The Church of Rome is chargeable with inventing, ness, this anti-Christian doctrine. But is it not marveluld have so long been held, and the representative and the vicegerent of Him whose me-morable saying is recorded in the everlasting Gospel, 'My kingdom is not of this world!" opposite descriptions-evils of fanaticism and disorder

cease to afflict the Church militant upon earth. and resolutely to persevere in counteracting them all. in that quarter. To them, and to all who before them have in any degree succoured the same holy cause, my cordial thanks are given; but on this and on every suitable occasion, I shall not shrink from declaring publicly, that those who upon every account ought to have done the

sect, subject to an internal rule, like one of the monastic orders, a rule of human contrivance, having no pretension to apostolic authority, a rule which is frequently directed by a spirit of rivalry, seeking not to supply spiritual wants in destitute or neglected places, but to counteract and subvert the ministration of the Church in places where it is most ably and faithfully performed, and most effective. I make not this charge lightly, or without proof. In one gross instance of the kind I went so far as to expostulate with the rulers of that body on the intended erection of a building for their purposes in a thinly peopled district, where a new church then stood, remarkably well served, and fully attended. I represented this as a notorious departure from the principles of their founder, and as an avowed act of opposition and schism; but my remonstrance was wholly disregarded.

hear or whether they will forbear, and to pray carnestly for the re-union of all wanderers from the true fold.—
And may the Lord whom you serve bless your labours, ties with the power of His grace, and with the consola-tions of His Holy Spirit!

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Church.
The Errors of the Times, and the Duty of Union.
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these our prayers and hopes, must make us look beyour the scenes of earth, and cause our hearto and
wish to rest upon the peace and blessedness of
the name of the Lord," this cannot be looked for or
obtained, apart from the great fountain of peace and obtained, apart from the great fountain of peace and obtained, apart from the great fountain of peace and reconciliation,—the strong-hold of the confidence of rents, and alluded to as a matter of course, by the Apostle Christians. Who, indeed, bearing that hallowed name, Paul, in his casual observations about marriages con and bound to that holy profession, can be ignorant, or tracted previous to the belief of either party in the Chris and bound to that holy profession, can be ignorant, or can fail to confess, that out of Christ there is no salvation,—that apart from Christ, there can be no blessing,—that no prosperity, no "good luck" can attach to us, in any religious sense, except derived from our union by faith with the Lord of life and glory. And while upon this point our views should be explicit and clear; while, upon so momentous a subject, we should clear; while, upon so momentous a subject, we should everlasting consolation to bereaved parents, one of h diligently guard against error and false doctrine; we apostles has doctrinally and argumentatively proved, in

from them the light of his countenance,—to remove from them the privileges and blessings of which they use such phrases as 1 find in the Baptist Magazine have shewn themselves to be unworthy. We are, in "unregenerated infants?" If infants are unregenerate, short, to regard it as a rule of God's Providence, that they cannot see the kingdom of God; for there shall in where an indifference is manifested towards the chi." where an indifference is manifested towards the obligations of Christian truth and duty by any nation or community, that nation or community are sure to experience misfortune and degradation. We discern universally, that where a people have proceeded to such a degree of infatuation as to shake off their allegiance to Almighty God, God has deserted them,ruin, into which, without his continual guardianship and favour, they are sure to fall. And it is, we are just as well assured, with individuals as with nations: if they evince a disregard for the high privileges of their Christian profession, so as to be lukewarm or negligent in the service of Him to whom they are bound,-doing nothing, at least doing nothing heartily and effectually, for the extension of his kingdom, for the prevalence and influence of his truth upon earth. -they cannot expect, either spiritually or in a worldly sense, to prosper. Every thing will be found to proceed unsatisfactorily and unhappily with them, and the close of life will prove more sad and mournful far than was ever the darkest day which frowned upon

But if we are to expect neither good luck nor pros-

perity,-such as the Lord imparts,-unless we are diligent and faithful in the Lord's work, it is a necessary duty to enquire of, and examine ourselves as to the real condition of our hearts and lives; whether we are striving, by prayer, for the sanctifying influence of God's Holy Spirit, to purify the one and improve the other; whether we are endeavouring to walk as becometh Christians; whether we are earnest in the effort to prove ourselves "a peculiar people, zealous of good works." And though it is right and our bounden duty to do so at all times,-to be assiduous and never-ceasing in this examination and struggle, the admonition may perhaps acquire some little degree of force and weight from the circumstances of the present time, the commencement of a New Year, -a season in which we are naturally reminded of the flight of time and the shortness of life; and warned to set our house in order, and trim our lamps and gird our loins for a more determined effort in the race that is set before us. The beginning of a New Year is generally regarded as a propitious time for forming new and good resolutions, -to correct what we feel and remarks it contains are so much in unison with what know to be wrong, and to supply, as far as we can, what we are sensible is deficient in our rules and practice of life. Not that one season, or any one period of the year, is preferable to another for this "To the Honourable Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Knight, purpose; but people are fond, in general, of something tangible and striking as a starting-point, even

for entering in better earnest upon our too much neg-lected duties as servants of the Lord who bought us. lected duties as servants of the Lord who bought us. still continue to be held, bound under this spell? That one prelate, whose claim is universal empire, should be deemed to God, but things calculated to render ourselves hose Biographical, Philosophical, and Moral, the reading and ent of Him whose me- lier, and better, and happier; to fit us for peace in this world, and the enjoyment of endless glory in the imposture, prophetically shadowed out, as I firmly believe next? In fact, our duty to God and our duty to ourit to be, in the writings of St. Paul, must be regarded as the device of the enemy of the cross of Christ; for it is said to form a part of the other: in serving God, when the original germ of all spiritual evils,—evils of the most ther by acts of prayer or praise, or study of his holy opposite descriptions—evils of fanaticism and disorder not less than of gross and abject superstition—evils which, in the one form or the other, will never perhaps wholly Be it our care, my reverend brethren, firmly to unite that induces, the heart would soon be overgrown with The latter class, those of separation and schism, predo- the tares of the world, - become dead to spiritual The latter class, those of separation and schism, predominate greatly in this diocese. It is to these, therefore, that our endeavours ought chiefly to be directed. We ought, indeed, to be seconded and supported much more heartily than we are, by those who derive their wealth out of the vast and still increasing population, collected and colonised by themselves in once desolate regions to labour for their profit. I am not insensible to the merit of those individuals who have set a noble example in proof those individuals who have set a noble example in providing for these spiritual wants. Benefactors such as we esteem and honour for the Lord's sake; especially sight of our responsibilities, if we do not reflect upon that recently formed company who have openly proclaim-ed what all are bound to do in similar cases—and have not stedfastly keep our thoughts upon because time and have not stedfastly keep our thoughts upon heaven; time, themselves done it; and who are already rewarded for their munificence by witnessing the fulfilment of their desires in the entire success of the Church's ministrations ously upon eternity.

In the fulfilment of this duty there is nothing like system and arrangement; and upon what it might be profitable to adopt, we may hereafter venture to offer most, have hitherto done the least.

In speaking of the various seets which disturb and asmut conclude with a hope and prayer that every year sail the Church, it is usual to distinguish the Wesleyans as least hostile, and as less actuated by party spirit than the vest In that seeing, and during the life-time of their founder, this may have been the case; but a manifound to have grown in grace and in meetness for fest change is observable at the present day. They are become not only an organised body, but an independent the things of time, we may enter upon the boundless blessedness and peace of the everlasting world.

> We copy the following from the Montreal Bantist Register, as being a testimony in favour of Infant left the Baptist denomination and annexed himself to day, instead of Thursday afternoon as usual. that of the Congregationalists or Independents; and upon children :-

"I enquire at what time the initiation should take place? The New Testament presents us with the picture of Christianity coming upon an unchristianized world. All mankind were Jews and Pagans. Those amongst them who could give a conscientious acquiescence to the fulfil-ment of ancient prophecy, or to the superior moral light which shone so brightly in contrast to the darkness of established heathenism: these—whether converted or not were initiated on the principle of laying them under additional obligation. But did the initiation stop here? Is First Page.

Poetry.—The New Year.

A Sermon on the Death of the late Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay.

The Waiting of the Invisible Church.

Original Poetry.—The Sunday after Christmas Day.—The Circumcision of Christ—The Epiphany, or the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.

Think before you Speak.

I analogous to the laid under an obligation, and not transmit that obligation to my child? Accordingly when the head of a family was initiated, along with him also was initiated his household; this being the primary lesson to be inculcated on the infant mind. On what other principle inculcated on the infant mind. On what other principle inculcated on the infant mind. it analogous to the wisdom of the divine proceedings tha can the household baptisms be explained? for leaving out of the question what were the ages of the members of ouseholds, it is evident that on the faith of the head, as their governor and religious guardian, they re-ceived the rite; and this corresponds with the avowal In offering to our friends and readers the customary made by God as to Abraham's domestic piety. The congratulations upon the arrival of a New Year, we covenant transactions with Abraham embraced the goscannot better express our hearty wishes on their be- pel system-deepened and widened its foundations -- and half than in the holy l'salmist's words,—"The Lord had a family initiatory rite, not so complete as Christianity prosper you: we wish you good luck in the name of the Lord" the Lord The Patriarchal law, like the Mosaic, For the very association of that adorable Name with hope did." This I apprehend to be the "common salva-

must be as well assured that there can be no prosperity, no good luck, in the highest and purest sense, apart from a life of practical godliness and fruitfulness. When professing Christians are deficient in their blood, and the mysterious influences of that divine agen duty; when they decline from their stedfastness and relax in their zeal, then God is pleased to withdraw from them the light of his countenance.—to remove

There is a candour and straight-forwardness in the assertion of these convictions, and an indication conveyed of so correct an appreciation of the spiritual this very clearly in the history of the world. We find, import and significancy of this holy ordinance, which makes us hope that the same fair and honest inquiry will be directed to other topics which cause this gentleman to dissent from the United Church of England given them up to that calamity, wretchedness, and and Ireland, which is the Catholic Church in these realms. The species of argument here adduced, if made to apply in the same spirit of enlarged candour to the question, for instance, of ecclesiastical polity, would induce him, we cannot but hope, to feel that if the organization and efficiency of Christ's Church is of the fan to be maintained, the unity of its operations upheld, are debarred from attendance at the house of God by the and the brotherhood of Christians preserved in something of a temper of concord and oneness, there must "The Beauties of History," or Pictures of Virtue and be a return to the primitive and apostolical appointment, in holding and perpetuating the ministerial

The schemes for establishing and consolidating "Christian Union," now advocated by contending religious denominations, are mere words of sound; and we shall regard all such fantasies as the mere whim of zealots, if we must not condemn them as the trick of dissemblers, unless we should discern, as an incipient step, a disposition to cast away every impediment and barrier to an united worship and therefore to a common ecclesiastical control and direction. An union upon any other terms is a delusion, and can only bring additional distraction and injury to the Chris-

Charitable and kindly feeling, as far as personal good offices are concerned, is, under all circumstances, duty of Christians, without entering into any distinct association for the purpose of declaring it; but the charity is a false one, and opposed to Christian fulfilment in the New Testament of the prophecies with principles, which goes to countenance division, or pronounce any thing in the shape of commendation upon a state of things which serves directly to overturn what in the primitive times was a rule of Christians,-to 'continue stedfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers."

We have been struck by the following communication in the London (Upper Canada) Times, and the we ourselves have, on past occasions, strenuously advocated, that we need scarcely add our opinion that they merit the most grave and solemn consideration .-

Speaker of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

Now then is a propitious time, a favourable season, blessing from the Supreme Being. This state of things

reflecting portion of mankind have probably been more instructed, improved and chastened than by those of any others save the inspired writers—has stated 'that the chief care of the ancient Legislators of Rome, Athens, Lacedæmon and Greece in general, was, by instituting solemn supplications, to inspire men with a sense of the favour or displeasure of Heaven;' and declares, that 'we may meet with towns unfortified, illiterate, without the convenience of babitation, or the like, but a people wholly without religion, no traveller hath yet seen: he therefore terms 'religion the cement of civil union, and the essential support of legislation.'

The writer of this knows well, that you deprecate the state of things to which he has adverted: then, since rule prevails by which a Chaplain is excluded from reading prayers, why can you not adopt the good old custom which prevailed in the House of Commons in the mother country before the advance of civilization had led to the appointment of Chaplains? where 'we find the Clerk sometimes read prayers in the absence of the Speaker, and it seems a different form was used when they were read by the Speaker, and when by the Clerk.'

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient Servant, "A LAYMAN."

"District of London, Nov. 27, 1845." If the abandonment of religious duty here complained of, was made in the more auspicious days when we had a local Parliament in this division of the Province, we fear that little hope can be entertained of its revival now, when the elements of division and strife are so much increased, and when to Protestant disunion there is added the weight of Romish dissent. Yet formidable as these difficulties are, it should not ne some honest and conscientious member -f the Church from making the attempt to restore this timehonoured usage, and religious obligation; for, in the words of an English contemporary, "granting that it would be rejected, is it nothing to shift the responsibility of the neglect from those whose duty it is to make the first effort?"

We were prevented from giving the English news Baptism from one who lately belonged to a religious last week in consequence of the intervention of Christion which formally deny and denounce it .- mas-day, which rendered it necessary that the matter Mr. Harris, the writer of this extract, has, it appears, of the paper should be wholly made up on Wednes-

The intelligence by the last Steam packet is, on the following testimony is given in support of the the whole, important. The consecration of so excel-Scriptural ordinance of Infant Baptism, in reply to an lent and distinguished a divine as Dean Wilberforce insinuation of the periodical above mentioned, that he to the see of Oxford, is a highly gratifying portion of Let us not cease, however, to strive, whether they will could not be so happy in his new profession as in his ecclesiastical intelligence, and adds another ornament overtake him when he poured the waters of Baptism the Romish communion,-consequent probably upon Mr. Newman's secession, -have taken place; but we have not space to comment upon them this week.

Political affairs appear to indicate some important change, as certain of the leading Whigs have given in their adhesion to the Repeal of the Corn Laws. The Conservative interest, however, if exerted in unity, is strong enough to prevent the success of a measure so disastrous to the agricultural prosperity of England. England, if this and the rail-road mania should unfortunately thrive, will be converted into a nation of speculators, traders, and carriers: a complete moral revolution must follow; the aristocracy will be divested of their dignity and influence; and the religious tone very full .- British Canadian. of the people, if not wholly paralyzed, will experience a lamentable degradation.

The chances of peace or war cannot be confidently discussed until the action of Congress upon the Oregon question is definitively taken, and the reception in England of that action,—supposing it in accordance with the recommendations of the President,—is made

Communications.

London. The picture given by Mr. Paget is not too highly coloured; Parliamentary reports are added, fully confirming the statements he has woven into his interest-We understand that this work has done much good in awakening the votaries of fashion to a feeling of ought for the situation of those, who too often sink into a premature grave by ministering to their artificial wants. It has been remarked that the eyes of a certain class in England resemble telescopes; they can clearly see bar-barity among the savages of Ethiopia or the South Sea Islands, and freely give their guineas to its melioration, while they are, or rather were in utter darkness, as to the state of dreadful misery and demoralization in which thousands of Englishmen, women, and children, are drag-

ging out a wretched existence.

The inquiries of the Children's Employment Commison have proved that in almost every branch of Manufacture in which young persons can be employed, they are exposed to treatment more or less cruel and inhuman, -their minds are left without cultivation,-and their bodies, worn out by unceasing toil, are diseased and decrepid in the very spring-time of life.

Society in this country is still in an infant state; we have neither the extremes of wealth nor poverty such as exist in England, and it will be many years before the state of things described in Mr. Paget's book can exist here. Still, however, there is much misery and squalid penury among us, and too little regard for it; ther many families in distress, yet ashamed to beg, and too mush apathy in searching out and relieving them. True, the kindly hand of woman has done much to alleviate the ferings of the wretched, but there is yet much to be done. Few of the young and thoughtless among our wealthier classes, can realize anything in their imaginations beyond the comforts and elegancies of life, by which they are surrounded. They have a vague idea that there verty, but what its horrors are, they cannot conce To this class we should recommend "the Pageant." impossible to rise from the perusai of its startling truths without being sadder and wiser,—without forming good resolutions for the future, and feeling that the shillings foolishly and recklessly spent, might have been devoted to a holy purpose, might have put bread into the mouths stricken, or assisted in clothing those who nipping severity of a Canadian winter.

Vice drawn from Real Life. S. P. C. K. Loudon. Gilbert & Rivington. Cloth, 5s. 5d. pp. 317.

This is a book well adapted as a present to boys who object is to shew whatever "is lovely and heroic in affect tions and conduct," and its opposite, by instances selected from History, both sacred and profane. The examples, which appear to be well selected, are preceded by "sentiments" culled from approved authors, containing maxims and definitions relative to the actions illustrated.

"AN EXPLANATION OF THE PSALMS," by the Rev. J. Slade, M.A., Prebendary of Chester. S. P. C. K. Cloth, 4s. 7d. pp. 423.

The fact of this work being placed on the Society's list is a sufficient guarantee as to its value, and a good recommendation to all Churchmen. It was originally intended for the benefit of Sunday Schools, but it will be found especially useful in families. Many of the expressions in the Psalms are either altogether misunderstoo or have vague and imperfect ideas formed of their meaning by ordinary readers. Mr. Slade explains all doubt-ful parts in a clear and satisfactory manner, and also enriches his Exposition by references to the remarkable which the Songs of Zion abound. We agree with the excellent suggestion of the author:—"If therefore, on each Sunday the Psalms for the day be read with this explanation, before going to Church, it may be a means, under God's blessing, of exciting a better attention to them, and of enabling some to derive a greater advantage from this important part of our admirable Liturgy.

(To the Editor of The Church.) Rev. and dear Sir,-The very serious aspect of our ations with our neighbours across the waters of the St. Lawrence, renders it a matter of the most impressive obligation upon each and all of us, who hold the same faith and allegiance, to be of one accord, of one mind, amongst ourselves. One compact, united, unbroken front, is the mark and requisite of a conquering army. But how can a force dispersed into a thousand disconnected and imperfect companies hope to make the least impression upon an enemy acting upon a single centre, and with one common impulse. As well might it be imagined,

But if these remarks be applicable to a state of warfare with visible and tangible and penetrable enemies, how much more will they apply to the state and condition of the Church militant upon earth? I would humbly ask the Rev. Merle D'Aubigne, and all those who advocate with him the cause of independent, and I would add, unauthorized, efforts for the propagation of evangelical truth, how, upon their principles, it will be possible to obey the following Apostolical precepts; premising, as I must feel bound, even at the risk of appearing to presume, that the Apostles understood almost, if not altogether, as well as they, what method would be most likely to prevail in disseminating the knowledge of that truth in the world.

Were rebellion as the sin of witchcraft, and stubborn ness as idolatry, in the time of Saul and Samnel, and was it then necessary to cast them out utterly in order to being perfect or sincere and upright before God. And have they become less so now, under a more pure and perfect dispensation than was to be found on earth at that time. But if rending asunder a merely civil bond of union, formed for temporary purposes, was then to be visited with such heavy penalties, as that of opening the earth and burying them alive, or crushing their authors like wild beasts under a heap of stones,-of how much sorer punishment shall they be thought worthy who wan-tonly rend the body of Christ by unreasonable and groundless opposition? Is not the word divello to rend asunder and scatter abroad, a more probable etymology than diabolos, for the name of the arch-adversary. speak it with deference to the high authorities which maintain the latter opinion. It must be owned that the former is more descriptive of his practices in these last

But I am deferring too long the purpose with which I oegan this communication, which was, to place in connection a few texts illustrative of the Apostolic doctrine respecting the name and character, and modes of pro-

eeeding, of a Christian Church:-"And they continued in the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers."
Acts ii. 42. "And the Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved." 47. "That ye stand fast in one spirit with one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gosnel." Phil. i. 27. "That ye be like minded, of the Gosnel." Phil. i. 27. "That ye be like minded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind." ii. 2. "That ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God." Rom. xv. 6. "Nevertheless, whereto we have already attained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing." Phil. iii. 16.

I would freely refer it to the Christian candour and frankness of many of our dissenting brethren, whether it be easy to discover from their various modes of proeeding, that they are all of one accord, of one mind, or whether, if the discovery and dissemination of Gospel truth, and the defeat and prostration of antagonistic error, be the all in all, the one sole aim and object with them,as they would have us believe, —a timely revision and correction of some portion of their present system of themight not be attended with beneficial consequen-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Toronto.-On Christmas day, St. James's Cathedral was tastefully decorated with ever-greens, according to ancient custom. Divine Service was performed in the morning, at eleven, the usual hour, the Rev. H. J. Gra-sett, A.M. reading the prayers, while the Rev. H. Scadding preached the sermon—an appropriate one, from the 2nd chapter of St. Luke, 10th and 11th verses. The nging was very good, particularly the solo of Mr. Laing, It requires considerable power of voice to execute a solo piece in so large a building, and that power Mr. Laing very successfully exerted, preserving the full tone of his fine tenor voice throughout, without any falsetto or any ungraceful attempt at flourishing. Notwithstanding the snow that fell throughout the day the Church appeared

NOVA SCOTIA.

with the recommendations of the President,—is made known. The next three months will be fraught with important events.

before the Board some communications from the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which, though not addressed to the company of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which, though not addressed to the company of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which, though not addressed to the company of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which, though not addressed to the company of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which, though not addressed to the company of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which, though not addressed to the company of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Indiana. mittee, His Lordship thought, ought to be made known to all the members of the Church in the Colony.

CHURCH DEPOSITORY, TORONTO.

"THE PAGEANT OR PLEASURE AND ITS PRICE." Cloth, 6s.

"This work portravasing most affecting a whiten young when the government and was withdrawn at Windsor, when the Government and was withdrawn from that institution, and which has been enjoyed for 11 years with the year 1846; and the other consumers women are subjected in the Dress-making establishments in London. The picture given by Mr. Paget is not to the support of King's Conege and was withdrawn from the Government and was withdrawn from the first tuttor, and was installed upon an aged and infirm minister in his neighbourhood to take as an assistant a certain young man whom he (the non-intrusionist) with the year 1846; and the other consumended. The agreement actually took place, and within the last few years been in London. The picture given by Mr. Paget is not to the agreement actually took place, and within the last few years been within the property of the support of King's Conege and was withdrawn from that institution, and was withdrawn from that institution, and was withdrawn as tracked ranky, declaring upon his favourite topic, prevailed upon an aged and infirm minister in his neighbourhood to take as an assistant a certain young man whom he (the non-intrusionist) as certain young man whom he (the non-intrusionist) with the year 1846; and the other consumption of this company, which reverse of firm in the reverse of firm in the reverse of the winds at withdrawn and the other consumption of the society of the support of King's Cloth, 6s. raised from £10,000 to £70,000 per annum, its expendi- a single serm ture in support of Missionaries in the Colonies so far exceeds this enlarged income, that they are afraid to engage at present for the opening of any new Missions, and obliged to attempt every possible reduction in the exenses which now bear upon their funds.

These Communications appeared to His Lordship to address loud calls on the one hand to the Alumni and friends of King's College, that they should come forward earnestly and liberally in support of their "Alma Mater," which has hitherto been sustained at no expense whatever to those who have derived benefit from ber instructions; and on the other to the Members of the Church generally throughout the Province, by whom something must now done, unless they are willing that the mi the Church which they profess to love, shall gradually eease to be heard throughout the Province, as the present cumbents of Missions shall be in the providence of God,

The Committee of the Church Society appeared to respond to these sentiments, and notice was given of a mo-tion to be made at the next Meeting of the General Committee, to the effect that the Diocesan Church Society. will undertake the payment of salaries to two visiting Missionaries, one to be employed in the Western, and another in the Eastern division of Nova Scotia. Before his resolution can be acted upon, however, the income of the Society must be largely increased: and it is hoped that Churchmen both in town and country will see the necesity of a vigourous effort at the present time, and will po n rich contributions to the treasury of the Society to be employed in the Lord's service, in sending the Minis f the Word of Life throughout the length and breadth

of the Land. An attempt has already been made at Missionary work, by the engagement of the Church Society to defray the expenses of the Rev. E. Nichols, of Digby in visiting some of the unprovided portions of the West of the Province. A been received from that Rev. Gentleman, of of Barrington, which bears ample testimony to the readiness of the inhabitants of that district to welcome the ministrations of the Church, and their longing to receive "For that address, "My increasing acquaintance with these people daily mpressed me with the importance of the mission, and the abundant harvest to be gathered by some discreet and zealous husbandman. The shores of this township are settled by thousands of hospitable, kind, and thriving ecople: moral, and seemingly anxious to obtain a right moveledge of the truth. My visits were uniformly well received; our services never introduced, without an ear- day of final account I may find acceptance with Him. nest expression of desire that they might be soon repeat ed." At Port La Tour, "the night proved dark and rainy; but despite of both, I found a ready congregation of 150 persons." "When I had concluded, so many seemed anxious to hear again of this matter, that I con-sented to return the following Sunday." At Cape Negro, another populous district, some 8 miles distant, "it was an affecting sight to witness the feeling exhibited by the aged and sole surviving Churchman in the settler nable to suppress it, he 'blessed God for permitting him to see the Church thus widening her border, and fo sparing him to worship his father's God once again after e form of his father's Church.' apsed, he said, since he had heard the Church's voice, and never before within reach of his own habitation The congregation at this place was greater than the chool-house would contain—perhaps 150 persons. At ape Sable Island, the population of which is about 1,700 ouls; and at Pubnico, some 15 miles to the northward of Barrington, years had elapsed, as he was informed, "since the Church's voice had been heard" there.

These extracts will, it is hoped, be an encouragement to those who enjoy and appreciate the ministrations of the Church, to contribute liberally, not only for the support of their own pastor, but also towards an effort to send those ministrations more frequently and regularly to such destitute places, both in the East and West.

The necessity appeared to be also deeply felt by many tembers of the Committee, of an exertion on the part of this Society to provide a Schoolmaster for every mission of the Province, in connexion with the Church, and under the direction of the settled Missionary. This has ong been pressed upon the attention of the Society by the clergy in different parts of the Province; but the It seemed however to be now felt that something must be done by the Society to carry out the great purposes of the Church, in the instruction of old and young; and we

inpourings into the treasury of the Church Society.—

Halifax Times.

ENGLAND.

THE SEE OF OXFORD.—The Dean and Chapter of Oxford have, in accordance with the recommendation of her Majesty, elected the Dean of Westminister (Dr. Wilberforce) as the future Bishop of the See of Oxford.— The confirmation of such election will publicly take place a a few days, her Majesty's letters patent having passed the Great Seal directing such confirmation. The income of this bishopric has hitherto averaged but 2500/, but will ow-under the recent Act 6 & 7 Will. IV., regulating the incomes of future bishops—be augmented so as not to be less than 4000*l*., and not to exceed 5000*l*. a-year.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—The consecration of the newly-appointed Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Wilberforce, took place on Sunday at the Palace, Lambeth. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his grace's private chapel, assisted by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester (under Wilhelm 1997). whom Dr. Wilberforce had for many years acted as Archdeacon of Sarrey,) and the Bishop of Salisbury. The service commenced at 11 o'clock and ended shortly after Prayers were read by the Rev. Benjamin Harrison, one. Prayers were read by the Rev. Benjamin Harrison, private chaplain to the archbishop, and the sermon, a very impressive one, was preached by Dr. Robert Wilberforce Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and brother to the Bishop. Amongst those present were Sir Robert H. Inglis, M.P. for Oxford University; the Rev. Messrs. Hawkins, Munro, Bennett, and upwards of fifty other Clergyman. other Clergyman.

NEW DEAN OF CANTERBURY .- The Queen has been pleased to present the venerable Wm. Rowe Lyall, M.A., to the place and dignity of Dean of her Majesty's metopolitical Church of Canterbury, void by the translation of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Father in God Richard Bishop of Oxford, late Dean of the said metropolitical Church, to th See of Bath and Wells .- Gazette.

the Bishop of Carlisle is improving in health; and that great hopes are now entertained of his perfect recovery

PREFERMENT.-The Rev. Benjamin Harrison, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Archdeaconry of Maidstone (with a stall annexed in the Church of Canterbury,) vacant by the preferment of the Rev. W. R. Lyall to the deanery of Canterbury.

Oxford, Nov. 19.—We regret to state that the Rev. Frederic William Faber, M.A., Fellow of University College, the friend and intimate of Lord John Manners, has joined the Roman Communion. Mr. Faber is known to the public as the author of the Cherwell Water Lily and other poems, and as editor of a portion of the lives of English Saints. Mr. Faber had attained high honours while graduating in this university, having been placed in the second class classics in Michaelmas term, 1836. He was the successful candidate for the Newdigate prize in same year, subject "The Knights of St. John," and obtained the Johnston theological scholarship in 1837.

Consecration of Christchurch, at Bloomsgrove, remony of consecrating a new Church at Bloomsgrove, in the Parish of Radford, near Nottingham, took place by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, attended by his officials and upwards of 30 clergymen. This populous district has long been in a deplorably neglected condition, there being only one Church capable of affording accomodation persons, the parish having in it no less than 10,000 From this destitution prevailing, the friends of though plain in external appearance contains free sittings for 1000 worshippers. An incumbent and a curate have been appointed, and it is sincerely hoped that the moral condition of the inhabitants of Radford will speedily be improved. At eleveu o'clock in the forenoon the service commenced, agreeably to the usual prescribed form, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln being assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Wilkins, D.D., as his Lordship's chaplain, and the Rev. W. Chilton, the new incumbent, reading the prescript of the control of the contr reading the prayers and lessons appointed for the occasion.

An admirable sermon was preached by the Bishop, and

One of these Communications gave the painful information, that a temporary grant of £500 per annum, which was made by that Society to the support of King's College led him to travel throughout the country, declaiming The reverse of fortune which has attacked railways schemes is a single sermon, he was installed as helper to the aged pastor. Having had experience of his gifts, however, the hearers were to the last degree dissatisfied, and en masse but how did the non-intrusionist act under circumstances

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS AND THE CHURCH. A farewell address has been presented to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells by the archdeacon and clergy of the attractory of Oxford, and a similar one from the Liverpoo archdeacon and clergy of Berks. His lordship has reand clergy of his late diocese:-

" To the Archdeacon, Rural Deans, and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Oxford.

"My dear and Reverend Brethren,-I have read with feelings of deep emotion the address which you have transmitted to me. To have received such a document from my clergy

would, under any circumstances, have been a high and lasting satisfaction to me, and one which would have gone far to cheer me under the prospect of a separation those from whom, during the period of 16 years, I have received more marks of respect and kindness than usually "But when I consider the temper of the present time,

the grievous conflict of opinions which agitates us, and the mutual doubts and suspicions which have alienated from each other many who formerly were of one heart and mind, I feel that to have received an address so worded and so signed is an event the most gratifying that could "For that address, I now beg you to accept my best

the truth as it is in Jesus. After speaking of services held on two succeeding Sundays at Barrington, he writes, I thank you for the kind and generous construction which you have put upon my past actions. I thank you for your good wishes for my happiness in my future sphere of duty. But, above all, I thank you for the assurance of your prayers, that God would give me grace in my de-clining years so diligently to execute the work and ministry of a bishop unto the flock of Christ, as that in the When, indeed, I look back upon that career of which

ou have spoken with such undeserved commendation. I can see nothing but a record of much weakness and manifold infirmities, both in judgment and action; and if in any degree I have seemed to come up to the favourable opinion which you have expressed to me, it is no false modesty to say that your piety and zeal have made my labours easy, and your ready co-operation and wiling obedience have insured my success. "Under such an overwhelming sense of my own in-

is named as my successor is one not less eminent for his high attainments, his earnest piety, and his Christian gentleness and discretion, than for his unwearying Nevertheless, how inadequately soever I may have discharged the duties of my office, my heart's desire has been to promote the eternal welfare of that portion of the Lord's flock which has been committed to my trustand how much soever I may have erred in judgment, the

bject which I have set steadily before me from first to last has been the faithful maintenance of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of which we are ministers. And now, since the present is the last occasi which I can address you as a body, I feel it due to us both, that my affectionate farewell should be mingled with ne word of earnest exhortation, suggested by the events in the midst of which I leave you.

"We part at a time when heavier grief and scandal have fallen on our Church than she has known for many generations, and they who have wounded her have been hose whom she has nurtured from their youth up. Our faith indeed tells us, that eventual good is ever out of apparent evil; and convinced as we are that ours committee were held back by the fear that the funds at is a true and living branch of the holy Catholic Church, their disposal would be quite inadequate to such an effort. we may not doubt that Christ is in the midst of her. We therefore feel our loyalty unshaken, and that our allegiance is inalienable. Still we are full of sorrow and grief for our brethren's sake and for our own. We see that It brings intelligence of the batchery by the Sikh soldiery of

A contribution of H. G. Farish, Esq., of Yarmouth, of when even good men, and men influenced with the best £10, received shortly after the adjournment of the meeting, may, it is hoped, be regarded as an earnest of larger simply and separately following out the principles of obedience to the Church, their efforts on the Church's behalf are sure to be marred.

"At this sad juncture, what the Church most needs is rest. Time and quiet alone can restore the confidence of our people. Let me then implore you to show to the Church and to the world that there is no intention on your part to keep up a party. Let nothing be done by you which carries with it the appearance of agitation.—Let us say little and do much. Let there be less discussion and more action; fewer harsh censures on our neighbours, and more careful looking to ourselves. Let us not suspect one another, nor judge one another, nor condemn one another, as we have of late; but let us love one another, and forbear and forgive one another, seeking to be led into the way of truth and to hold the faith in unity spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness

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And now, my dear brethren, farewell. Called as I am 'And now, my dear brethren, farewell. Called as I am to preside over another diocese, I cannot hope to meet many of you again in this world, even if my own days should be prolonged; but I have the comfort of your assurance that I shall be remembered in your prayers, and you will not doubt that you will be ever remembered in mine. May the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great shepherd of the shape, through the blood of the everlasting covenant. the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, bless you and the flocks committed to your charge. May He make you perfect in every good work to do His will working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and

'I remain your affectionate brother and servant,

Arrival of the Acadia. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston, on Friday morning, the 19th instant, about 1 o'clock, from Liverpool. She left the latter next as the #th. From our English files and order sources we glean the following particulars:—
United States flour in bond had declined. The Liverpool market quotation therefore, on the 2nd instant, was 30s. 6d. @ 31s. 6d.; by the previous steamer it was 31s. @ 32s. 6d.

This decline was produced by the large receipts of flour and wheat from Ireland and on foreign receipts.

wheat from Ireland and on foreign account.

The average of wheat at Mark Lane for the six weeks preceding the 25th ult, was 62s. 11d,—duties 14s. Oats, average 25s. 3d.—duties 3s. Barley, 33s. 11d.—duties 5s. Rye, 35s. 6d.—duties 7s. 6d.

The agitation on the topic of the Corn Laws has been increasing. Lord Morpeth has signified his adherence to the Anti-Corn Law League; and it is said that several Conserva-

tives in Parliament are moving in the same direction.

The arrival of that number of the Washington Union, in which a claim on the part of the United States to the whole of Oregon was asserted, excited deservedly great indignation; but the subsequent receipt of Mr. Webster's speech served to mitigate in a great degree the prevailing irritation.

Parliament has been further prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th

The docks and harbour of Hull are now crowded with shipping. The blue flag has been flying these last two or three days, signifying that no more vessels can be allowed to enter Forty-two thousand sets of clothing and accourrements have

been ordered to be prepared for the English Militia, the whole to be ready by the 1st of March. No orders have yet been received with respect to the Scotch or Irish. It is believed that the Government intend to abolish the ballot system and raise the regiments by beat of drum. The destination of the militia is said to be Ireland. There is not a word of any appointment of a Governor Gen

ral for Canada. The radicals will, perhaps, now see that Lord Metcalfe was not RECALLED. THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

(From the Morning Chronicle)

London, Monday, 24th Nov., 1845. The gloom in the Share Markets has been increased to day by the unfavourable accounts of the Paris, the Dublin, and also of the provincial markets, where large failures are reported

to have taken place. The shares of the Great Canada West were done this morning so low as \(\frac{1}{2} \) dis., but a report having gained credit that the directors contemplated the distribution of the actual premium received on shares, and the deposits, less the expenses incurred. The Quarterly Meeting of the general Committee of this Society took place on Thursday 13th ult. After the this Society took place on through, the Lord Bishop laid the liberal sum of 150l. This sum is to go toward the liberal sum of 150l. Preaching and Doing.—The following narrative has been supplied to us by an authority on which we place entire reliance:—A minister in Renfrewshire, who was a minister in Renfrewshire, who was a minister in Renfrewshire, who was a minister in Renfrewshire and making repayment of the deposits in consequence of led him to travel throughout the country, declaiming The reverse of fortune which has attacked railways schemes is

rushed to the elders with their protest. The session did a greater extent: for such was the strength of the market not feel inclined to resist so unanimous an opposition, and the members of that body waited upon the minister, and the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken them up to almost the readiness of speculators to have taken the readiness of speculators the readiness of speculators to have taken the readiness of speculators the readiness besought him to dismiss the new helper. This was done; any desired amount. As events have come off, they have to but how did the non-intrusionist act under circumstances so congenial to his theory? Alas for consistency, he was muite indignant—he fumed at the dissentients, and, in the der existing circumstances, in accordance with that correct and vehemence of his passion, he pronounced them a "bad, self-conceited, thankless set," with whom he would have nothing more to do. The angry man, our informant adds, is now in "the Free Church."—Edinburgh Evening ngagements with Sir Allan M'Nab, which may interfere the execution of their presumed intentions. How far this statement may be correct or otherwise, we have not the means

LIVERPOOL .- The trade in Grain, at this market, has been ndeacon and clergy of Berks. His lordship has re-ned the following reply to the archdeacons, rural deans, At some of the markets which have since been held a fair at mount of business has been transacted. Prices, which had somewhat receded at the date of our last publication, have raise lied, but not so much as many persons expected. The trade was so very dull on the 28th instant, that the prices of most articles was little more than nominal; encouraged, however by the improving state of the markets in the interior, and look nowise over anxious to force sales at any material and we have therefore, no important decline to report from the general currency of the previous markets. The foregoing ob-servations, applicable to all sorts of English, Irish, and Foreign free produce, are equally so to any floating or under bond, in which no sales transpired. At the market on Tuesday the 2nd instant, the trade exhibited a dull aspect in all its bearing-From the rates, upon a very limited scale, restricted only to needy buyers, new Wheats, indiscriminately, receded 2d or 3d, on old 1d to 2d per 70 lbs., from the rates of the previous Tuesday. Bonded Wheats, though without inquiry were held nominally at late prices. Irish Flour was 1s per sack, and Canadian 6d per barrel cheaper—each moving slowly to con-sumers at the abatement. Flour under lock also declined fully 1s per barrel—about 2000 barrels of States having changed hands at 21s. Oats, notwithstanding the supply at hand is hands at 21s. Oats, notwithstanding the supply at hand is small, were difficult at sale, and the turn cheaper. Oatmeal, likewise, was in very languid request, at a reduction of 6d to Is per sack from the terms of this day se'nnight.

SYMPTOMS OF WAR .- Within the last few days a survey has been going on, under the direction of a naval officer high in rank, of the large mercantile steamers in the mail service of het Majesty, with a view to the ascertaining of their capabilities for Majesty, with a view to the ascertaining of their capabilities locarrying guns of the largest calibre. An arrangement has also been entered into, in virtue of which these steamers are to be placed at the command of Government in the event of their being required as vessels of war. These fine vessels were examined as to their strength for carrying guns and capabilities as war steamers, in the event of their services being required, by competent persons from Woolwich Dockyard, before they left the East India Docks at Blackwall for the conveyance of the mails, and copies of the reports were logged at the Admir the mails, and copies of the reports were lodged at the Admiralty relative to them upwards of two years ago. Indeed the Admiralty have been for some time in possession of sufficient information to be able to arm them, and the General Stell sufficiency, it is an unspeakable comfort to me to feel that Navigation Company's and other large vessels on the shortest

There is a strong report prevalent at the West-end, and in nilitary circles, that the army is to be increased by twenty thousand men; ten thousand to form second battalions. Without reference to Oregon and Ireland in the west, or Francis to the south, this addition to our land forces would be a simple act of justice to our troops, who are obliged to remain on fore service much longer than the appointed time, owing to the it possibility of sending out reliefs. This view of the case w rcibly put by Sir Robert Peel in his general financial review in 1842, and entitles this report to more consideration to otherwise would have attached to it. It is also confider stated, that the Militia will be balloted for next year, and called

A distressing calamity took place on the Royal Canal, within about seven miles of Dublin, last week. One of the boats on the canal capsized, by which fifteen lives were lost. Lord Primate Beresford has declared his intention of beston

ing £1000 on each of the three Provincial Colleges, towar the foundation of divinity schools for students of the Establishe Church.

The extraordinary express, in anticipation of the Bombas thing tangible and striking as a starting-point, even in things spiritual; and if this be an infirmity of our nature, it is one, happily, which may be turned to good account.

Sir,—It is believed that you are the official organ, or that if each individual were to remain at home and guard will enlist to a larger extent the affections, and draw face of this globe, which does not, in its daily proceedings in some form or other, by public prayer, invoke a good account.

Cannot doubt that the announcement or these mentions divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and find the contributions of those who have hitherto perhaps lacked what seemed a sufficient call upon more effectually defended, than by an united effort of the whole ings in some form or other, by public prayer, invoke a divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and divisions have caused the truth to be spoken against, and deep-laid plot, and effected in the most deliberate manner.

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