trine that he builds upon it. The parallelism attempted to be established is this,—as the Father sent Christ with power to forgive sin, so Christ sent his Apostles, and their successors in the ministry with a like power. One objection to this is, that it was not by a delegated authority that Christ forgave sin, but by his own: the power of forgiving sin could not be predicated of Christ in virtue of his mission from the Father. He did not possass this power through his being sent; so that the eternal forgiveness of sins does not appear to have been contemplated in this commission; the words may with more propriety be adjudged to have been spoken of things pertaining to His and their human nature; it was only "as touching his marked" that Christ resistant the state of the stat

His and their human nature; it was only "as touching his manhood" that Christ was inferior to the Father, and only with respect to that could he be said to be sent.

In all then that was necessary for the establishing his religion, we find the Apostles were endowed with powers similar to Christ's. Did he read the heart, and know what was in man? So did there are in Peter's detection to the father and the manner of the property of the sent of the property of what was in man? So did they, as in Peter's detection of the fraud of Ananias and Sapphira. Did he cause the lame to walk?—So did they;—witness the words of Peter to the cripple at the beautiful gate of the temple, than which, perhaps, few more sublime passages are extant in the whole range of literature,—at least none ever struck me more forcibly:—"Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I unto thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk." Did Christ breathe on them and say, Receive ye the Holy Ghost? So when "Paul had laid his hands on" certain disciples at Ephesus, "the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spoke with tongues and prophesied."—Acts xix. It is recorded of Christ that those who sought occasion against him were not able to answer him a word, "neither durst any man from that day forth ask him any more questions."—Matt. xxii. So he gave them "a tongue which all their adversaries were not able to gainsay or resist.' In such points we may recognize the similarity of power and miraculous endowments which it is conceived is meant by the words "as my Father hath sent me, even

The next objection that arises against the power of eternal forgiveness of sin being conveyed in these words, is this:—Pardon of sin by Jesus Christ was not merely a conveyance of pardon, it was his own act, in virtue of his Godhead,—absolute—full—certain—the forgiveness of God. If forgiveness of sin was at all included in the commission, it must, according to its terms, be plenary and judicial, such as was Christ's. In this extent the Romanist takes it; and if claimed at all from these words, it must be according to the words. Those, however, against whom we argue, are not yet ready to go this length; they therefore modify the sense, and make some abatement of the power conferred on the Aportles at abatement of the power conferred on the Apostles,—at least before it reaches us,—saying that it is not quite equal to Christ's. But this abatement they have no right to do; if they build their claim upon this passage, let them take it in the full force of the commission, if it does mean divine forgiveness of sins. If they are at liberty to modify and depart from the literal force of the expressions, so are we; and in judging to what degree or how far they are to be modified, we must be guided by the analogy of Scripture and reason. But in this sentence tence, as already shewn, there appears no necessity to depart from the first sense of the words, as establishing a correspondence and resemblance in the mission of the Apostles with that of their Master, in the continuation of the powers requisite for their work.

Dr. Pusey says—"But our Lord premised his commis

sion with these brief words, conveying at once its extent and the rule and guidance of it,—as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you." But the words are too brief to convey all that: they indicate a general resemblance, but not a specific identity. Their mission was not one and the search of the convey in convey all that they indicate a general resemblance, but not a specific identity. Their mission was not one and the same in every particular, for they never said Thy sins are forgiven thee; and he gave them the gift of a miracle, that of tongues, which He never performed himself. "The very words," he continues "were beforehand a comfort to the penitent,"—not with reference to absolution. Can there be no comfort to the repentant sinner but the Cornel but the company absolution? by the Gospel but through absolution? Does not the written Word of Scripture declare the comforting assurance of forgiveness as authoritatively as any Romish

Here, as said St. Cyril, was set forth the office of the apostolate, to call sinners to repentance, to heal the sick in body or in spirit, to bind up the broken-hearted." sick in body or in spirit, to bind up the broken-hearted. If St. Cyril meant that these few words,—as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you,—sets forth their office, it is a very meagre setting forth indeed. They in fact only give the apostleship, the sending; their office is much more set forth in other places, and can only be surely gathered from the records of what they actually give a little is here expressed of their office, that they

or semi-Romish priest?

"And then He said, Whosesoever sins ye remit, they to forgive sins against God, they gave that power to the

-αφεωνται." The use of the word αφιημι here does not prove a designed selection of the word by Christ for the purpose of marking the identity of their power with his own. It was the word generally used by him, it is true; but there are, I think, but two words expressing forgiveness used in the Greek Testament, αφιημι and απολυω the latter rarely, the former more frequently; followed by an accusative case it signifies also allow, permit, suffer, so that no peculiar sacred force attaches to $\alpha\phi;\eta\mu;$ and Christ used απολυω also both of human and divine for-

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.
Poetry.—Gifts and Wishes.
Napoleon and the Pope.
Church Music.

Communication.

Powrth Page.

Original Poetry.—The Third Sunday after Trinity; St. Peter's Day.

Darby Ryan, the White-boy.

Practical Preaching.

given notice of his intention to hold a Visitation of counteract that frailty, and mitigate its practical evils the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, at Kingston, on Wednesday the 8th July next.

entitled "The Best Means of Supporting the Clergy, subservient to the will and caprice of the richer por by a Canadian," and lately published in Edinburgh. tion of his flock at least, if he would maintain h The object of the writer is to shew, what admits of no living; and if he offend not the careless and ungodly question, that the allottment of the tenth of the pro- by a faithful and fearless promulgation of moral dut duce of the land for the support of the Church of and religious obligation, he may lose the countenance God, is the ancient, legitimate, and divinely appointed and support of those many self-constituted supervisor method of effecting that great and holy purpose. - of our ecclesiastical economy by daring to contradic And independent of this direct end of the establish- their views of doctrine or their opinions of the order ment of tithes, it is successfully argued that an ac- and ceremonials of the Church. And with this con knowledgment is thus distinctly and forcibly made of strained observance of the rich, there is too apt to b the Divine sovereignty,-that God is, as it were, the induced a corresponding neglect of the humble and "Universal Landlord, claiming as his reserved portion | the poor. But this is not the worst: it presupposer one full tenth of all the earnings of all the inhabitants in its foundation and working, the monstrous idea that of the whole earth." It is a tribute, indicated origi- a man will preach more vigorously and exert himsel nally by Himself, from man the creature and dependent, to God the Creator, Sovereign, and Master,—a if he does not exert himself,—not from a principle of testimony of fealty, an evidence of homage, which conscience, or a sense of solemn duty to God, but t must be declared in acts of the life as well as rendered please and give satisfaction to the people amongs by acknowledgments of the lips.

an institution exclusively Jewish, having place and his contemplations fixed upon a cause of action fr an institution exclusively sewish, having place and authority only under the Law, the writer before us beyond all sublunary reasons or impulses, and con adduces the well-known case of Melchizedec, who re- science may with him be the directing principle; but ceived tithes from Abraham; shewing, however incidentally, that this custom was one that was settled pressure from beneath,—the never-ending interference and understood, and that, as in almost every other from the world around,—will soil the pureness of instance, the law only ratified and confirmed what had those high appeals, and bring them down to a low been established from the beginning. The following object and a baser standard. passage is striking and pertinent:-

"It appears from the above considerations, that God has decided for us in this matter,—that He, as Universal Landlord, has reserved one-tenth part of the clear earnmen were in such a state of religious healthfulness as the ministering servant at the altar,—the minds of men were in such a state of religious healthfulness as warden.

St. George's Church, St. Catharines, do. I and ord, has reserved one-tenth part of the clear carryings of all his people, which he has given for the support of His priesthood, and in so doing given it back as a most and excellent recommendation: of His priesthood, and in so doing given it back as a most gracious boon to the very people who bring it up. Two instances are given as embracing the two extremes of society, rich and poor. Abraham, the 'mighty prince' and man of wealth, gave 'tithes of all;' Jacob, the outcast in a manner, with nothing but his hands, vowed to

As the passage from John xx. approaches at first sight give the tenth of all that God should give him. No one, therefore, is exempted who even earns a shilling; and for the poor;—for all the expenses of worship." the passage from 50 lm Ax. approaches at his signs mearer to a forgiveness of sins, more stress is laid upon it by the preacher, and it will be necessary to examine it more in detail to ascertain whether it warrants the doctrine that he builds upon it. The parallelism attempted to have the feather seat (Christ will) as you us:—'Ye have robbed me, even this whole have robbed in the feather seat (Christ will).

> That this may be an unpopular doctrine, is no argument against its Scriptural truth and soundness. The principle, thus settled by a Divine appointment, cannot be affected by human distastes or dislikes; nor can the abuse of it through the infirmities or wickedness of mortal agencies disparage the propriety and wisdom of the institution as it has come from the Creator and Ruler of the world. Some of the comwill be allayed, if not removed, by the following

"But tithes in Christendom ought never to have been "But tithes in Christendom ought never to have been enforced by the power of the State. The payment of them ought to have been left to the conscience of the people; and the only power to enforce them should have been the power of God on the conscience, enlightened by His Word. Compulsory payment, by diverting the mind from Him who ordained tithes to the human means of enforcement and collection,—from the law of God to acts of legislation and to tithe-gatherers,—has caused men to abhor the way of God, and forsake it as fast as possible." abhor the way of God, and forsake it as fast as possible

In citing this passage, we do not profess entire currence in the views it enunciates. We are aware of no moral objection to such an union and harmony between the Church and the State, as not to make the alliance of the latter with the former subservient to God's glory and the extension of his kingdom upon earth: there is no necessary antagonism between the two, for the more stringent power which the State is idered to wield, would, under the circumstances such an alliance, be supposed to be directed by prisman hands and controlled by a Christian influence; and we must regard it as an imperfect condition of national society, and one which evidences that religion has not yet had its "perfect work" upon the national mind and character, if the Church's views and organization for the maintenance of the Divine ur be not sanctioned and supported by the State.

That the remarks just quoted are not meant to ntenance the popular impressions of the "Voluntary Principle," the following passage will shew:-

Neither is tithe unconstrained by human law,-the duntary principle. It is true, that in one sense tithe ast be voluntary, which is true in the same sense and degree of every act of obedience; for that is not obedience which is not freely rendered, and rendered, too, as ence which is not freely rendered, and rendered, too, as the only true and proper answer to a definite law enacted by a superior. A thousand acts of Parliament could give no additional sanction in the conscience of a faithful man to any law of God; neither could they operate to make him hate a plain command of the Divine Lawgiver. But all men have not this faith. The voluntary principle places it just at the option of a man to do or not as he pleases. He knows of no law threatening vengeance if he does not, and feels responsible to none but himself for doing or not doing. Conscience is out of the question; for no man can have a conscience who recognizes no sudoing or not doing. Conscience is out of the question; for no man can have a conscience who recognizes no superior. 'Where no law is, there is no transgression; and a man is incapable of a conscience where he feels no responsibility or ground of it to another. In exact logic, the Voluntary principle will justify a man in withholding all support from the ministers of religion.

"The tithe system makes the priest the stipendiary of God and in no sense the highlights."

God, and in no sense the hireling of the people. He is as independent of the people in one sense as God is; though endent on them in another, to wit, as to their industry, lity and integrity: and in this sense, God consents to be dependent on them for his portion.

be dependent on them for his portion.

"The Voluntary principle reduces the priest into the mere hireling of the multitude. He must please his masters or lack bread. They can strangle him with their purse-strings at any time. They know their power, and they will make him feel it. And as no man can serve two masters, the Voluntary system renders it impossible for a clergyman to be faithful to his Divine master without danger of losing his necessary support. It is a most perilous position for both priests and people, and ought carefully to be avoided by both. But it cannot be avoided, except by repudiating the Voluntary principle, and ed, except by repudiating the Voluntary principle, and submitting meekly to the way God has ordained for us."

The Author assumes in the main a sound argument; he intends to convey, -of the distinction between the for South Northumberland, -at the River Trent, was voluntary payment of tithes. In England and other this has, without doubt, been the work of an incencountries where tithes are paid, they are recognized as diary,—a following up of several similar acts of injury they are retained. Understanding the words in their plain meaning of a power lodged in the Church to forgive sins in His name, the very words expressed the fulness of the pardon." Grant that the words may mean a power long of the pardon." Grant that the words may mean a power long of the pardon." Grant that the words may mean a power land legal and undoubted as that of any other landlord; and there, when the payment of any other landlord; and there, when the payment of Apostles,—whosesoever sins ye remit; and it must be proved, not assumed, that that power was continued to their successors. Also, the text contains no such qualifying expression as "in His name," which Dr. Pusey is obliged to add to lower the judicial character of the pardon; so that what he gives as the "plain meaning" of the words contains one non-sequitar and one addition,—a very unsafe way of interpreting Scripture.

"The same word was used by which He himself for gave,—Whosesoever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven unto them—αφεωνται,—was the blessed echo of his own words, Son, be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven thee—αφεωνται." The use of the word αφημμ here does not measurably less of objection in its features and oracle measurably less of objection in its features and oracle. measurably less of objection in its features and practical working.

The writer of this pamphlet assails all State endowments also; but if, as Dr. Chalmers has so well explained, we must, in religious matters, create the appetite for the truths and lessons of the Gospel by antecedently proclaiming its hopes and requirements, we should, as a general rule, be without the means of doing so if we are to rely upon no extraneous resources, but to depend upon what after all is the will of the people to be instructed. If this will were always rightly and purely guided; if it were beyond the influence of contamination from worldly bias; if it were uniformly sincere and single in its direction and application, there would be little to fear. But the history of the world and the history of Christianity reminds us, with a painful force, of the baneful and blighting interposition of earthly and selfish influences in the professed discharge of this duty; and if the infirmity and the sinfulness of men will, in this case, always be exerted in a manner adverse to sound Christian principle, we must not refuse means and adjuncts, -how-The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, has ever, in some respects, objectionable,—which go to We agree with the able writer of this pamphlet the

the direct Voluntary Principle imposes the worst spe cies of slavery, as respects God's minister and amba A correspondent has transmitted to us a pamphlet, sador, that possibly could be exercised. It makes his whom he is placed,—he must be curtailed in his in To shew that the establishment of tithes was not come, or perhaps must starve. Such an one may hav

We should be glad indeed if, without respect

WILLMER AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES is a newspaper, the name of which will be familiar to many of our readers. We understand that the journal in question is dealing very unfaithfully with its Canadian readers. The conductors of the press, in several cases, find it convenient to take the paper, because it furnishes them with an early edition and a summary compilation of the news by each arrival. We perceive that many just complaints have been provoked by its undisguised and, of late, increasing republicanis n-place objections against this view of the subject Although published in one of the cities of England, it does not refrain from manifesting openly the spirit and language of pure democracy. At the close of some irreverent and indecent remarks upon the late auspicious addition to the Royal Family by the birth of a Princess, the following paragraph is introduced. It will serve for an admirable specimen of combined ignorance and radicalism. It is bad enough, in a monarchical country, to meet with a print which makes no secret of its republican taste, even when his is expressed in a manly and consistent manner but it is worse to disseminate such news in an insidious way, and to effect one thing under the pretence of ng another. This is precisely the positon of the European Times: it professes to set forth aquiet and sober statement of the transactions of the (ay, whilst it evinces extreme party-spirit and a factious asperity. Such a mode of recomi nending democracy peculiarly deserves exposure :---"The stolidity of the Puritans was exchanged for the

recklessness of the Roundboads, and the abject love of loyarty in which the latter Indulged, produced by circumstances appertaining to a period, is, to the discredit of the age, be it said, continued to the present time. The Montreal Courier administers the following well-merited rebuke :-

"And these gentlemen wind up their historical remi

And these gentlemen wind up their historical reminiscences by remarking, that at the succession of Charles the Second the stofidity of the Puritans was exchanged for the recklessness of the Roundheads, and that the abject love of loyalty which the latter indulged, is, to the discredit of the age, continued to the present day. This is exceedingly rich, the idea of a couple of ignorant Vankenising science are remarked. Yankeeising scissorsmen gravely commenting upon the vices, follies, and want of brains of the Kings of England; and oh! lame and impotent conclusion, wirding up by finding fault with the excessive loyalty of the Roundheads Puritans: we have heard the Roundheads accused of many faults and prejudices, but it is the first time we ever heard the crime of loyalty alleged against them.

"Perhaps these censors of the Sovereigns and the people of England are not aware that Puritan and Roundhead are just as much support the source of the sovereigns."

lead are just as much synonymous terms as Royalist

and Cavalier.
"To conclude, if Messrs. Willmer & Snith desire to keep their Canadian subscribers, they will have to put a stop to the exhibition of their political opinions, and their extraordinary historical knowledge: when we wish to be enlightened by these, we will let them knov; until then, they may keep their wisdom to themselves. Our appeal is to their pockets, and if they do not confine themselves to the legitimate object of their publication, they will find it a very touching one."

Amongst our late English Ecclesiastical Intelligence our readers will have observed many munificent donations from private individuals. In those accounts were included an offering, from a brother and sister, of £10,000 towards a Bishopric and College in China; and we learn by our last arrivals, that a single individual has given £23,000 towards founding two new Bishoprics, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and the other in Australia. These are gratifying signs of an improved religious feeling; and they are, as we have often taken occasion to state, a legitimate result of a right estimation of our privileges as Christian Church-

did: so little is here expressed of their office, that they themselves evidently did not comprehend its nature, its duties and extent, till after they had been endued with he intends to convey,—of the distinction between the "Voluntary Principle" properly so termed, and the lately consumed by fire. It is distressing to hear that We regret much to learn that the dwelling-house took place about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the inmates with difficulty escaped with their lives,-Mr. Meyers being severely burnt in the effort to extricate

Deeds of such atrocious wickedness are becoming unhappily too common; and the Executive, we trust, will speedily adopt some stringent measures by which their recurrence may be prevented.

We beg to call attention to the following notice:-"PUBLIC LECTURES. "I. A Lecture on the connection of Religion and

"II. A Lecture on the progress of civilization, and the effects of a very advanced state of the Nechanic and Manufacturing Arts, on individul and national character, and the capacity of a people for free institutons.
"The above Lectures will be delivered by dr. How, on The above Lectures will be delivered by Ar. How, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week June, 25th and 26th, at 8 o'clock, in the Assembly Loom of the GLOBE HOTEL, Cobourg, with open doors. The citizens generally, are invited to attend."

From the recommendations which Mr Howe presents, we cannot doubt that the Lectureshe proposes to deliver will prove a great attraction. For our own part, we gladly welcome recreations of an intellectual character like these, and calculated, as they are, to foster those religious impressions which coistitute the solace and the solid blessing of life.

Ecclesiastical Intelligince.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

S.	Stational the several Churches, Chapels, and	Mis	sion	ary
at	Stations throughout the Diocese, to be app	lie	d to	the
-9	support of Missions by the Church Society	of t	he I	Dio-
	cese of Toronto:—			
8-	Proviously amanaged in N. h.	£	S.	D.
m	Previously announced, in No. 7, amount			
-1	Trinity Church, Chippawa, per Rev. W. Lee-			
is	St. Peter's Church, Thorold £1 10 0	4	0	0
ly	St. John's Church, Stamford 1 10 0		-	
	per Rev T R Fuller			
y	per Rev. T. B. Fuller	0	0	0
e			0	7
rs	Belleville, per Rev. John Grier	6	12	6
ct	St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, per Rev. Official			1036
er	Bethune, D.D.	8	8	0
	St. John's Church, Prescott. £13 5 0			
1-	St. James's Church, Maitland 1 5 0			
e	per Churchwardens	14	10	0
d	Williamsburgh £1 15 0			
8,	Matilda 0 10 0			
at	per Rev. E. J. Boswell	2	5	0
lf	St. George's Church, Goderich, per Church-			
500	warden	1	0	0
se	Trinity Church, Cornwall £5 4 0			
of	Moulinette Church 1 1 0			
0	per Rev. H. Patton	6	5	0
st	St. John's Church, Port Hope £2 15 0			
1-	St. Paul's Church, Hope 0 10 0 per Rev. Jonathan Shortt	939	1168	
	St. George's Church, Grafton £3 3 3	3	9	0
e	Congregation at Colborne 0 11 9			
ır	per Rev. J. Wilson	2	15	0
1-	per Rev. J. Wilson	18	10	U
it	wardens	4	5	2
g	Christ's Church, Lk. Shore, Dunn, £2 1 7			
ee	St. Paul's Church, Dunnville 0 8 6			
	St. John's Church Town Line			
of	Dunn and Cayuga 1 15 3 —per Rev. A. Townley Port Burwell, per Rev. T. B. Read Church at St. The			
er	per Kev. A. Townley	4	5	4
- 1	Charach at Ca Mil	0	7	6
of	the state of the s			
to	Do. Port Stanley 2 0 0			

ington Square and Nelson, per Church-

34 Collections...... £141 17

T. W. BIRCHALL,

St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, per Rev. G.

R. F. Grout ...

June 24, 1846.

1 10 0

The Treasurer has received from

Sarah McDonnell £0 5 0 For a Resident Missionary John Do. 0 5 0 at Marysburgh, or Traat Marysburgh, or Tra-velling Missionary in Charles A. Do. 0 5 0 Henrietta Do. 0 5 0 Catharine A. Do. 0 5 0 Charles A. the Prince Edward Dis-Also, from Alexander McDonell, Esq., I share in the

The Treasurer has also received, through the Rev. Wm. Leeming, a donation of £11 10 0 from Col. Estcourt and Family, of Drummondville to the Widows and Or-

THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

(Concluded from our last. DISTRICT BRANCHES.

Brock District.-This Branch is in a flourishing state. and having not as yet appropriated any portion of its funds to the maintenance of a Travelling Missionary, has in accordance with the Constitution remitted the whole of its liberal contributions to the parent Society with the exception of £5, granted for a Sunday School Library,

and £10 advanced to the Beachville congregation to-wards the completion of the Church.

The Committee look forward, with confident hope, to the time when the funds of this Branch will have so far

the time when the funds of this Branch will have so far increased, as to enable them to employ a missionary, in the destitute parts of the District.

Talbot District.—Nothing has been done by this District, except through the Special Collections, towardsforwarding the general purposes of the Society. This has arisen from the inhabitants of this district having been much engaged in building Churches.

Home and Sincoe Parochial Associations.—It was slated in the last annual Report, that efforts were being nade to establish at least one Travelling Missionary in these

to establish at least one Travelling Missionary in hese districts. The Parochial Associations in the Simcoe District having contributed to the funds so liberally, that one half of the stinend of a Allestand (1500 sterling) could be paid from those funds, the Society itself granted, rought the general mission fund, the sum of £50 sterling per analyst towards the signal of the strength of £50 sterling per analyst towards the signal of £50 sterling per analysis of £50 sterlin num towards the maintenance of the mission in the Sim-coe District. The Lord Bishop appointed the Rev. Geo. Bourne as Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District, in November last, in which place he has been most indefatigable in his very laborious duties, and so highly do the people in those hitherto neglected townships prize the ministrations of the Church, that they have contributed, considering their limited means, very bountifully towards the support of a second Travelling Missionary, to labour

in the same district. Mr. Bourne officiates, in the coarse of a month containing four Sundays, thirteen times, and attends three classes, held for imparting instruction in Scripture, in the townships of Medonte, Oro, Essa, Innisfil, Mono, Mulmur and Adjala, besides regularly visiting Tosorontio, and, in every month which contains five Sundays, he visits the distant township of St. Vincents. The Mission-Bry expresses a confident have these distants the results. ary expresses a confident hope that, during the year, Churches will be built in Medonte and Innisfil, and that the Church which has been began in Mulmur will be

completed.

There has been no Travelling Missionary as yet appointed in the Home District. This has arisen not from any want of means, but from it being impossible to procure a Clergyman; perhaps there is no district in the Diocese which more needs an increase in the number of Clergymen than this, when the rapid increase of its population is taken into account, and the Society trusts that this most desirable object will be accomplished during the present

Reports have been received from the city of Toronto, Reports have been received from the city of Toronto, Etobicoke, York Mills, Streetsville, Thornhill, Markham, Vaughan, Scarboro', Georgina, Brock, Whitby, Sydenham, Lloydtown and Chingnacousy, in the Home District, and from Barrie and Shanty Bay, Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, Orillia and Penetanguishene, in the Simcoe District, from some of which considerable subscriptions have been forwarded to the Parent Society, and, on the whole, it would appear, that a more general spirit of exertion on would appear, that a more general spirit of exertion on behalf of the Church has manifested itself in these districts, and that more has been done than heretofore for e good cause.

The amount contributed by each Association will be en by reference to the abstract of Treasurer's accounts in the Appendix.

Upon reviewing the labours of the past year, it will be Upon reviewing the labours of the past year, it will be found, that a great deal has been done in furtherance of the Society's objects; that a proper spirit of religious enquiry, from which the happiest results may be expected, has been aroused in many places; and that an almost universal wish for the immediate emplyoment of Travelling Missionaries, and an increased readiness to contribute towards their support, has very generally evinced itself. Indeed the members of the Church appear to be awakened in some measure to the necessity of not only assisting the annual wants of the Society, but also of proassisting the annual wants of the Society, but also of pro- | way, tend to show its fitness or otherwise, may be brought forviding for the permanent endowment of the Church, in every Township within the Diocese. All nest exertion the Society gladly hails as an earnest of better things to the decides beforehand or by deputy. He is at Milan or St. come, and as affording a prospect of being enabled to re- Petersburgh, Madrid, or Vienna, but his mind and his tongue

nd fertile country, and dispersing the clouds of ignorance before the light of primitive truth. But much remains still to be done, and at the present moment we are, in a peculiar manner, called upon to use the most liberal and well combined exertions. It cannot reasonably be expected, that the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which, for nearly one hundred and fifty years, has so faithfully nurtured the Colonial Church, can always bear so large a part of the burden alone. At the present moment the Colonial dependencies of the Empire exceed forty in number, and though the income of the Venerable Society has increas-

It must be remembered likewise, that the income of the Venerable Society is derived, to a great extent, from persons who are not richer than the majority of the settlers in the respective Colonies. And in referring to the numerous instances of the generosity of fellow Christians in the Mother Country towards their less provided brethren in the Colonies is should be received. in the Colonies, it should be mentioned that, during the past year the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has received the munificent sum of £5000 sterling from some charitable person, whose name is unknown, for the purpose of erect-

ing a Church in which all the sittings are to be free.

The donation came through the hands of the Lord Bishop of Ripon, who, in communicating the pleasing intelligence, added, that the donor directed that the Bishop of the Diocese should select the situation in which a Church, with entirely free accommodation, would be most useful. This Church is accordingly being built in the circ of Theorem 200. the city of Toronto, as being the place in which the poor are most numerous; and, from the elegance of the pro-prosed structure, will undoubtedly prove a great ornaprosed structure, will induductedly prove a great ornament to that part of the city. The patronage is vested in the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and his Successors; and it was also intimated, that the sacramental plate, and surplices would be provided by the same munificent indivi-

The knowledge of these facts will surely stimulate ourselves to new exertions. A combination indeed of the humblest efforts will produce much. If, for example, but one shilling were upon the average paid by each member of the Church in the Diocese, the present income of the Society would be more than doubled; and thus a small act of self-denial, on the part of our people acting as a body, would put the Society in a position to establish numerous Parochial Schools, and to carry the ministration of the Johnson trequires them.

The members of this Society will naturally take an especial interest in the fact, that during the past year, the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick has been erected into a separate Bishoprick, and a permanent provision made for the see, by the joint exertions of the Mother Country and the Colonists. The Rev. Dr. Medley has been consecrated to this newly formed Diocese of Fredericton. This, with the see of Colombo, constitutes the twelfth Bishopric, established within the short period of eleven years.* Thus, since the year 1835, the Dioceses of the Thus, since the year 1835, the Dioceses of the British Church, have increased from 54 to 66, † presided over by as many Bishops, and embracing a body of priests and deacons, spread over the Empire, amounting to upwards of 18,000.

The Society, has to deplore the loss of a very zealous member and officer of this Society, the Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay, whom Almighty God was pleased to remove after a short illness. This faithful servant of Christ was taken away in the midst of a career of much usefulness, and his loss is severely felt by the Church, and by those especially amongst whom he laboured with much zeal and singleness of heart. Two Vice Presidents of the Society, gleness of heart. Two Vice Presidents of the Society, Col. Mahlon Burwell and D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., have likewise been called away from this transitory world. The Society would in conclusion acknowledge the gene-

China.
† The Dioceses of the Church are 66 in number, 27 in England and Wales, 16 in Ireland, 6 in Scotland (about to be increased to 7); in the Colonies and dependencies 17: Besides which, there are Anglican Bishops both in Paris and Jerusalem, but without any teritorial jurisdiction, as being out of the limits of the British Empire.

rous assistance, which the two Venerable Societies at &c., would give a total expenditure of over £50,760,000. The

Brunswick.

From the account of the Society's labours, which has just been laid before its assembled members, it will have been seen, that considerable progress has been made in furthering the solemn and important objects, for which we are associated together. Let us trust, that we all, faithfully hearing in mind at whore gracine hearders. faithfully bearing in mind, at whose gracious hands althe increase is given, may have grace to persevere in the work, and not slack our hands, until the happy day come, if not to us, at least to some future generation, when every township of this widely extended Province, shall be in some due measure supplied with the salutary ministra-tions of Christ's Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK. ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday morning last an Ordina-tion was held by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese at St. John's Church in this City, when Mr. W. N. Boyer, and Mr. Joseph Bartholomew, were admitted to the order of Deacons. The Church was crowded, at least twelve hundred persons being present. Morning Prayers were read by the Rev. A. Stewart, after which, in consequence read by the Rev. A. Stewart, after which, in consequence of his Lordship being unwell, the Sermon was preached by the Rev. the Rector of the parish. The Ordination Service was then gone through, in a most solemn and impressive manner, by the Bishop; the Epistle was read by the Rector, who also presented the Candidates, and administered the Oath of the Queen's Supremacy. After the Ordination the Segmentary was administered to a large the Ordination, the Sacrament was administered to a large number of communicants by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rector, the Rev. A. Stewart, and the two candidates Dr. Gray also was present during the administration o

A collection was made on the occasion in aid of the Diocesan Church Society of this Province, which, together with another for the same object, taken up at Trinity Church in the evening, made up the sum of £41. 10s., and which would probably have amounted to £50. had all who were present because that a collection was to be made. The Sermon in the evening was preached by the Ray A. Stargert.

the Rev. A. Stewart. Both Mr. Boyer and Mr. Bartholomew are on the lists both Mr. Boyer and Mr. Bartholomew are on the lists of Catechists employed by the Colonial Church Society, whose Missionaries they now are. Mr. Bartholomew is appointed to the Churches of Hampton and Petersville, where he has been officiating some time as a Lay Reader. Mr. Boyer, who has been officiating as a Catechist at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, will for the present against Mr. Hamison at Portland. Charlotte Mr. Hamison at Portland. sent assist Mr. Harrison at Portland .- Chronicle (St. John,

Arrival of the Caledonia.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Mail by this Steamer, which left Liverpool on the 4th instant, was received in Cobourg early on the morning of the 23rd. We make the following extracts from our English files and other sources:-

THE CORN LAWS AND THE LORDS. (From the John Bull, May 30.)

Yesterday morning, at a quarter to five o'clock, the House of Lords, after a debate of three nights, divided upon the second reading of the Corn Bill, and decided, by a majority of 47, in favour of the measure. The majority consisted of 138 Peers present, and 73 proxies; the minority of 120 Peers present,

This majority, like that of the House of Commons, was composed of accommodating Whigs and converted Conserva-tives. The former, at Lansdowne House, came to the "noble tives. The former, at Lansdowne House, came to the "noble resolution, of sacrificing their "individual opinions;" the latter adopted the equally noble resolution of performing the late Lord Castlereagh's celebrated exploit of "turning their backs upon themselves." It was a goodly exhibition, and full of edifying matter for those who have no blind confidence in the public honour of public men—no superstitious belief in the fabulous existence of principle among statesmen and politicians.

When we have the division list before us, we shall be enabled to judge of the constituent elements of the projection. when we have the division list before us, we shall be ena-bled to judge of the constituent elements of the majority; to ascertain the antiquity of the titles and the extent of the landed possessions of the Peers of whom it was composed. Peradven-ture, we shall then discover that the voices of the true aristocracy have been overborne by those who have coronets to support upon such slender means, that they could not afford to risk

alise, more systematically and vigorously, the various objects for which the act of Incorporation was granted.

Above all, we may be thankful, that the principles of the Church, in proportion as they become known and appreciated, are silently taking root throughout this wide and fortile country, and discountry and direct and some content of the results of the results assembly to the extent of their admission. There are various rumours as to what the Protectionist

present, on the second reading, exceeded their own number, also present, by twelve. This is a sufficient working majority. We have said nothing respecting the speeches delivered du ring the three nights. They constituted a noble display of intellect and oratory, of lofty principles and chivalrous honour. The exceptions to this praise were but few; but the most conspicuous were the speeches of the Earl of RIPON, who moved the second reading of the Bill, and of the Earl of HADDINGTON. To mention the splendid oration of Lord Stanley is enough.

By this time the whole country has acknowledged its extraordinary power. Such a display of varied and consummate talent has rarely, if at all, been witnessed in Parliament during these years, yet it is manifestly unequal to the demands made upon it, and every Colonial Branch of the Church must expect to be thrown more, year by year, upon its own senate hung enraptured upon the glowing language of BURKE, and PITT, and SHERIDAN, and Fox. If wisdom, if truth, if honour, could have swayed the assembly to whom it was addressed, the Bill would have been thrown out. What a dignified but cutting rebuke the Noble Lord pronounced upon the weathercock House of Commons, when he enumerated its successive decisions upon the question of abolishing the Corn

I know there may be those who plead the authority of the House of Commons, I have a great respect for the authority of that House, of which I had the honour of being a member between 22 and 23 years. But where are we to collect the opinion of the House of Commons? (Hear, hear.) Are we to collect it from their collected votes? Then are we to take the votes of 1846, 1844, or 1842? (Loud cheers.) When I find in 1842 a similar measure rejected by a majority of 213—
(Hear, hear)—and again a similar measure the same year rejected by a majority of 105; and another measure rejected by a majority of 114—(Hear)—when I find a similar measure rejected by a majority of 256 in 1843, and again by a majority of 209 in 1844—when I find a motion for the repeal of the Corn-laws rejected by a majority of 132 in June 1845, and when I find that same measure of repeal of the Corn-laws not negatived by 132, but affirmed by a majority of 98—(Loud cheers)—by the same men in the same House—(Cheers)—I say this sudden conversion must tend to diminish the value I attach to the authority of the last vote of the House of Commons, (Loud cheers.) The Duke of RICHMOND, the Duke of CLEVELAND, the

Earl of Winchelsea, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Ashbur-TON, delivered admirable speeches, whether considered with reference to their arguments, their statistical details, their high, uncompromising principle or their stinging contampt of the apostates who, in both Houses, had supported the measure.—
We have no doubt Sir Robert Peet and Sir James Graham have read these debates—perhapas have listened to a portion of them: in either case, we do not envy them their feelings.— Their public conduct was courteously but fearlessly arraigned by men whose censures they would in vain affect to despise.—
The Earl of Dalhousie very frankly admitted that it was hard to listen to such censures and galling to bear them; but he philosophically resolved to utter no complaint, because he was aware this measure of the Government must have caused feelings of mortification, and "we ought not to be too sensi-tive to the manifestation of this mortification." How exceedingly considerate! THE BUDGET .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought

forward his financial statement for the ensuing year, in a com-mittee of ways and means, the chief points of which were to mittee of ways and means, the chief points of which were to the following purport:—Last year an income of £49,760,000 had been anticipated; but the amount realised was over £52,250,000, independent of the money from China, a strong proof of the beneficial policy of reducing protective duties.—The only great source of income which had declined was that of the property and income tax; but even this declension was to be attributed to repayments made to parties who were entitled to such returns of money previously paid into the exchequer. He might take the receipts of the ensuing year at £52,000,000, and the expenditure at £49,400,000, in round numbers; leaving a surplus over £2,350,000. There were, however, certain additions to the establishments of the country, and more particularly in the naval department and the armahowever, certain additions to the establishments of the country, and more particularly in the naval department and the armament of our shipping, which would appropriate a considerable portion of this surplus. The charge for the debt last year was £28,200,000; this year it was only £28,100,000; but this £28,200,000; this year it was only £28,100,000; but this advantage was counterbalanced by the increased charges on the consolidated fund, arising from the advances requisite to be made for the promotion of public works in Ireland. There was an increase in the estimates for the navy, as compared with those of last year, of between five and six hundred thousand counds. In the ordnance estimates there was an increase of pounds. In the ordnance estimates there was an increase of about £400,000, which, with the additional charges in the miscellaneous estimates, would make a total charge of about £20,198,000. This, added to the charge for the public debt,

rous assistance, which the two Venerable Societies at home still continue to afford to this Diocese, and we cannot but rejoice in the continued prosperity of the Sister Diocesan Societies of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

From the account of the Society's labours, which has just been laid before its assembled members, it will have hear seen that considerable progress has been made in firm and substantial basis, but which had, while reducing customs and excise duties in every direction, actually reduced the expenditure by one million and a half. In 1842, when they entered office, the charge on the consolidated fund, for the interest of the debt, &c., was £29,567,000, while for this year it would not exceed the sum of £28,129,000—a difference of no less than £1,436,000. It was true that, in the shape of property tay &c. the government had improved hyrdens to the perty tax, &c., the government had imposed burdens to the extent of £5,600,000; but, on the other hand, they had reduced customs and excise duties to the extent of over £8,200,-000, which left a balance of reduced taxes to the amount of over £2,500,000; and all these results, from which the country had derived such essential benefits, had been brought about without the slightest derangements of any of the great interests of the country. The right hon, gentleman concluded by moving the usual resolutions.

OREGON TERRITORY.

OREGON TERRITORY.

Mr Hume asked whether the Covernment had been officially informed that the President of the United States had received directions from Congress to give notice to this country of the intention to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, and whether that notice had been given?

Sir R. Peel.—I can have no objection to answer the question the hon gentleman has put to me, by stating that the American President has given to her Majesty's Government the formal notice necessary for the termination of the existing

American Fresident has given to her Majesty's Government the formal notice necessary for the termination of the existing convention; that termination to take place at the end of the year, and, in doing so, the President has adopted the terms which were assented to by both Houses of the Legislature of the United States—that the notice was given with the view of leading to an amicable adjustment of the differences between leading to an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries on this subject. (Hear.)

THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The collision, which the increasing arrogance of the American government and the apparent weakness of Mexico rendered inevitable, has at length taken place.

These events are manuestry calculated to produce the important effects on the several Powers of the North American continent, on their institutions at home, and on their relations abroad: but they are no more than the fulfillment of the artistical continent.

abroad; but they are no more than the fulfilment of the antiabroad; but they are no more than the fulfilment of the anti-cipations we have long entertained and expressed. When a mation like the United States of America forsook all the max-ims of its established policy, and violated the laws of interna-national duty, to gratify the popular passion for territorial aggrandisement at the expense of an inoffensive neighbour, and at the instigation of the audacions leaders of the democratic party, it was vain to hope that an act like the aunoxation of Texas could be consummated, without giving high to a formi-Texas could be consummated without giving birth to a formi-dable and uncontrollable series of those events which interrupt dable and uncontrollable series of those events which interrupt the pacific progress of nations, and convulse the world. It was vain to hope that even amidst the savannahs and the solitudes of the new world the wildest of human passions could exhale their strength with impunity; or that the political crimes, which are now almost banished from the confraternity of European states, could be perpetrated without a check or penalty under the colours of a republican flag, and upon the defenceless frontiers of an American neighbour. The annexation of Texas, as was repeatedly predicted till within a short time of its accomplishment by almost every American statesman, has ended in war. It could end in nothing short of war, unless Mexico were already dissolved, and the race which occupies the ancient provinces of Spain extinct. The immediate cause of hostilities were already dissolved, and the race which occupies the ancient provinces of Spain extinct. The immediate cause of hostilities may be the advance of General Taylor, by the orders of the Cabinet of Washington, into the disputed territory lying between the Nucces and the Del Norte; but no one will be deceived as to the true cause of this rupture. The annexation of Texas must be taken as one entire transaction, originating with General Jackson nearly 20 years ago, and ending with Mr. Polk's declaration of war; but 20 years of fraud and hypocrisy Polk's declaration of war; but 20 years of fraud and hypocrisy have not lessened the enormity or mitigated the violence of this depredation. The interval has only rendered the resistance of the Mexicans less probable, the booty more attractive, and the designs of the American government more extensive. To the last moment, indeed, and down to the very preamble of the bill which crowns this masterpiece of double dealing by a declaration of war, the Congress of the United States is made to legislate a lie, and to declare that by the act of the remarking of Mexican late a lie, and to declare that by the act of the republic of Mexilate a lie, and to declare that by the act of the republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States. Every incident of the transactions and negociations of the last 10 years between the United States and Mexico demonstrates the falsehood of this assertion. No state ever endured more injuries from another than Mexico has received from the Cabinet of Washington, for no state was ever

ble and rash act on the part of the American General; and the stream, was a direct aggression on the territorial rights of

worse prepared to resent them: but, after all these provoca-tions and wrongs, the wardeclared by the United States is now

imputed to Mexico, because she has refused to receive an American emissary to dictate terms in her capital, and has ordered her scanty forces to assemble on a disputed frontier.

The territory lying between the rivers Nueces and Del Norte

is at most an unsetted and debateable ground; if, indeed, any doubt has ever existed as to the full right of Mexico to the

more northerly of these streams. The occupation of the left bank of the Rio Bravo Del Norte was therefore an unwarranta-

LONDON .- No improvement has taken place in the Grain trade here. Notwithstanding the large majority by which the second reading of the Corn bill has ben carried in the House of Lords, on Monday last, the 1st inst., there was a very dull demand for home grown wheat, and the rates of last week obtainment of the control of the con Peers will still attempt to do in committee upon the Bill; but it is evident they cannot carry any amendment, for the votes offered at the recent reduction. The demand for wheat yester-day, 3d June, was inactive, and prices, although not altered from those of 1st inst., could hardly be maintained. A few parcels of wheat in bond were taken on certificates at 10s. 6d.

per qr. Flour was dull at late rates.

Bonded wheat,—no sales have been reported to-day; but of
Western Canal Flour one or two parcels have been disposed of
at 22s 6d per barrel to arrive, and 23s per 196ib is required in store. Philadelphia under lock is offered at 20s 6d to 21s. LIVERPOOL .- Fine and good useful wheats, upon a limited demand, receded further in value on the 2nd inst., making the decline 2d to 3d per 70lb. from the rates of that day week, and all inferior parcels were very unsaleable on still lower terms.— Choice marks of fresh Irish flour were in moderate request at

our last quotations, whilst other descriptions, as well as Canadian, must be quoted rather cheaper. Indian corn 1s. per qr. COMMERCIAL. The beautiful weather which set in with the close of May, still continues, and the warmth at the present time is oppressive. Vegetation progresses, and the country in every direction presents a smiling and lovely appearance. Hebe never looked more bewitching. At present there is evidence of an abundant harvest. The corn in most districts looks strong and healthy, and the potato, about which some miscriping are coldinated in country to be free from discase. giving was felt, is found to be free from discase. Even the famine in Ireland is denuded of its horrors.

Money Market.—The intelligence of the commencement of actual hostilities between the United States and Mexico, has continued to exert a depressing influence on the market, from which it is only slowly recovering; the settlement of the account, also occurring at the same time, was very heavy, and rendered the market more dull. Yesterday and to-day, however, the market has been firmer, and Consols decidedly higher, the last quotation being 965 for money, and 971 to 971 for the the last quotation being 967 for money, and 978 to 971 for the

THE TIMBER TRADE. - The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned an important regulation in the Timber Trade, having signified to the Board of Customs their approval that all sawn or hewn timber, wood-plank, or thick stuff, of eight inches or upwards on the smallest side, but not being wood planed or otherwise dressed or prepared for use, may be deemed hewn, and charged with the duty payable on that description accordingly.

THE CROPS.—The crops are, at this season of the year, the one chief topic of conversation in the provinces, and judging from the relax of raral opinion to be found in the country papers, we may fairly look forward to a plentiful if not a luxuriant barvest. The crop which is stated to be a failure is the apple; the cider-growers estimate the fruit to be in the western counties some forty or fifty per cent below the average quantity. THE CHOLERA. - We have already stated that the cholera had made its appearance in some of the provinces of Persia, carrying death into the principal towns. It has spread from Bokhara to Herat and Meshio, and has now taken the direction from the Caspian Sea to Teheran and Ispahan. Late accounts from Odessa state that it had crossed the Russian

territory and appeared suddenly at Tiflis, taking a northerly direction between the Caspian and the Black Seas. On the other side, the cholera broke out unexpectedly at Orenbourg, in the mines of the Ural mountains; it crossed Volga, and set its foot in Europe, only 2000 kilometers trouble. If the accounts we have received are exact, it has taken a most irregular direction. It has advanced from

west to north, and does not seem to have followed the banks of The cholera which devastated France in 1831 and 1832, had been raging in Persia for seven years, 1823 to 1830. It first appeared in 1823 at Orenbourg, and shed death around that one-tenth of the population fell a victim.

It broke out at St. Petersburgh in July, 1831, and in France

in the October of the same year. INDIA AND CHINA. Tranquillity prevailed throughout India. The hot season had commenced, and the armies had taken up their permanent stations until the season for campaigning opens again, in Octo-

The affairs of the Punjab remain in the same unsettled state. The city of Lahore was in possession of the division commanded by the British General, and the Sikh soldiers who were found out within the walls were ordered to quit instantly. An idea existed of the dishanded Sikhs having contemplated an insurrection similar to that of Cabul, but the utmost vigilance prevails, and no danger is apprehended in a well guarded place within fifty miles of the British territory. The intrigues of Gholab Singh which have raised him to the grade of a Mahara-jah, and placed him on the musnud (throne) of the Kohistan