

nation." Now what the Church distinctly teaches is this, that in ordination the Holy Ghost is imparted to the person ordained, not in order to his personal sanctification, but that his acts as the appointed ambassador of Christ, and priest of God, may be the means of imparting the sacred unction of that blessed spirit to the faithful. These are the words of the service; "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God." Not one word of personal sanctification is here. That must be obtained by all the members of Christ, whether priests or people, on the same common terms and cherished by the same common methods. What the Church here professes, is, that Almighty God is graciously pleased to give his priests through the laying on of the hands of his chief overseer, the power of conveying officially and permanently, grace and mercy to the faithful members of his love. This, be the thing itself true or false, is what the Church professes in her ordination service, or else language has no certain meaning. Can we wonder then, that infidels sneer at theological honesty, when they see a professedly evangelical reviewer endeavouring, by the shallowest sophistry to explain away a doctrine so plainly set forth and concluding thus "an undoubting prayer for the descent of the Spirit would have created no scruples; the imperative form is but a different expression of the same thing!" Verily if the Anglican Church had used language in her most sacred formularies in that sceptic manner, which certain of her children and professed friends assert she has done, it would become her members to be amongst the very last persons to denounce Romish Jesuitism!

Our Reviewer is however after all sorely perplexed in his efforts to apologize for those who deny the Sacramental system of the Church, especially its doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and who yet continue to minister at her altars. And well he may, after making the following admissions. "Does the Church of England," he asks, "profess this priestly theory of sacramental grace?" He answers himself, "it she does so any where it is confessedly in the baptismal service. It is not to be denied that the High-churchmen have the natural sense of the words in their favour." Again he admits, "it is indisputable, that if the term regeneration, expresses any spiritual effect upon the soul, the baptismal service countenances the sacramental and the priestly theory." But in his determination to refute the teaching of the Church he makes these still more startling assertions, "the doctrine of the baptismal service is true; the unconsciousness of the infant is the real fons mali.—Scripture knows nothing of the baptism of infants!" He further declares that, "the non-recognition of the fact that, the external right of infant baptism is not the baptism spoken of in Scripture is the source of the palpable weakness of English low Churchmen in the discussion of this question. They have reason and religion on their side, but in the appeal to Scripture they are undeniably worsted by their opponents.—The advantage possessed by the High Church party, rests on the assumption that what is said of baptism in Scripture may be equally said of the infant baptism practiced by the Church of England." He further adds, "but a bright day is dawning. Dr. McNeill, Mr. Litton, and we may almost add the Archbishop of Canterbury, are perceiving that that the practice of infant baptism is not found in Scripture!" It does not come within our design at present, to controvert these statements, or to show their heretical and Christ dishonouring tendency. We have quoted them to prove, our opponents being witnesses, the identity of the faith held by the Anglican Catholic party, with that taught in the Prayer-book. Henceforth let the battle between the Catholic and Genevan parties existing in the Church be fought on its real merits. And while the former maintains that the faith of the Anglican Church as at present held in the formularies is evangelical, scriptural, and Catholic, let the latter imitate the honesty of the few Romanizers who have been connected with the Church, and confess that they also think that at the Reformation the Church was as a limb badly set, and openly state their wish to remodel it, doctrinally at least, on a Genevan basis.

The length of our article, sketchy and therefore unsatisfactory to ourselves as our observations have been, still warns us that we must hasten to notice what the North British Reviewer seems to esteem as a powerful defence of low-Church uniformity, namely the well known decision of the Judicial Committee in the notorious Gorham case. The writer greatly triumphs in this decision, and with much eagerness endeavours, to fasten it upon the Church as her decision. He thus writes concerning that Judgement "The Church refused to put an exclusive interpretation on her formularies." "We have said" he adds, he adds, "the Church"

advisedly.—The Judicial Committee is by the law of the Church of England her supreme court, the final tribunal by which she judges heresy and every other spiritual cause. The supremacy had conferred on the Crown full jurisdiction over all spiritual causes and persons in the Court of Delegates." He thus insists upon the spiritual authority of the Judicial Committee, not on the ground of its appointment by a certain Parliament, but as deriving it through the supremacy of the Crown which sanctioned its appointment. In this at least, he shows more right appreciation of the true character of the Church, than do many of our own brethren who profess to receive, as binding upon the Church, the decision of the Judicial Committee, because that committee was appointed by the sectarian British Parliament.

It is wearying both to writer and reader, to refute statements which have already been refuted, times without number; still as so respectable a publication as the *North British Reviewer* does reiterate with the assumption that it is uncontrovertible, the assertion that the decision in the Gorham case is binding upon the Church, and as not a few of our own Clergy, plead its authority as a justification of their own conduct; we shall endeavour to give a few hints, rather than elaborate arguments, which, if duly considered, will show the utter fallaciousness of such an idea. And it is with real regret that we write any thing which may give pain and uneasiness to any of our brethren: but we view the doctrines involved as those which most deeply effect the evangelizing of the world, and even the honour of our great High Priest, and we may not therefore, keep back what we esteem to be the truth of Christ and his Church.

We must defer the conclusion of our remarks till next week.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Our limits preclude us from noticing in detail the recent proceedings of the House of Assembly. The subjoined letter, however, from the correspondent of the *British Canadian*, contains a summary of the most interesting legislative news.

Quebec, February. 28 1853.

Coming events, invariably, are told, cast their shadows before; and nothing at the present moment appears to be more imminent, than that some strange and important changes in the political world are at hand, *montes parturiant*; and from what I can gather anything but the *ridiculus mus* will be the result. The only difficulty is to put into some shape or form the numerous rumours which are now on the wing. Possibly before this reaches you the telegraph may have given you more specific information, but such as I at present have I shall jot down for your use. I am credibly informed that by the Arabia's mail which only arrived here late on Saturday night, dispatches have arrived requesting his Excellency to retire from the Government of the Province, and recommending also that a permanent seat of government be established, and that the system of removal from city to city be as soon as possible abolished. The rash and flat refusal of the Government, to recommend the construction of the North Shore Railway makes it evident, that had Mr. Hincks not made up his mind to lose the support of the French Canadians in the course of the Session, the answer would not have been so decisive. Hincks' conduct hitherto plainly indicates no anxiety to support the Government as it now stands, beyond the passing of the great Bridge Bill of which notice has been given. His nest is comfortably feathered, and on the first plausible opportunity, he will abandon the ship of which he has been so long pilot, and which will not be long going to pieces among the breakers with which it is now so thickly surrounded. At this juncture what must be the result? In order to carry out the Imperial Act authorising our Legislating with respect to the Clergy Reserves—subject to the preservation of all existing interests—important reservation,—what other Government could act with consistency but one founded on Liberal Conservative principles; the only Government which could conscientiously proceed to carry out an Imperial Act of this nature.

No measure introduced has given rise to more bitter and deserved indignation in Lower Canada than Mr. Rolph's Bill with reference to the Laws of Marriage in Upper Canada. Well may Cauchon stigmatize Clear Gritism, as only another term for Socialism, as any one will be convinced on a perusal of the measure, and yet Mr. Brown is actually desirous to extend its provisions to Lower Canada. Thank God we have not yet arrived at such a pitch of degradation as to admit such a scheme as that. The chances of the return of the seat of Government to Toronto appear to get remoter than ever. The general opinion is that Montreal will after all again become the permanent Metropolis. You can hardly grumble at this, for Toronto has plainly shown how well she can get on without government support. I am told you have no less than 600 houses in course of erection; that is no great indication of suffering. To-morrow I suppose business will really begin; members have nearly all arrived to answer the call of the House which takes place to-morrow, when the representation bill will again be brought forward. The University bill

was read a second time on Friday last, Cauchon and Brown only dissenting. It will, however be materially amended in Committee. We had quite an amusing debate on Thursday night on the occasion of the passing of a Catholic Charitable Society Incorporation Bill. The principal speakers were Colonel Prince, Mr. Cauchon, and Mr. Brown—of course. The support of the poor by voluntary or taxed contributions was the subject of debate, and the constitutions of Alfred the Great were summoned, and arguments for and against their utility bandied between the Old English Gentleman and the great Reformer of the County of Kent. That the existing Ministry must break up is inevitable; the only subject for speculation is whether the North Shore Railroad will be the means of their defeat, or whether they will receive their death blow in attempting to legislate on the Reserves, the consequence of their own suicidal policy. I have unfortunately no light matter to communicate to serve as a leaven to this political loaf. Quebec, but for the lovely weather we enjoy would be very dull.—Malcolm, however, will in the course of this week again enliven the crowd at a York shilling temperance meeting, for which we understand he is preparing anecdotes and poetry of a most interesting nature. The pen of the immortal Solomon could alone do justice to him on an occasion of this kind. But the post is about to close, and as time is said to wait for no man, it is not likely to make an exception in favor of your—QUEBEC CORRESPONDENT.

RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.

We have before us the March numbers of the *Evergreen* and the *Childrens Magazine*, two periodicals we can cordially recommend to the attention of every reader.

The former is one of the ablest theological serials published in the United States, advocating sound Church principles, and characterized by marked ability on the part of the contributors. In another column will be found an article on "Holy Week," extracted from this journal, which may be profitably perused at the present period of the ecclesiastical year.

To any who have met with the *Childrens Magazine*, we need not say that a more profitable or attractive periodical for the young is not issued from the press of the United States, or Great Britain. The fact of its being published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, is a sufficient guarantee for the orthodoxy of its contents, and in point of typographical and pictorial beauty, it leaves nothing to be desired. Wonderfully cheap is the work at the subscription of one shilling and three pence per annum.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ENGLAND.—The Earl of Clarendon has assumed the Seals of the Foreign office in place of Lord John Russell.

During the past week, information has been received at Lloyds, of the wreck of three emigrant ships bound to Australia, with nearly 3,000 passengers all of whom were saved.

FRANCE.—Rumors have been in circulation in Paris for some time past of the probability of an alliance by treaty between France and England, and two or three of the Minor States, with a view to counterbalance the northern powers.

New Advertisements.

WANTED

IMEDIATELY, a Lady to fill the situation of GOVERNESS, capable of teaching French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address Box 96, Post Office Brockville. March 10th, 1853. 32-31.

WANTED,

ALADY of the Church of England, competent to undertake the care and education of three little Girls, the eldest eleven years of age. The usual branches of a thorough English Education, and Music required. Address M. B. box 306, Post Office, Toronto, stating qualifications, and the salary expected. Toronto, Feb. 18, 1853. 2-in.

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A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH,

By One of Three Hundred.
Complete in One Vol. Cloth, 5s. Part 2nd only, cloth 3s. 9d. Paper 2s. 6d.
HENRY ROWSELL,
Church Depository, King Street.
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THE NEW CLERK'S ASSISTANT or BOOK OF PRACTICAL FORMS, full bound sheep; \$s. 9d.

H. ROWSELL,
Bookseller & Stationer,
King Street, Toronto.
March 3rd., 1853.

University of Trinity College.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

A SUMMER Course of LECTURES will be delivered by the above Faculty, commencing the **FIRST MONDAY IN MAY**, on the following subjects, viz. :—

• *Practical Chemistry*..... Professor Hind.
• *Diseases of Women and Children* Prof. Hodder.
• *Operative Surgery*..... Prof. Deazeley.
• *Regional Anatomy*..... Prof. Bethune.
• *Histology*..... Prof. Bovell.
• *Hygiene*..... Prof. Hallowell.
• *Medical Jurisprudence*..... Prof. Badgley.

Fee for each Course Five Dollars.

For further particulars, apply at the Rooms of the Medical Faculty, Spadina Avenue, near Queen Street West.

Toronto, February 8th, 1853. 46-3m

N.B.—*Churchman*, *Colonist* and *Globe*, insert for three months.

Important to Importers of British Goods.

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WILL leave WELLINGTON SQUARE for TORONTO and ROCHESTER, calling at the North Shore Ports, (weather permitting,) every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at half past Eight o'clock, commencing 2nd March; will leave TORONTO at noon. Will leave ROCHESTER LANDING every Monday and Thursday Night at Eleven o'clock.

Royal Mail Packet Office,

Toronto, Feb. 12, 1853. }

43-11

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER, or the DAYS WE LIVE IN, by Mrs. GUN; price 3s. 9d.
LIGHT AND SHADE, or THE YOUNG ARTIST, by Ann Harriet Doury; 3s. 9d.

ALSO

A fresh supply of THE CANADIAN CRUSOES, a tale of the Rice Lake plains, by Mrs. FRAIL; 3s. 9d.

HENRY ROWSELL.

Bookseller and Stationer,

King Street.

Toronto, March 3rd. 1853

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

AT a Meeting of the Council on Thursday, the 13th of August, the following Minutes were passed:—

2. *Resolved*—That for the reasons herein stated, Council having been compelled to relinquish their plans, the Church of England Proprietary School is hereby given up accordingly.

3. Read a proposal from Mrs. Poetter, offering to open a School upon the same plan as that intended for the Church of England Proprietary School.

Whereupon it was resolved—

"That inasmuch as the Council had intended to place Mrs. Poetter at the head of the Educational Department of the Church of England Proprietary School, they have the less hesitation in acceding to Mrs. Poetter's proposal, and they hereby allow her to state that she has their sanction for using their name, and they hope that her exertions may meet with that success which she so well deserves."

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

LADY PRINCIPAL:

MRS. P. OETTER.

ASSISTANTS:

2nd English Teacher,..... Mrs. LIDDELL.

3rd English Teacher,..... Miss KENNEDY.

French,..... Madlle SIMON.

Master for Writing and Arithmetic,..... Mr. EBBELLS.

Master for Drawing,..... Mr. BULL.

Master for Music,..... Mr. STRATHY.

Master for Singing,..... Mr. HUMPHREYS.

In consequence of the number of Shares not having been taken up for the Proprietary School, the Council had been compelled to relinquish their plans, and Mrs. Poetter has therefore undertaken, with their sanction, the present Establishment, under the same system as the Proprietary School, and on the same Terms, without the liability of the shares.

The Studies will include a thorough English Education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing; Wax Flowers, Embroidery, and all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, are also taught.

A Lady will assist Mrs. Poetter in taking charge of the Boarders, whose sole duty will be to watch over the health and attend the comforts of those committed to her care.

TERMS.

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Education..... £15 per annum.

Finishing Pupils..... 5 additional.

Boarding..... 30

NO EXTRAS.

Boarders will be required to bring their Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Bedding and Towels.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mrs. Poetter, York street.
Toronto, November 4th, 1852.