjustment of the Oregon claim are suggested on the American side. Great Britain, say most of the journals, is anxious to have the matter determined by the arbitration of a party; but Mr. Polk, they add, will not listen to the proposal New a in the state of the proposal of the proposa

Now, as it is known to every one that Great Britain is to all pations much more an object of jealonsy on account of her power and the extent of her territory than the United States BRUNEL AND HIS BIRTH-PLACE.—The village of Hacque ville, in Normandy, is deserving of mention as the birth-place of Mark Isambert Brunel, the engineer of the Thames Tunnel. He was educated in the College of Gisors, and, when the vacaarrived at. We can allow for the fretting, harrowing effect upon sensitive minds and religious hearts of the coldness and ungodliness which too widely reign where coldness and ungodliness which too widely reign

being compelled to put to sea and cross the Bay of Biseny. There chanced, however, to be at Madeira, Sidney Bernard, an English surgeon. This man and seven seamen, ve from English merchantmen, came forward and offered their services in taking the Eclair home.

It is needless to waste words in praising their noble conduct -a more signal act of cool disinterested devotion is not on

The Eclair reached the Motherbank; the fever still raged between her decks. Many had died on the passage from Madeira; the pilot who boarded her in the Channel died, and the heroic Sidney Bernard, having accomplished the main task he had assigned himself, died also.

A merchant at York speculated boldly and successfully in ailroads. He bought in as low as he could, he sold out as tigh as he could, and when he made a permanent investment

high as he could, and when he made a permanent investme-he took the best care he could that the concern in which he had placed his capital should be well managed. He was a clear-headed, energetic man. His gains were enormous. He is now an M.P., a large landed proprietor, and as for his possessions in railway shares, he and the income-tax commissioners can alone guess at their amount. His name is George Hudson. Many people have closely watched his operations in the

share market, and have imitated them. Many people have sought his advice and followed it, and many people by so doing have made much money, and hope to make more by the same

So, in order to evince their gratitude for past and future favours, the British public have got up a subscription to offer a testimonial to the most successful speculator of the day. In the list are to be seen the names of the noblest, the wisest, the fairest in the land—all, all unblushing worshippers of Mammon-£20,000 have already been collected for the Hudson testimonial, and money still pours in. Alas for Sidney Bernard and the gallant volunteers of the

Eclair! A las for their widows and orphans! No testimonial is proposed to record their daring humanity; no subscription is raised to provide for the families of the dead,

and to reward the unselfish courage of the survivors. Our nobility and gentry crowd forward in hundreds to do homage in purse and person to the railway king, but not a single individual has appeared desirous of rewarding, or even

BRUNEL AND HIS BIRTH-PLACE .- The village of Hacque

Inciden Receip -Bein 30th S notwith per cen TYP have, a newspa are acq are ma We foundir Mr Pa