every where substituted for priest; and all the semi-popish directions, the Creeds, and the Exhortations, are omitted. The Absolution is again turned into a prayer; a special provision is made for the introduction of extempore

prayer into the service.

The Ministration of Baptism of Infants is altogether remodelled; and, even then, is left at the discretion minister to use as much or as little "as the time will permit." Godfathers and godmothers, with all their trum-pery, disappear; and, although the prayer immediately preceding the act of baptism, is retained, it is minus the petition "Sanctify this water to the mystical washing away of sin." It is left optional with the "Minister (not Priest) to "dip, pour, or sprinkle." The popish "sign of the cross," and the declaration "that this child is regenerate," are retrenched; and the petition, "that this child may lead the rest of his life according to this beginning," is changed into a prayer, that he may lead it "to the glory of God." In the thanksgiving, the words, "that it hath pleased Thee to regenerate this infant with Thy HOLV SPIRIT," are expunged. The directions about Confirmation disappear, and provision is made for the introduction of extempore prayer. The service for private baptism is wholly omitted. The service for the baptism of adults is curtailed, with alterations and omissions corresponding to those made in the service for infants; the altered thanksgiving of the latter service being substituted for the popish one in the authorised service of

comes next, is not to be found in Mr. Wesley's Abridgment.

Neither is the order of Confirmation.

The Form of Solemnisation of Matrimony is retained,

omitting the ceremony of "giving away," the ring, the declaration, "With this ring I thee wed," &c., the exhor-

tation, and some of the prayers.

The Order for the Visitation of the Sick, with its popish doctrines of confession and absolution, is wholly omitted.

The Communion of the Sick, in which there is nothing unscriptural, is simply retained, except that the Rubrical directions are omitted. In the Order for the Burial of the Dead, the well-known

declaration and thanksgiving, implying that the deceased is assuredly in heaven, are omitted.

The Churching of Women and the Commination are wholly rejected. So also are the forms of Prayer to be used at Sea, the services for the Fifth of November, for "King Charles the Martyr," for the Restoration, and for

the Sovereign's Accession.

Although the Wesleyan Church recognises but one form of ordination, observed on the admission of ministers into full connection, the Conference simply appointing its individual members to all offices or stations of distinction; yet Mr. Wesley's Abridgment of the Prayer Book con-tains, in an altered and abridged form, the three services for "making, ordaining, and consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons:" or, as he phrases it, "for making and ordaining (not 'consecrating') Superintendents, Elders, and Deacons." In the ordination of deacons, one of the elders is to present the candidates to the superintendent; but he is not to address him as a "Reverend Father in God." The oath of supremacy is omitted.

The order of ordaining elders differs rather more mate-

rially from that of ordaining priests. All acknowledgments of the exclusive claims of the Church of England are omitted; and, although the superintendent, strangely enough, is directed to say "Receive the Holy Ghost," &c., yet the blasphemous words, "Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sins thou dost

retain, they are retained," are expunged.

In the form of ordaining a superintendent, elders take the place of the assistant bishops; there is no mention of rochets or of other vestments; neither is the presiding superintendent dignified as a "Most Reverend Father in God;" nor is the superintendent elect called upon to God;" nor is the superintendent elect called upon to swear obedience to any superior. The reference to the Canons, as authoritative, is erased. There is no deviation from the authorised formulary; Mr. Wesley even sanctioning the exhortation, "Remember that thou stir up the grace of God which is given thee by this imposition of our hands."

Finally, the Articles, which, in the Book of Common Prayer, are thirty-nine, are reduced by Mr. Wesley to twenty-five. The Articles wholly omitted are the 3rd, the 8th, the 13th, the 15th, the 17th, the 18th, the 20th. Prayer, are thirty-line, are reduced by Mr. Wesley of the Stift, the 13th, t malignant fling at "certain Anabaptists." From the Articles omitted, it may be inferred, that Mr. Wesley and his followers differ from the Church as to the descent of Christ into hell, as to the Scriptural character of the three Creeds, as to the nature of good works before justification, as to predestination and election, as to the authority of being a necessary element in the call to the ministry, as to the unworthiness of ministers not hindering the effect of Sacraments, as to the avoidance of excommunicated persons, and as to the office of consecrating and ordaining Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containing nothing "that of itself is superstitious and ungodly.'

Having made this analytical comparison, we leave our Episcopalian and our congregational readers to estimate for themselves the real amount of official Churchmanship in the Wesleyan body.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.	
First Page. PoetryUnity.	Wesleyan Churchmanship.
The Discipline and Unity of the Primitive Church. The Nestorian Massacre. The Spiritual Rights of the Poor.	Fourth Page. Paul of Samosata.—Chap. II. English and Irish Eccl. siastical Intelligence.

Churchmanship," emanating, as it does, from a jour- verted themselves into the most bitter assailants of nal in connexion with that body, is deserving of the the principles of the Church, and of the characters careful consideration of those who have allowed them- and motives of its clergy and members. One speciselves to be deluded into the belief, that the sect who men of this we have already seen in the unscrupulous bear the name of "Wesleyans,"—the leaders, at least, attempt, through mangled citations and the shameless and more active and influential members of that sect, perversion of the plain meaning of writers ancient and -are friendly to the Church of England.

pression should prevail; because it is entertained of but in a more vindictive spirit, lies before us in the persons who call themselves after the name of an indi- form of a pamphlet, professing to contain "Thirty-five of any information touching the ecclesiastical condi- C. B. Owen, Esq., by whom it had been prepared vidual who was a regularly ordained clergyman of the Reasons for not being a member of the Episcopalian Church of England, and who, although he was the Church, commonly called the Church of England,instrument of creating a schism in the communion of by George Fred. Playter." From the manner of this the Church Catholic in his mother country, persisted to the last, if we may believe his own words, in his Mr. Playter's stamp and profession, the Church of ring to our beloved Church in those Colonies, which attachment to that Church, declared himself, at the England is so called, not because she has a right to we may observe in the local newspapers. We are latest moments of his life, a member of it, -and urged, almost as a dying injunction upon his followers, the duty of adhering to it also; for that "if they forsook the Church of England, God would forsake them."

ness of these declarations, without making Mr. Wesley inconsistent with himself,-without rendering him, in short, a hypocrite and a dissembler. With such an imputation, whatever may have been his errors and of duty and adherence to the Church of England. It extravagancies, we do not, however, think him charge- is easy, too, to detect throughout this publication the able: he was, we firmly believe, a good and well-meaning, though in many respects a weak and mistaken man; and if, through his agency, a schism was created in the Church to which he appeared always to cling with a filial reverence and affection, it was more, we are persuaded, through the force of circumstances which he did not foresee or calculate upon, than because he desired or anticipated any such separation.

The impression upon the public mind both in England and Ireland, that the becoming a Wesleyan Methodist involved no separation from the National Church, but that the assumption of the name was merely the solemn expression of a determination to adhere with more strictness and devotion to the spirit of the religion which is so eminently diffused throughout the Country and in the Colonies, is "WESLEYAN CHURCH-Church's formularies,-to live, in short, with more MANSHIP. closeness to their profession-with more method in their religious duties, -this impression, we repeat, and only this impression, has reconciled to the new deno- a notice of a rumour which appears to have gained mination thousands of sober-minded and sound-hearted some credence in that city, that the Rev. Egerton people who assumed it; who felt indeed that wantonly Ryerson, Principal of Victoria College, is to be apand causelessly to sever themselves from the communion of the Church planted and perpetuated in their father-land from the Apostles' times, was to cut themselves off from the pledges and promises of the cove- of credit which is really to be given to this rumour; nant.-to alienate themselves from the instituted but if our Provincial Government should, from any divinely appointed means of grace. And so strongly propriety, be induced to contemplate such an appoint-

The order for the administration of the Lord's Supper did this impression weigh with thousands who have ment as amongst the possible things which might tend permitted themselves to bear that designation,—and to the cementing of parties, or the allaying of civil or A Donation from "E. L." by the hands of the same feeling is a deeply seated and widely diffused religious disputes, there can be no harm in interposing A Donation from the Rev. Charles Winstanone amongst that body to the present hour, -that, an earnest word of caution, in time, against the deplolieved to be the life and spirit, in other words the excitation of the forbeatance of all that is Various sums transmitted to John Kent, Esq excitement, of the new religious system they had the very contemplation of such an appointment would adopted, they looked to the Church, and the Church betray. only, for the ordinances of religion, properly so called: The existence of political feuds and religious ariauthorized ministers of the Church.

ploying the usual efforts to attach them to that body, into their lap. the leaders and preachers of Wesleyanism have not The overthrow of the late Executive Council,—an the name or the principles of Churchmen.

alliance with the Church, as having no innate cause of If, in such a case as this, the Church of England is

gious teacher or preacher, whether Methodist, Presbyterian, or Independent, it was always held to be necessary that they should receive ordination at the hands of a Bishop; thus tacitly affirming it to be the judgment of the Church that the orders previously conferred were invalid.

The resuscitation of such subjects of inquiry have naturally alarmed, while they have excited the jealous and angry feelings of the individuals holding the office of teachers and preachers in the Methodist body. And the alarm and offence have been just as naturally heightened by the fact so mortifying to them, that vast numbers, through the influence of the spirit of inquiry that has been abroad, have felt the error and admitted the peril of their position; and that while thousands of the laity have abjured their equivocal standing and returned with undivided affection to their spiritual home, numbers of their ministers, too, have sought admission to holy orders in the Church, that, prosecute that labour with a clear conscience. But while so many in that body have been affected

by correct and conscientious feelings touching their false position, others,-whether from wounded pride or the ambition of maintaining their standing and The article in a preceding column on "Wesleyan name, or from a belief that they are right, have conmodern, of Mr. Thomas Powell to overthrow the It is, antecedently, not unnatural that such an im- polity of the Church; and another, on a smaller scale introduction, we are to infer that by the individuals of the designation, but from the conceded courtesy of the dissenters from her pale! We should not wonder, if the occasion offered, that the writer of this insolent locument would be found to ascertain "Thirty-five No one can doubt the genuineness and the hearti- Reasons" of equal cogency why he should be a Mahometan; for many of them would be found about as applicable to the defence of the religion of the Grand Sultan, as affecting really or essentially the question morose and unsettled spirit of radicalism,-the evil leaven of disaffection to the principle of monarchy itself,-and the ready will to engulph all, both in Church and State, in the vortex of democracy.

But our space will not allow us at present to analyze this production, even if it were worth while to bestow any serious notice upon one so pre-eminently disgustful, and so rife in all the ribald statements which characterize such publications as "Lesslies' People's Almanack." But we may, next week, adduce two or three specimens of this tract, in order to shew our readers,-who perchance may hitherto have been sceptical upon the subject, -of what nature, from its avowed organs and advocates, both in the Mother

We observe in some of our Kingston contemporaries pointed Superintendent of Education for this Province,

with a seat in the Executive Council! It would be unsafe to speculate as to the amount channel of blessings, -to surrender and abandon the blunder in policy or any lapse from moral dignity and

their children were uniformly brought to the font at mosities is sincerely to be deprecated, and his will be the national altars, and they themselves could not be a master-mind which can charm into coalition and content to receive the hallowed memorials of our peace the elements of strife which, by the factious and blessed Lord's passion, in any hope of the spiritual the selfish, have in this Province been engenderec; strength and refreshment of which these were appointed but we must be permitted to say, that to follow up to be a means, except from the lawfully ordained and the baneful system of conferring rewards and distinctions upon those who have been the most active agents In the facts just adduced, we have the great secret | of such convulsion, is not the way to extract the root of the comparative success of that body in the work and destroy the germ of the evil. Common sense, of making proselytes. Multitudes in England and added to a very slight knowledge of human nature, Ireland, yes and in the Colonies too, attached them- will teach us that this method of dealing with the selves to the Wesleyans, because, in uniting with that agents of insubordination and the patrons of agitation, body, they did not feel that they were cutting them- is to proclaim to all our hasty and ambitious spirits, selves off from their Mother Church,—they thought, | -to every political adventurer and religious intriguer, whether erroneously or not, that they need not charge -that they have only to shew themselves troublethemselves with the sin of being schismatics, -and, some, in order to be rewarded with honour and emolu-The Catechism, which, in the authorised service-book, when occasion offered, they in many instances indig- ment; that they have only to kindle up the fires of nantly repudiated the name of Dissenters from the sedition, and evince that they are dangerous and un-National faith. And it is well known that, in em- principled men, and power and riches will be thrown from some inadvertence, were not communicated at the

failed to manifest a spirit of conciliation towards this overthrow which may be traced to the obnoxious apprejudice, as we may call it: they have not scrupled, pointment to its ranks of a notorious and unscrupulous at the very moment that their design has been to cut agitator in 1842, and who, released from the transthem off completely and irrevocably from the National mels of office, has gone back to his work of agitation Church, to profess respect and love for that Establish- with even more virulence than ever, -the overthrow of ment, and to say, that in becoming Methodists there this pernicious and distrusted body, upon which the was no accompanying necessity for their abjuring either loyalty and intelligence of the Province has so warnly congratulated the Governor General, seemed to bean With persons who, from habits of life or education, indication that a policy, so objectionable in principle are not likely to reason upon these points, or to be and so destructive in its results, would be pursue no influenced by much more than the feeling or impulse more; and it may be discovered, when perhapstoo of the moment, -especially when such impulse is not late, that nine-tenths at least of the right-heartedinmade to run counter to antecedent bias and preposses- dividuals who have testified in this way their suport sion,—we cannot wonder that there should be no care- of Sir Charles Metcalfe, would be loud and unequwoful or well-weighed reflection upon the ultimate con- cal in the expression of their dissatisfaction, -es, sequences which must necessarily result from such a their disgust,—at an appointment such as we hve step; that the very fact of annexing themselves to a referred to. Nothing could be conceived moreun-

tory; and that the conjunction of the profession of strength and especially in moral and intellectual weight, meet with your Lordship's approbation and secure the religion flourish in our land. Methodism with the designation of Churchmen, is a stands immeasurably higher than any single denoni-

Much has been written, within the last few months. upon a subject which has naturally excited a painful interest, -namely, the massacre of the NESTORIANS. The accounts, however, which appeared in the public papers in reference to this deplorable event, were so contradictory, and in many cases so unjust, that we declined any notice of them,—contenting ourselves who are able, to a similar work and labour of love.

A. B. with a brief narration of the fact itself. To-day we publish a letter on our first page, explanatory of this East, is necessarily well acquainted with the springs and details of passing events in that interesting quarter of the world. What he communicates, therefore, we may safely receive as correct. His first letter, he may judge expedient.—Ep.] which we give to-day, is very valuable and satisfactory; and we shall publish his further statements as with the genuine and hearty desire to be labourers in they may appear in the columns of the valued contheir Master's vineyard, they might be enabled to temporary from whom we have made the present

> We beg to announce to our subscribers in Richibucto, New Brunswick, that L. P. Desbrisay Esq. has obligingly consented to act as Agent for this paper at that place and in its vicinity. We are happy to state wick a large, and a steadily increasing number of sub- ted. from such of our fellow-labourers in those noble Profrom, that the principles of the paper afford them for Promoting Christian Knowledge. satisfaction, and that they are so cordial and zealous in the support which they render to it. It will at all communicate; at the same time that we always transgations we are frequently under to that excellent pa- | Committee. per, the Halifax Times.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections, according to the Circular of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, July 10th, 1843, Continued:—

Previously announced in No. 95, in amount, 382 9 92 The Treasurer has since received the following, viz.: -St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton,-through Cecil Mortimer, Esq., Churchwarden..... At the several Stations in his Mission of ghan and Markham-through the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer Village of Newton, Township of Clarke 0 17 In the Church at Medonte, additional,—through the Rev. John McIntyre..... S. S. Strong... The Church at Richmond,—through the through the Rev. J. Gibson John's, Cavan £1 7 through the Rev. Sam. Armour St. Paul's, ditto ... St. John's, Bath.....£1 2 0
Additional contribution afterwards 0 8 0 through the Rev. W. F.S. Harper
St. John's, Sandwich,—through the Rev. W.

The Treasurer has also received: ley, for Missionary purposes or building

while Editor of the Church, towards build ing a Church in the Township of Albion The following sums from W. H. Bottum, Esq., Treasurer of the Eastern District Branch Association, transmitted to him by the Brockville Parochial Committee, viz.: For Students in Theology Fund £2 0 0 For Widows and Orphans' do. 1 2 6

From 57 Boys at the Boarding House of U. C. College, to be applied to the purchase of a Stone Font for Trinity Church, Toronto

12th March, 1844.

CHURCH SOCIETY AT DUNNVILLE. In our paper of the 1st instant, we apologized for the rroneous insertion of the name of the Rev. B. Hill, as onnected with the formation of the Dunnville Church those who did not speak. Society as given in our preceding number. We have since been informed by the Secretary of the Meeting, that other mis-prints had occurred; and therefore we re-insert the names of the gentlemen composing the Committee as then established, with the addition of some others, which, the same parish.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Rev. A. Townley, Chairman. R. Letterman, W. Imlach, G. Docker, J. Hoggan, Chas. Crawford. H. Boucher, J. Manly, H. Davis, W. Johnson H. Sheehan, Col. Johnson, Capt. Dobbs, Composing the F. Hyde, J. McMurdo, Lake Shore Church Committee. A. P. Farrell, DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

LETTER FROM A MISSIONARY TO THE LORD BISHOP OF

Waterloo, Shefford, 16th Feb., 1844. My Lord,—It is with a deep sense of gratitude to Him, who is the Author of every good and perfect gift," that

About two months ago, I received from the same

upon these points, has awakened in many of such prolic man: we make no reference whatever to his inliplate, (to me more valuable than its intrinsic worth),
respect to say that the valuable set vice to say the I regret to say that the valuable service of Communion-

> A. B.
>
> [In connection with these gratifying acts of liberality]
>
> A. B.
>
> 3rd Resolution was moved by Mr. Robert K. Smith, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Delaney, Resolved,—"That unhappy circumstance, from the Rev. Horatio Southgate, a Clergyman of the Church in the United States, W. J. D. Waddilove, of Hexham, Northumberland, well our Christian regards, and the signs of the times, in who, from having been for some time resident in the known for many years past by his zealous exertions in reference to this remarkable people, are such as to East, is necessarily well acquainted with the springs different ways for the benefit of the Canadian Church, encourage our prayers and activities in their behalf." has authorized the Lord Bishop of Montreal to draw upon his Banker in London for the sum of £25 sterling, to be on the debt of gratitude the Colonies owed to England as authorized the Lord Bishop of Montreal to draw upon

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. The Lunenburgh District Committee of this Society held its annual meeting in the School House at Lunenburgh, on Tuesday evening the 30th January. The Rev. J. C. Cochran, and a large and respectable number of the members of the Church both male and female,

were present. This Committee was the first formed out of Halifax, having been organized in July, 1837, and satisfactory evidence was given this evening, that the that we have both in Nova Scotia and New Bruns- good spirit which prompted its formation, is still unaba-The proceedings commenced with singing the butions. scribers; and it is peculiarly gratifying to us to learn 100th psalm to that good old tune, which, as it bears its name so should it never be separated from that beautiful song of Zion. Prayers were then offered by the Presivinces as we have the privilege occasionally to hear dent according to the form used by the Venerable Society

An interesting report of the proceedings of the past year, and embracing also a general view of the state of sions sustained by the Church in the Eastern and times afford us great pleasure to be made the vehicle Western hemispheres, was then read by the Secretary, tion of that portion of the vineyard, which our brethren Whereupon it was moved by John Heckman, Esq., M.P. of the Clergy in those parts may think it desirable to and churchwarden, "That the said report be adopted and fer to our columns any intelligence of interest, refer- this Resolution, Mr, Heckman expressed his best wishes for the prosperity of the Society, and his conviction of ts usefulness; and he related some interesting facts glad, in adverting to this subject, to express the obli-

and Resolution was moved by C. B. Owen, Esq., M. P. P., and seconded by Dr. Slocomb, as follows: olved-That this Committee, while deeply impressed with the important blessings derived to the world at large, and in these Colonies in particular, through the means of the Venerable Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—has heard with regret of a large defi-ciency in the funds of the latter institution, and offers up the fervent prayer that the Lord may increase its means of usefulness, in proportion to the increasing calls that are made upon it for assistance.

The mover enlarged upon the blessed influence which by the Divine favour has been exercised for 150 years by the two great Church Societies to which the resolution refers, and he dwelt more particularly on the debt of gratitude which we in this Province owe to them both, or a long continued series of spiritual benefits; -concluding by a warm appeal to all who prize their religious privileges, to show it by aiding this Society in extending the like advantages to those who are now without them. The third Resolution was moved by Michael Rudolf, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Adolphus Gaetz:

Resolved-That the causes which in the year 1837 called the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia into existence, still continue to operate with not only undiminished, but yearly increasing force; and that therefore, actively and zealously to support that Society is still the duty of every friend of the Church and of true

Mr. Rudolf spoke at considerable length. He avowed himself a warm friend to the Missionary cause, and espe-cially considered it a duty, as a Churchman, to advocate the interests of this Society, so closely connected with the Church. He turned the attention of the audience to the present condition of heathen countries, giving some strikng instances of the abominations which are practised in those dark places of the earth, against which, as the strong holds of Satan, the efforts of Missionary institutions are directed. And he placed in strong contrast to that sad picture, the favoured condition of those who dwell in this happy land, on which the blessed light of the Gospel

The fourth Resolution was moved by Daniel Owen, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Henry S. Jost, to this effect:

Resolved—That the benefits which have already been diffused by the Society to which this Committee is an humble auxiliary, demand the tribute of thankfulness to

ishment of lay readers in destitute places-by relating certain facts which had come to his knowledge, showing the eagerness with which the Word of God is sometimes sought, and the blessed effects of even one Bible judiciously bestowed; and in the other case, how much good a well disposed person may sometimes do in our secluded station by reading that Sacred Book to those who cannot

Twenty-two names were then added to the list of members, and a collection was made; after which the favourite Missionary Hymn of the lamented Heber, was

Lunenburg, 5th February, 1844.

MAHONE BAY DISTRICT COMMITTEE. This Committee is only a year old, but its growth is promising. The annual meeting was held in a School-nouse at the Bay, on the evening of Friday, the 1st Feb.,

lands. His statements were listened to with encouraging

alliance with the Church, as having no innate cause of sustentation, must turn out to be spurious and nuga-

This web of definition, which had defined and set all woven, and flung, with such good effect, over the intellectual perceptions and religious prepossessions of many who adopted the designation of Wesleyan Methodists, a combination of circumstances in late years has served, in a great degree, to unravel and dissolve. Public inquiry has been directed very widely and earnestly to the question of Church order widely and earnestly to the question of Church order widely and earnestly to the question of the society and the method of this noble Province, is to be overlooked and set wilds of America." This, I believe, was intended to be private; but knowing, as I do, the intense interest and paternal sympathy of your Lordship, arising from the local circumstances of those who, honoured with the dispensation of the Gospel of the grace of God, have the happiness to be placed under your Lordship's tender which I am wilds of America." This, I believe, was intended to be private; but knowing, as I do, the intense interest and paternal sympathy of your Lordship, arising from the local circumstances of those who, honoured with the dispensation of the Gospel of the grace of God, have the happiness to be placed under your Lordship's tender which I am wilds of America." This, I believe, was intended to be private; but knowing, as I do, the intense interest and paternal sympathy of your Lordship, arising from the local circumstances of those who, honoured with the dispensation of the Gospel of the grace of God, have the and unfitness for the national mind, in the 'British and Foreign' system confesses its own weakness and unfitness for the national mind, in the 'British and Foreign' system confesses its own nearly will dend the early operations of the Church in England, local circumstances of those who, honoured with the dispensation of the Gospel of the grace of God, have the 'British and Foreign' system confesses its own nearly will be and unfitness for the Divine the 'British and Foreign' system confesses its own nearly will a

cited, and from persons to me unknown, save | God to foreign lands; therefore, Resolved, that it is the highly respected individual who has addressed the duty, as it is the privilege of all her members, to aid her aclosed note to your lordship, lay me under deep obligation her greatly increased exertions for the evangelizing of ions of gratitude: they exhibit, in a very attracting the world,"—which resolution having been introduced by manner, the pure and Scriptural bearing of our beloved Mr. Smith with some earnest remarks upon the obligacatholic Church; and cannot fail, under the Divine tions of Christians to exert themselves in advancing the blessing, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of those who labour to extend her benign influence in oreign lands, and to provoke those amongst ourselves, accompanied by a sound and eloquent appeal to the audience, in behalf of the Church and its Missionary cause.

plied to any purpose within his Lordship's Diocese that may judge expedient.—Ep.] administering to their spiritual wants. They concluded their remarks upon the obligation which lay upon the members of the Church in this Province to exert themselves in behalf of a cause with which their own interests 4th Resolution was moved by Mr. Mills, Churchwarden,

"That, prompted by gratitude for the privileges we enjoy, our sympathies should be called forth for the perishing heathen, and our best efforts directed to ameliorate their sad condition,"—which was seconded by R. B. Dickey, Esq., in an able address, recounting various operations of the Church in spreading throughout the world a knowledge of the Gospel of Christ.

The Secretary then opened a list for names and contri-The sum collected was £8 7s. 7d., which will be increased by additional subscriptions from several members of the Church who were not then present.

The proceedings of the evening were very gratifying to the friends of the Church, and it is earnestly hoped that the details of her Missionary exertions, which were erroneous opinions which in many places prevail respect-ing the important part the Church bears and has borne for the last one hundred and forty years in that good

JOHN W. SMITH, Secretary. [We observe in the Halifax Times of a late date, an account of similar Meetings at Antigonish, St. Margaret's Bay, and Aylesford; all testifying the warm and increasng interest which is felt in that excellent, and if vigorously maintained, most influential institution, the "Church

From our English Files.

EDUCATION. (From the London Times.)

Our readers may have noticed a day or two ago a short report of a meeting of the public friends of "popular education," held in Marlborough chapel, Old Kent Road London, "to adopt measures for establishing schools in that district on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society." The ames of Mr. B. Wood and Mr. Hawes appear as speakers. We have little to say about the meeting itself, except the

above facts. The arguments of the speakers were about the same as the arguments usually employed at such meetings, and therefore it would be simply absurd to notice them. As a specimen of the spirit which prevailed, we will quote a sentence from the speech of a Mr. Aldiss, who figures in the report as a dissenting minister :- "We, the Nonconformists, have at any rate prevented a gorged and tyrannical priesthood from laying hold of the minds of the youth, snatching from them all hope of Christian liberty, and dragging them back to the darkner of the middle ages." By the "gorged and tyrannical priest-hood," this gentleman means the clergy of the Established Church. At the same time he remarks of the latter, that "he was glad to see that those now showed the utmost anxiety to to His Excellency from the Assembly of New Brunswick educate the people who were accustomed but a short time ago

Be it so: we will excuse the rather rough hewn phraseology of people who have apparently suffered from the want of what they so vehemently patronise. And now, gentlemen of the tish and Foreign School Society, allow us to tell you, that ou could not more effectually and irrevocably cut your own regumentative throats, than you have by the admission you with your Excellency, in the regumentative throats, than you have by the admission you with your Excellency, in the regumentative throats, than you have just now made. You admit that it is not a question now have just now made. You admit that it is not a question now whether people should be educated or not, and that you do not North America, we might have abstained from a declarat North America, we might have abstained from a declarat North America, we might have abstained from a declarat North America, we might have abstained from a declarat North America, we might have abstained from a declarat North America, we might have abstained from a declarat North America, we might have abstained from a declarat North America, we might have abstained from a declarate north north America, we might have a stained from a declarate north make it your object to educate persons who would otherwise go our sentiments; but considering ourselves a portion without education. No; your object is to seize them out of Excellency's Government, we cannot refrain from of the hands of another class of educators, certainly as able and as assurance of our firm determination, to uphold your Exc. conscientious as yourselves—a class who are ready and willing to take the youth of the country in hand, who stand by and conceive them to have been by the extraordinary claims of your conceive the your conceive the your nyite all who want education to them; who are, according to late Council.

We appreciate too highly, the inestimable blessings we enjoy
wour confession, only too anxious and enthusiastic in the cause your confession, only too anxious and enthusiastic in the cause deducation. Too anxious and enthusiastic in the cause way—that is your objection. But a call of the cause way way—that is your objection. But a call of the cause under our benign Government, where the rights and privilege under our benign Government, where the rights and privilege under our benign Government, where the rights and privilege under our benign Government, where the rights and privilege under our benign Government, where the rights and privilege under our benign Government, where the rights are the rights and privilege under our benign Government, where the rights are the rights are the rights and privilege under our benign Government. own way—that is your objection. But as all schools of educationists must be, and can only be any increased for the cationists must be, and can only be any increased for the cationists must be any increased for the cationists and the cationists must be any increased for the cationists and the cationists are cationists and the cationists and the cationists are cationists.

The fourth Resolution was moved by Daniel Owen, enough that you acknowledge that the clergy of the country Almighty God, for His gracious blessing upon its labours of love.

tion itself, but by a sectarian desire to spread your own particular line of education. Time was that you boasted yourselves In supporting this resolution, Mr. Owen illustrated the beneficial tendency of two branches of the Society's pretend this now. You say that things are changed now, and designs—the distribution of the Scriptures, and the estabpretend this now. You say that things are changed now, and that there are others besides yourselves who are eager in the cause. You are only one among twenty thousand; and yet you, from your hole and-corner conventicle in Old Kent Road, presume to lay a bar to any other kind of instruction but your own, and pronounce your anathema upon the whole work of education which is now actually going on through the country. A more miserable, narrow, party-spirited, blind, prejudiced, and bigoted avowal on this all-important and march-of-mind topic, we never heard from Goth, Turk, feudal Baron, or Mus-

We will beg these gentlemen, then, simply to remember what we tell them. They were Liberals once; now they are sectarians, and nothing more. Their ground is gone from unfavourite Missionary Hymn of the lamented Hebet, was fully and pleasingly sung by many voices; and then the Apostolic benediction, with which the business of the meeting closed. It was very pleasing to see the harmony and good feeling which characterised the whole proceedings of the evening. Zeal for the cause of "Christ and the control of the sentence of the seath of the sentence of the seath of the creed of no-creed. That such a clique of intellectual curs should bark and fly at the heels of a whole nation, between the control of the creed of no-creed. That such a clique of intellectual curs should bark and fly at the heels of a whole nation, between the control of the creed of no-creed. The such a clique of intellectual curs should bark and fly at the heels of a whole nation, between the control of the creed of no-creed. der them. They now appear as latitudinarian bigots, prose-lytizers to religious indifference, narrow zealots, and propagators of the creed of no-creed. That such a clique of intellectual cause that nation chooses to take a different view of the subject of education from themselves, is just one of those cases of cool impudence and self-opiniatedness that we meet with among persons who never go out of their own knot or sect, and think that all the world is contained in their Marlborough chapel, Old Kent Road, or whatever other corner they may congregate in.

For ourselves, we rejoice in this involuntary testimony of respect, for such it is, to the zeal and labours of the Church clergy in the cause of education. That this very zeal should excite the wrath of the meeting in Marlborough chapel, is no wonder; these latter gentlemen begin to feel that the cause of latitudinarianism in education has received blows of late from which it will have some difficulty in recovering. These few promising. The annual meeting was held in a School-house at the Bay, on the evening of Friday, the 1st Feb., when there appeared a goodly number of persons in attendance, some of whom had come on foot a distance of three miles. The weather was moderate, in comparison with the extreme severity which had marked the previous days; and the broad and far extended sheet of ice which now binds the admired waters of this beautiful bay, afforded a convenient bridge for the accommodation of those who attended the meeting.

The Rector of the Parish was in the chair—and after prayers and the singing of the 100th psalm, he endeavoured to explain the objects of the Society, as well as to make the audience acquainted with the past and present operations of the Clurch Societies at home, by whose means so much has been done for the advancement of the means so much has been done for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom in these Colonies, and in heathen systems with the more fixed and settled principles of English religion, bear witness to the zeal, discernment, liberality, and I transmit the enclosed note from a good and valued friend of mine in England, Lieut Col. C. F. Head, (late on paramong whom it was pleasing to see several young persons. | largeness of view which characterise the present efforts of the among whom it was pleasing to see several young persons. | Church. We allude to the Normal School plan, and to the step; that the very fact of annexing themselves to a body whose teachers assume a ministerial power, as if it were just as lawfully held by them as by those ordained within the National Church, must sooner or later bring about separation, and, as a reasonable consequence, engender rivalry and hostility; that the professed effective rival and interesting and intere eligion flourish in our land.

from which creeds and prayers are alike excluded, and where children in a Christian country are brought up as if Christian ity were not as yet a known and proved system, and children A meeting of the members of the Church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church cover and flung, with such good effect, over the insultance of the members of the Church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and proved system, and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and the church was held at two months ago, I received from the same and two months ago, I received from the same and two months ago, I received from the same and two months ago, I received from th

of the Church under his care, to bestir themselves likewise, and discharge their duty to God, to themselves, and to their neighbours. The following Resolutions were to their neighbours. The following Resolutions were

Little surprise can be felt at the undiminished popularity of Mr. Wilson's entertainments, even with so many imitators in the field, when the quality of his lectures is taken into consiof his subjects-he developes them with simplicity-he warms quality, neat execution, and the purest taste. He has also the advantage of having been first in the field in the novel and instructive kind of amusement where the ear is not only gratified by a succession of lovely melodies, but the mind is enligh assembly greeted his new lecture on the "Music and Times of Mary Queen of Scots." Mr. Wilson, at the end of the even ng, explained to his auditory, that he had been posching, as night be supposed, in selecting a subject already before the ublic. The fact was, that it had been prepared nearly eighteen that months, but a domestic calamity, and other circumstances, had caused its postponement; although in the musical circles and amongst his friends, it was very well known that Mary's fatal history was to have been his next lecture. Mr. Wilson, in his introduction, stated that he was indebted for the words of his songs to Mr. Ballantine, of Edinburgh, a young poet fast rising in reputation. The lecturer explained the difficulty of finding authenticated melodies of Mary's epoch, and declared his opinion that but the titles were remaining of the songs that day. Mr. Wilson attached no credit to the assertion the Rizzio had grafted the Scottish style on Italian melody, and was inclined to suspect that Thomson, Oswald, and others, had placed Rizzio's name to their own compositions, or to very ancient airs. The narrative of Mary's chequered career was feelingly given by Mr. Wilson, interspersing at times song illustrative of the period of her sad history. The first air was "The Death-bed Lament of King James," hacked in the melody of "Bonnie Mary," and founded on the celebrated words of that King when informed of the birth of Mary, cam wi' a lass, it will gang wi' a lass," alluding to the mar of the Stuart with the daughter of the Bruce. entitled, "The Queen's Marriage," from a very old Highland dancing tune, describes the rejoicings on that occasion-"Mary's Lament to France," which followed, is an excellen melody. Scotland's welcome to Mary, "Carle, noo the Queen's come," elicited an encore. It is full of spirit. In the succeeding song Mr. Wilson afforded an admirable specimen of succeeding song Mr. Wilson afforded an admirable specimenhis comic powers in a song founded on John Knox's book against Mary, "The first blast of the Trumpet." It was demanded a second time rapturously, and will be a great favourite: albeit directed against regiments of women. favourite; albeit directed against regiments o' women. Mr. Wilson sings with the nasal twang of the most inveteration covenanter. "The veteran's welcome" is a very beautiful melody. It is descriptive of the old soldier, who had fought at "Flodden Field," dying in Mary's presence at Aberdeen.

next air, "The last lay of Chateland," created a great sensation, and had to be some tripe. It tion, and had to be sung twice. It is an old French melody, supposed to be given by Chateland, when on the scaffold, and in the theme and treatment is not unlike the "Fra pocco, sitely," Donizetti. We never heard Mr. Wilson sing more exqu although he confined himself strictly to the subject, as he did in fact, in all his other songs. No senseless shakes and crude cadenzas are ever heard from this rigid tenor. A song, c "The Queen's Maries," terminated the first part. It second part, Mr. Wilson gained another encore in one of dialogue songs, "Tammie and Nannie," in which he is init table. It is quite equal to his "Tak' your auld cloak," and treats of the resolve of the old Scotchman to fight for his Queen at first resisted by "Nannie," but who subsequently excl him to the combat. The other songs are, "Up, Scotland, up, "Mary's Lament in Lochleven," "Earl of Argyll's Addre to the Queen's Army," and the finale is a touching The entire entertainment was received with enthusiastic plaudits.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The following is the Address May it please Your Excellency:

We, the Representatives of the people of New Brunswi in Parliament assembled, deem it a duty we owe alike to you Excellency and the loyal constituency of this Province, press our high admiration of the constitutional principles promulgated by your Excellency, in the recent memo

If this had occurred in a Colony unconnected with British