## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1845.

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ticular ideas, it is most desirable that this exclusive tating travelling or transport,—that for instance the secure the accurate transmission of truth to size and this there can be no such apprehension. There are the arbitrary and variable use of terms as evincing on the part of man a right perception and acceptation altogether different and incorrect.

A statement appeared very lately in various English journals, and was re-published by many of our provincial contemporaries, describing the minute verification of calculations made by a celebrated foreign Astronomy of the contemporaries, describing the minute verification. This fact, it were needless to doubt, must be known to the great mass of those who mer. The accuracy with which these computations doubt, must be known to the great mass of those who have been realized betokens certainly a high degree participate in such schemes; so that it cannot be the of scientific research. There is no doubt, however, mere facilitating and extending of commercial enterthat the contents of the paragraph in question might prise, and the just and legitimate profit derivable have been intimated by a more felicitous title than from an actual business, that is aimed at in these that which actually preceded them,-"Fulfilment of undertakings. The fact rather is, that there is known prophecy." This expression, we imagine, has be- to be a passion abroad for this species of speculation, come identified, amongst believers in revelation, with | -- a direction of the popular whim and fancy into this the accomplishment of predictions delivered, through new channel: this passion is, in reality, the capital the instrumentality of divine inspiration, by "Holy built upon, and as long as it lasts, there will be the men of God, who spake as they were moved by the artful to win, and the dupe to suffer. Holy Ghost." It is true that, in a certain sense, it may not be unwarrantable to apply the term "prophecy" to any premonition of an occurrence, beyond the vidual who obtains a previous assurance of its certainty—such a certainty, that is, as the uniformity of nature will allow—and who publishes beforehand the knowledge he possesses; but this is neither a judicious, nor the original application of the word. It is commonly, and correctly used to indicate that knowledge of future events in the Divine Mind which is absolute and infallible, because it is, strictly and if it be but a bubble, the sounce, the sounce, for the better.

For honestly devised and really needful rail-roads, we have the best wishes: for bubble speculations, whether under that or any other name, we have neither sympathy nor good-will. That persons should realize their hundreds, or their thousands, too, from these bubble adventures,—although the game, it is wich, is not confined to his lordship, but that many of the Clergy, styling themselves "Evangelical," and, thinking of an Infinite Intelligence. The notion of intermediate stages, such as make up the apparatus of an astronomical calculation, is excluded from this eminently scriptural expression; nor can it be properly adopted, as we conceive, to denote any knowledge, however sure, -according to human assurance. which is liable to be defeated by any contingency, be it ever so remote. It is certain, therefore, that its only just and reverent employment is in connexion with the essential and irreversible Omniscience of

The following extract affords another specimen, in a different way, of inconsiderate phraseology. The abuse of the term which we have designated by italics | think the words 'dealing for gain and profit,' in the 29th

It must be very evident to every one who is at all acquainted with the principles of Episcopacy, that no bishops in the world pretend to derive spiritual authority from the civil power. What secular magistrates do not possess, it is manifest they cannot confer; and the idea that they could communicate the Episcopal character, or any spiritual functions whatsoever, has never established itself even in the most Erastian creed. It is obvious, therefore, that confirmed or ratified should take the place of "consecrated" in the passage we have quoted.

As this example of a negligent use of words supplies us with an opportunity of explaining the relation which the Emperor of Russia occupies in regard to the Greek Church, we readily take advantage of it; and we are the more inclined to do this, because the alliance between the Church and the State has been assailed by many objectors; and it is in our power to shew, from the circumstances of the Church in Russia, where the supremacy of the civil ruler is more fully acknowledged than in any other country, that this Methodists. These we should gladly transfer to our prejudice is destitute of any reasonable foundation.

jealousy in the maintenance of his prerogative was elaborate discussion. equal to his admirable wisdom in exercising it, abolished in the year 1721 the office of a Russian Patriarch England and the Wesleyan Methodists, can hardly, subordinate to the Patriarch of Constantinople, be- except by the very careless members of our commuject to his control, were reduced to a perfect equality, emergency or conscience, our steady allegiance is due: being restricted to the limits of diocesan jurisdiction; the other is a sect which has separated from this recogalthough there still prevails a diversity of titles to nized and indubitable branch of the Church Catholic, designate conventional precedence or seniority; but -separated, too, without the plea of necessity, and but this is nominal merely, and relates to order, not without the will or intention of its founder. authority. The form of ecclesiastical government When, therefore, we observe in the followers of proposed by the Emperor, and accepted by the clergy, Methodism an act of grace towards their mother, council or synod, composed of high dignitaries in the for her temporary accommodation, or in aid of the Church, was constituted under the title of the Holy erection of her houses of prayer, we hail it as an Legislative Synod. Of this college or convocation, evidence of penitence for the separation, an augury the seat of which was fixed at St. Petersburg, the of lingering affection for the parent which they have, Emperor declared himself to be the supreme Judge, in their wilfulness, abandoned. But there cannot, as well as Head of the Church. It is unnecessary to with any equal consistency, be a reciprocity of such enter at length into the constitution of this assem- acts of grace on the part of the Church: she cannot blage: all that our present purpose requires, is to afford to these separated children the use of her state the provision for the election and consecration edifices of prayer, without an implied encouragement of the bishops. This is clearly laid down in a work of their separation, or a tacit admission that their published in the year 1809,—the latest reference at ministrations are regular and valid. present within our reach; and no material change, we imagine, has transpired since that time. "To the separatists to our edifices of prayer as fellow-worshipsynod the election of bishops was entrusted by the pers,-partaking of the same doctrine and the sam Spiritual Regulation, and at the same time the man- ordinances; desirous of healing the breaches they ner of election is there prescribed: the synod is to have caused, and of restoring the unity and concord aominate two candidates, and present them to the they have disturbed. On any other terms, or in any sovereign, of whom he is to make choice of one. other sense, we cannot proffer to them the use of our In this respect Peter seems to have made no great churches, or place at their disposal these sacred innovation or change; for the election and confirma- edifices. They may come, freely and with welcome; tion of the superior clergy in Russia always depended but it can only be as uniting with us in the same felupon the sovereign, though the ecclesiastics had a lowship and doctrine, in the breaking of bread, and share in the election." We cannot close this discus- in prayers. sion better than by quoting the following passage from the works of Archbishop Platon of Moscow :—"The places of worship for any schismatical uses, we should Christian Church demands of princes, first, that they feel ourselves chargeable with an equal inconsistency be learned in God's law; secondly, that they be ex- in aiding them to erect the chapel or meeting-house

may be effected for the prosperity of a country, and perhaps for the moral good of society, by a right direction of this enterprise, there can be no doubt; but that its misapplication may be attended with much of national disaster and individual ruin, is equally certain. Rail-roads constructed upon a bona fide principle,-of local need, and an expectation, founded upon equitable calculation, of returns of the neans thus invested, - are unobjectionable and desirable; but rail-roads got up upon mere speculation, to throw open fresh chances of gain at a small risk, and building, in these calculations of profit, in so King Charles and Cromwell.
Fourth Page.
Original Poetry.—St. Andrew's Day. The First Sunday in Advent.
A Lesson upon the Calendar.

There may be something entitled to respect in the

There may be something entitled to respect in the feeling, that it is not wise to apply on too extensive When expressions of a technical nature in litera- or universal a scale, the material which is limited and ture and science have been adopted to represent cer- exhaustible, for that which is in a constant process of tain ideas, and are properly restricted to those par- re-production, in the construction of means for faciliphraseology should be rigidly confined to the signifi- material of coal and iron, which is exhaustible, should cation originally appropriated to it. This precaution not so universally be made to supersede the means of is necessary in order to prevent confusion, and to conveyance by instruments and agents concerning which are susceptible only of one definite interpreta- correct application of what the Providence of God tion. Religious doctrine has suffered no little injury has furnished for our use; but we do not pretend to from the careless latitude with which its proper dialect let this stand as an argument for arresting the prevahas been employed. Popular language, indeed, is lent enthusiasm on the subject of rail-roads. We not remarkable for critical exactness on any subject are content to deal with practical and present objec-

which requires a moderate amount of precision and tions. And here it cannot but strike us that, when attention; so that truth has been overthrown, and we see in a London morning paper no less than eighterror introduced, by merely departing from the pri- and-twenty or thirty closely printed columns of mere mary meaning of words, and substituting some other rail-road advertisements,-propounding entirely new schemes or dilating upon others freshly started, -it is A statement appeared very lately in various English not possible that all these can be required by any

Now if this be a correct view of the case,—and there are but few, we presume, who will deny that it is,—we must soon see the end of this fitful game of hazard. An explosion, we are persuaded, cannot be misrepresentations of dissent speak of in reference to the agency, though open to the discovery, of the indi- hazard. An explosion, we are persuaded, cannot be vidual who obtains a previous assurance of its cer- far off; and if it be but a bubble, the sooner, for the

speaking, not prophetic foresight but the present vision pleaded, is open to all, -does not by any means square with our notions of an exact integrity or high moral feeling. And the hundreds or thousands thus gained -by this or any other transaction of a gambling character,-will never, we feel well assured, do their possessors any good.

Connected with this subject, we were glad to notice the following article in an English paper :-"The Bishop of Exeter has sent the following letter to those clergymen of his Diocese, whose names appear on the lists of Provisional Committees of Railroads;

"BISHOPSTOWE, Oct. 2, 1845. "DEAR SIR,-Without the slightest purpose of ascribing any improper purpose to you, I scruple not to call your attention to 1st and 2nd Vic., 2 105, ss. 29, 30. would be ridiculous, were it not calculated to create a mischievous misunderstanding:—

"In future all the Bishops of the Greek Church in Poland are to be consecrated at St. Petersburgh by the Emperor; Warsaw being now considered a mere provincial town."

think the words dealing for gain and pront, in the 29th section, taken in conjunction with the exemption in favour of benefit society, and fire or life assurance companies within the provision of the statute; and therefore that the being members of provisional committees might possibly expose clergymen to the penalty of the

"Yours sincerely,
"H. EXETER."

It will not be denied that clergymen, like other men, have a perfect right to invest the means at their command in any lawful stock; but that they should directly mix themselves up with the business details, active operations, or management of the companies many, thank God, have also been misled by that appearance of superior spirituality which those who term themselves and culpable. The language of the Bishop of Exeter is admonitory, however, rather than implying rebuke; for we presume the cases are extremely rare in which clergymen could be induced, from a momentary forgetfulness of the claims of their high vocation, to take part in occupations so purely secular in their charac-

We have lately observed in the Montreal papers several well written communications on the subject of the loan of the Griffintown Chapel to the Wesleyan columns if our space permitted, and if we thought It is well known that Peter the Great, whose the question, to be clearly understood, required any

The difference in the position of the Church of cause he apprehended that the power of this influen- nion, be misapprehended. The one is the Church of tial personage might encroach upon the authority of the realm,—the Catholic Church in the British dothe State. By this arrangement all the bishops sub- minions,—to which, without overwhelming cause of

stead of the patriarchal supervision, was this: A the Church of England, in the proffer of their chapels

We can, in short, only invite and welcome these

And while we should deem it wrong to afford our

## Communications.

WHY IS DISSENT ABROAD?

An instance of the former error alluded to recently occurred in a place, where, of all others, it is most to be regretted. In a late charge of the Bishop of Norwich these words occur: "Let me remind you, in the first place, of the uncertainty which hangs over the very expounds her own meaning on this truly important tenet. While his lordship seems confounded by the uncertainties of "a chain," a term applied to the succession by the wily dissenter, (as if, like a chain, its strength or durability depended on a mere *link*), the Church thus, in her Ordidepended on a mere link), the Church thus, in her Ordination Service, speaks in different language: "It is evident unto all men, diligently reading the Holy Scriptures and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' times there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons." The uncertainties of "a link," I say, (which seem so dubious to his lordship, and give such confidence to the dissenter), are not here taught us. "A link" may be applied to Popery or any other system, the integrity of which is made to depend on the succession of one man; but a succession of Bishops is so multiform in its ramifications, so independent of a "Pope Joan," and those other accidents which the wilful Episcopate, that the Christian mind can scarcely conceive any truth more certain than what our Ordination Service vicin is not confined to his fordship, but that many of the Clergy, styling themselves "Evangelical," and, thinking it necessary to support this title, level the fences erected by the great Head of the Church, while dissent, in its new fangled and multiform character, would caution them to beware; but, being "Evangelical," (a term which simply means "doctrine is every teing, apostolical discipline and order nothing,") they are blind to the evils of these latitudinarian principles, even though in their own respective congregations daily instances occur. I have before me at present many sermons of able divines in our Church at home, and while I admire the eloquence and deep tone of spirituality they breathe, yet I have searched throughout for some principles of the Church,—some appeal to that mighty voice which has come lown to us through the successive ages of time, an appeal, which, in the opinion of every humble-minded man, should be deemed necessary in order to prove his opin are not singular, - but I have looked in vain. In a few l perceive a denial of this voice altogether, while in others. ough not a denial, yet the most studied silence. However, one and all agree in lamenting the evils of dissent. ever, one and all agree in lamenting the evils of dissent. Surely, Mr. Editor, I might be pardoned were I to propose my question to one and each of these servants of God—"Why is Dissent abroad?" Let us for a moment attend to the confession of one of these "Evangelical" Ministers of the Church—of one whose experience in "doctrinal preaching" is certainly great, and whose name stands high in the conventicle. I allude to the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Noel. In the conclusion of one of his sermons, published in the Pulpit, January 12, 1842, he thus speaks: "In our own congregation have we not seen enough to make us watchful? Some of our number, though, thank God, they were not many, were caught by the spirituality selves the Plymouth Brethren present: I would speak of selves the Plymouth Brethren present: I would speak of them with the greatest respect, because, though believing their peculiarities of doctrine to be erroneous, I believe many of them to be truly pious men. But still, if nisled by these notions, it is not impossible that some amongst us might be misled by others as plausible as they." And we must agree with him, "it is not impossible," but very probable, that as long as the minister remains ignorant of the principles of the Church, (or, if not ignorant, refuses to teach them in public), so long he will daily have to lament "the peculiarities" in doctrine, and will find himself supplying the most beterodox conventicles with redself supplying the most beterodox conventicles with ready proselytes. Surely, to our anti-Church ministers, as well s to our silent ones, my question may well be proposed, Why is Dissent abroad?" Why are those peculiarities

an assumption of power is commonly attributed to those who inculcate Church principles, whereas the imputation should in all fairness be cast on the other side, for he who stands on the voice of the Church, and opposes "the peculiarities" of schism by the Catholic voice, he evidently confesses the deficiencies and imperfections of his own judgment, and therefore has none of that self-conceit and pride which leads the Dissenter to fashion the pride which leads the Dissenter to fashion the singularities of his system and creed,—to sit upon the counsels of Eternity, and to despise the voice of the Fathers and Martyrs of the Christian Church. But I come now, in the second place, to propose my question to Dissenters themselves—"Why is Dissent abroad?" Will it be answered, in palliation, not in justi-fication, of their schisms, that "the Church" needs some assistance from "the many denominations," and that God's blessing seems evidently to attend their ministra-tions. I would answer, even admitting that more good than evil has been done by dissent, still the same amount of good might have been done through the Church, with-out any of the evils which dissent has introduced while accomplishing that good. It may have been done ccomplishing that good. It may have been a good thing of Uzzah to put forth his hand to save the ark from falling, ut his good intention did not save him from punishm he was not the authorised person to do so, and "therefore he anger of the Lord was kindled against Uzzah, be he put his hand to the ark, and there he died before God." -1 Chron. xiii, 10. So much then for the good we are generally reminded dissent accomplishes; but what shall we say of its evils? Passing over for the present all consideration of the sin of schism, and the extreme uncertainty that must attend all the ministrations of those living a such a state, let us look at the practical evils of dissent, as manifest throughout this Province. Here, for instance, is an active Missionary of the Church stationed in a locality where many of "the denominations" happen to reside, the members of the Church attend, and derive unspeakable advantage from his instructions; but should the Minister at any time happen to identify his teaching

doctrine now so rife? Is it not in a measure owing to

oice higher than their own,—who, though they shudder

at the fruits of private interpretation, yet refuse to incul-cate upon their people the necessity of attending to that mighty cloud of witnesses which speak to us through the

the Ministers of the Church, who refuse to recognize

tics by whom he was surrounded assured him, that he fourthly, that they repress schism, and defend the to a mother whom they have abandoned and injured: of assistance that may be expected from "our help-meets" was read by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Rector of St. of regions more favoured by the sun, and, in point of fact, we by whom he was surrounded assured him, that he und not die, whatever they might think from the sympos of his disorder, for God was far above nature, and that promised his recovery. Thanks were publicly en for the undoubted pledges of his recovery, which dad youchsafed! and some of his last words were see clearly how closely the body politic is united with the Church, and one whom they have abandoned and injured: when the Church helps them as a religious body, it when the Church helps them as a religious body it they provided the church of the Church helps them but in many localities there are too few of each to form "a Church," and too much disagreement to amalgamate, though I have some times known an alliance to be readily formed, not on Christian principles, but merely to be strong enough to oppose the Church,—this the bond of union—this the rallying point;—but where this principle does not operate, (and it never does unless the Church appear in her strength), then we find the fractional parts of these contending (To the Editor of The Church.)

Mr. Editor—The above question often presents itself to make the prejudices peculiar to their sects; passing Sabbath without attending to its duties, and refusing so wing to the distracted state of the Christian world at resent, or to that sighing after the bond of peace and the spirit of unity which the great Head of the Church is the spirit of unity which the great Head of the Church is the second in his ordinances, unless he be sought constitution. I have so frequently met this state of things, and have witnessed so much rank infidethe spirit of unity which the great Head of the Church is now evidently infusing into the minds of his servants in "the good of dissent" I cannot help thinking of its supernow evidently infusing into the minds of his servants in our Apostolic Church, I am not quite certain; but so it is, Mr. Editor, I wish to propose this question, and, in a measure, to enable some of your readers to answer it,—
"Why is Dissent abroad?"

At present I cannot help thinking of its superabundant evils, and praying that the time may soon come when even Dissenters themselves will be satisfied at the trial, and will be obliged to confess that their systems are too narrow to evangelize the world, but are rather re-At present abroad?

At present I shall confine my question, first, to the Ministers of the Church; and, secondly, to Dissenters themselves.

In the first place, the Ministers of the Church, it must

So far for the evils of dissent, now as to its authority. too narrow to evangelize the world, but are rather re-

In the first place, the Ministers of the Church, it must be confessed, are often (though ignorantly) the cause of dissent abounding. There are, it appears to me, two errors in teaching particularly conducive to this unhappy result, which (though at present not so prevalent as here tofore) have not yet disappeared from the Church. The first is, a denial of the distinctive principles of the Church inculcated in public; and, secondly, though not by a denial, yet by what appears to me, after a fair trial, to be equally injurious,—a taciturnity respecting these principles.

In the first place, with respect to a public denial of the principles of the Church; this is indeed so manifest a singularity as to excite the astonishment of the Church whenever it occurs,—the same astonishment as when we find one of the Fathers speaking dubiously upon a tenet or doctrine universally received,—and yet this singularity is the germ of dissent; this is its nursing mother; on this them it as the conference, August is the germ of dissent; this is its nursing mother; on this tereiter Baptism or the Lord's Supper, unless we had a find one of the Fathers speaking dubiously upon a tenet or doctrine universally received,—and yet this singularity is the germ of dissent; this is its nursing mother; on this is thangs its discipline, and, too frequently, its doctrine, is hangs its discipline, and, too frequently, its doctrine, head to be in succession from those bisnops whom we apprehead to be in succession from the Apostles." And in his Journal, Works, 1809, vol. ii. p. 329, he says, "We believe that the three-fold order of Ministers is not only authorised by its Apostolic institution, but also by the writtenword." Such, then, is the language of dissent in its origin; but now we find it abroad under a new aspect, assi authority which even its founders never aspired to; nay, even the language of its founders, applied now to the tenets of the Church, is called Popery or Puseyism.

But such is the aspiring character of dissent, such its democratic spirit, that even its founders have been controlled by it during their short span of existence. Wesley, for instance, began with "a preaching-house," and with a wide distinction between "a preacher" and "a clergyman;" but, before he died, he saw both confounded, and be himself was third. and he himself was obliged in a measure to sanction it.— Thus he, who a little before bore such ample testimony to the "three-fold order of ministers," soon learned to combine them all in his own person, when he found he had influence enough to sanction the assumption; this, however, did not escape the ridicule of his brother, the Rev. Charles Wesley, who thus wrote on the subject:—

"So easily are Bishops made,
By man's or woman's whim;
Wesley his hands on Coke hath laid,
BUT WHO LAID HANDS ON HIM?"

Whether, therefore, we look at the abundant evils of schism,—at its authority for so acting,—or even at its supposed "good,"—we are forced to ask this question, Why is it abroad?" Perhaps the answer is, it has power and must reign; but if, through the teaching of the Church, it may please God to inform it, and thus to liminish the number of its followers, then it will return to first principles, or at least give an impartial hearing to those who are not sons of "the synagogu

Such as your's, &c. Oct. 28, 1845.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. and dear Sir, On opening a volume of a great andard work this morning, I was struck with a further proof of the bountiful wisdom and providence of God towards his fallen creature, man. I presume it will prove equally instructive to the agriculturist, and serve to prove to him his obligations to his God.

A PRACTICE IN AGRICULTURE, OR RURAL ECONOMY,

WHICH IS TERMED FILTERING. On the 2nd June, 1766, Mr. C. Miller, of Cambridge, sowed some grains of common red wheat, and on the 8th of August, a single plant was taken up and separated into eighteen parts, and each planted separately. These plants, naving pushed out several side shoots, about the middle September some of them were taken up and divided. and the rest between that time and October. This second division produced 67 plants. These plants remained hrough the winter, and another division of them, made etween the middle of March and the 12th of April, profuced 500 plants. They were divided no farther, bu permitted to remain in the field. The plants were in neral stronger than any of the wheat in the field; some of them produced upwards of 100 ears from a single root, nd many of the ears measured seven inches in length and contained between sixty and seventy grains. whole number of ears produced from the single plant was 21,109, which yielded three pecks and three quarters of clear corn, weighing 47 lbs. 7 oz., and, from a calculation made by counting the grains in an ounce, the whole num ber of grains was about 576,480. Mr. Miller thinks that had he made a second division in the spring, the number of plants would have amounted to 2,000. Who can help admiring the wisdom and providence of God in this single grain of corn. He had, in some sort, impressed on it an idea of his own infinity, and an idea which, like the subject to which it refers, confounds our imagination and reason. How infinitely great is God, even in his minor

In writing upon a subject like this, or offering a single line or sentence of comment upon the benevolence and bountifulness which it displays, I need not apologize to you, my dear Sir, for requesting you to insert the fact in your next Church paper, which favour, I assure you, will nuch oblige your most devoted friend and servant, Cobourg, Nov. 24, 1845. J. C. T.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

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

COLLECTIONS

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

,	mighty cloud of witnesses which speak to us through the voice of the Church, respecting every fundamental tenet	for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergy in this Diocese:—	of	the
	of doctrine and order? If we do not appeal to this waise	source stdf. nr. dla count agesting along the class	-	D.
1	then we stand upon Dissenters' ground, and, though we may find our people joining "the enthusiasm" of the Irrivation of	Previously announced, 74 collections, in am't 284	15	101
c	vingite, the peculiarities of the Plymonth Brethron " or	Ingersoll—per Rev. H. Revell	1 8	3
	even the blasphemy of Socious we dare not consistently	St. I au S Church, I oronto—per Churchw'den 5	11	0
	admonish them, for they may answer "our interpretation	Percy		
	of the Bible is as correct as yours. To it you exclusively appeal, and so do we." Who then is correct? Pride and	-per Rev. John Wilson	9	-0
i	all assumption of power is commonly attributed to these	Burford £1 6 3 Norwich 1 0 0		0
4 18 10	who inculcate Church principles, whereas the imputation	Norwich 1 0 0	311	-
	should in all fairness be cast on the other side, for he who stands on the voice of the Church, and opposes "the pe-	—per Rev. George Petrie,*		
,	cultarities of schism by the Catholic voice be	nurontario Church 0 12 6		
3	confesses the deficiencies and imperfections of his own judgment, and therefore has none of that self-conceit and	St. Stephen's " Hornby 1 4 5 St. Paul's " Norval 1 1 3		
	Dride which leads the Dissenter to fashion the	Congregation at Sydenham		
	ties of his system and creed,—to sit upon the	- Der nev. n. J. Wacreorgo	20	01
	Eternity, and to despise the voice of the Fathers and Martyrs of the Christian Church,	Sandwich—per Rev. Wm. Ritchie	0	0
	But I come now, in the second place to pro- and my	School House, 6th Con. Metcalfe £0 10 3½ Church at Katesville		
-	question to Dissenters themselves - " Wh- ' " "	Do. at warwick.		
	abroad?" Will it be answered, in palliation, not in justification, of their schisms, that "the Church" needs some	St. Ann's Church, Adelaide 0 11 6 Church at Strathroy 0 3 1½		
	assistance from "the many denominations" and that			
	God's blessing seems evidently to attend their ministra-	London—per Churchwardens	1	0
1	tions. I would answer, even admitting that more good than evil has been done by dissent, still the same amount	93 Collections£324		
	of good might have been done through the Charle with	±324	3	0

T. W. BIRCHALL, 26th Nov., 1845. The Treasurer has received from the Treasurer of the Γalbot District Branch the sum of £1 2s. 3d.

ort of the Collections made in his Mission during the past year a mistake of the printers. £1 5s. was received for the Septua-ima Collection, and £1 for the Widows and Orphans' Fund. Mr. Charles Geddes begs thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of ten pounds, from his Excellency the Gover-nor General, towards the erection of a Protestant Episco-pal Church in the Township of Etobicoke.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(From the Halifax Times.) NEW CHURCH AT LAKELAND.

On Thursday last the corner stone of the new Church be erected at Lakeland, the seat of the Honorable T. amples of piety and to the charel or meeting-house that the Church be well governed, and that they encourage faithful ministers and governors; that they encourage faithful ministers and governors; and the church, it is an evidence of returning duty that they encourage faithful ministers and governors; and the means of palliating it. In spite, or rather in consequence of the Church of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the amount of the proximity of dissent to the Church, and the area of the Honorable T.

In an timese respects our position is incomparably superior to be erected at Lakeland, the seat of the Honorable T.

N. Jeffery, in the proximity of the means of palliating it. In spite, or rather in consequence of the means of palliating it.

In all these respects our position is incomparably superior to be described there, they have described there, they have described there, they have described there, they have described the provided with the means of palliating it.

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and deeply interesting ceremony concluded.

The following is a copy of the inscription upon the Parchment Roll:—

How amiable are thy Tabernacles O LORD OF HOSTS.

84th Psalm, 1st verse. In the Year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Forty-Five. In the Ninth Year of the Reign of QUEEN VICTORIA. The Right Honorable Lucius Bentick Viscount Falkland, being Governor of the Province,

And
The Honorable and Right Reverend John Inglis, D.D.,
being Bishop of the Diocese.
On the Sixth day of November, the Foundation Stone of
this New Episcopal Church at Lakelands in the
Township of Uniacke, in the County of Hants,
to be called the Church of All Saints, was
laid at the East Corner of the intended
Building

MARTHA MARIA JEFFERY, second Daughter of the Hon.
Michael John Uniacke, of Mount Uniacke,
in the presence of THE CLERGY.

On Wednesday last, St. Paul's Chapel, in the Parish strongly the Christian duties of self-denial and the consecration of wealth and property to the service of God. The Sacrament was then administered to about forty or fifty communicants, and the solemn service terminated.

—St. John's, N.B., Chronicle.

WEST INDIES.

At an Ordination held yesterday in the Cathedral Chapel School-room, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese admitted the following Reverend Gentlemen, M. M. Dillon, D. Davy, G. H. Todd, and J. G. R. DeJoux, to the Holy Office of Priests—and Mr. Lovekin from Montserrat the office of Deacon.

Prayers were read by the Ven. Archdeacon Holberton, and an impressive sermon, chiefly on the responsibilities and duties of the Christian Minister, was delivered by he Rev. F. B. Grant, from Acts xvi. part 17th verse, These men are the servants of the most high God, which shew unto us the way of salvation."

The Bishop was assisted in the imposition of hands by five Presbyters of the island, and the Rev. Mr. Snow, Chaplain of H.M.S. Pique.—Antigua Mirror, 30th Sept.

## Arrival of the Britannia. SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, from Liverpool, 4th ast., arrived at Boston on Thursday evening the 20th inst.

The great feature of the news is the produce markets.— Flour has had a still further advance; and American provi-

American wheat was quoted at 8s. 6d. and 9s. sterling for

English Barley was quoted at 38s. per quarter.

American cheese from 38s. to 56s. per cwt.

Lord Sandon is in favour of the admission of Indian Corn luty free, and has expressed his agreement in the views of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—It is asserted by one of the most emient bakers in London, that American flour will absorb from 8 to 10 per cent. more of its own weight of water in manufacturing it into bread or biscuit, than the English wheat; 14 lbs.

of American flour will make 21 pounds of bread, while the same quantity of English flour will make but 18½ pounds. The Cotton Market continued in a depressed state. There is little business doing; and if prices are not actually lower man at the departure of the last steamer, they may be said to be in favour of the buyer. The cotton market reflects so faithfully on the general feeling of the commercial world, that it may always be regarded, and in fact is, the best index of the

tional prosperity or otherwise.

The West India Markets, nevertheless, appear to be in a

blerable healthy state; so far, the shock which public confidence has experienced can scarcely be said to have affected them. The consumption of sugar and coffee enters so largely into the expenditure of the working man, and indeed may be said to be the props of his existence, that as long as he is employed they must be consumed, and cannot fail to come good prices. Now, whatever other peculiarities belong to existing state of things, the labouring classes are well em and purchase largely of the luxuries we have named. India sugar is, therefore, in good request; the stock on hand is decreasing, and prices have rather an upward tendency.

THE MARKETS.—The present prosperous condition of the country, the demand for labour, the high rate of wages, and the

general fever of activity which pervades every class of the con nunity, are circumstances which tend to augment rather than to diminish the danger of scarcity; for they manifestly inc the amount of present consumption, they encourage habits of indulgence, they drive off the day of privation and self-denial. The time when a nation may have most need to husband its resources, may also happen, from causes quite independent of the scarcity of food, to be that at which it is most lavish of hem. It has yet to learn the mockery of wealth which cannot purchase sustenance for the population of the world.

At the present time of year, in the months immediately sus

ceeding harvest-time, these forebodings may seem unnecessarily dark; for, except by a slight augmentation of price, no real pressure is felt in the provision market. But we hope the country will learn in time that these cautions and this augmentation of price are the checks which can alone moderate the evil hereafter. We are under no anxiety for the supply of food in the second or third month of the year, but our anxiety and our foresight ought already to embrace the probable condi-tion of Europe in the eleventh and twelfth months. If it be necessary to support the population of any given country, or of all the countries of Europe, upon eight or ten-twelfths of their ordinary quantity of nourishment, it is evident that the more equally the privation is distributed over the whole year, the less everely will it be felt at the end of it. The obvi , to endeavour at once to devise the best modes of eco nomising the supply of food we possess, more especially by the introduction of bread stuffs which may be usefully and safely combined with the best kinds of grain and flour. For example, the farina of the potato may be prepared with complete success even from the diseased tubercles of the potato plant; and Indian Corn, which even now may be imported at a very low duty, is certainly the best substitute for wheaten flour, especially

exception of wine, there is no article of very extensive consumption for the purposes of sustenance of which the annual store exceeds the demand; and, with reference to the principal object of vegetable diet, a very slight deficiency is immediately felt, because it must be supplied, as far as possible, out of the current year. The failure of the potato crop in most of the northern provinces of the continent, and more recently in so many parts of the United Kingdom, is, however, no slight deficiency. The potato is the lowest and the cheapest article of human food; and the difficulty of providing food by some means or another for the population thus deprived of their babitual subsistence, is increased by the circumstance that the substi-tuted food must be for the most part of a higher and more costly escription than that which it replaces. But in the great corn growing countries the scarcity seems already to be felt with equal, if not greater intensity. In Lithuania, in Ukranin, and in the Baltic provinces, bands of famishing peasants are said to scour the country and force the barns in which their landlords the following circular letter to the clergy of his diocese:

"Paris, October are seeking to preserve the supply of the coming year; and the Russian Government is accused, upon authority which we cannot discredit, of the most inconceivable hardness and indifference to the fate of this wretched population. But under any suffer most from such a trial. Their primitive agriculture is less able to resist the inclemency of a bad season.

In all these respects our position is incomparable with that of a proper to publish.

"Monsieur le Cure—The author of a biography and several journals have just revealed the existence of two letters of the value of the prince de Talleyrand, which my respectable predecessor had not deemed it proper to publish.

"It is very probable, from the searches I immediately ordered to be made in my secretary a office that if the proper to publish.

In all these respects our position is incomparably superior to that of any other country; and we are far better provided with the means of palliating it. In spite, or rather in consequence of the inferiority of climate, the country of climate, the country of climate, the country of climate the means of palliating it.

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Marshal Soult has resigned his office of Minister of War, on ecount of his age, but remained President of the Council. FREEMAN, THE AMERICAN GIANT.—This well known pugilist is no more. He expired in Winchester Hospital on the 25th ult. His complaint was consumption—we might almost say atrophy. He wasted to a complete skeleton.

RAILWAY MANIA. - The railway mania has received its nictus. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators a iron highways. Now that the reaction has come, it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptey to thousands. But the end is not yet. A more gigantic system of swindling has rarely been seen in these latter days, and the number of respectable" persons who have lent their names to support bubble companies, make us blush for the capidity of our common humanity. The Times has been foremost in this work of "fluttering the Volcians." It matters little what motives may have prompted the potentates of Printing-house-square, to sound the tocsin; whether jealousy of their contemporaries, or vexation that they did not participate in the spoil, or a determination to destroy the game of those who did—all this is beside the question. "We try the act, the motive Heaven can judge." The only regret is, that it was not done sooner. But certain it is, that The Times, true to its character of seizing The ground (containing one acre) having been presented by the Honorable Thomas Nickleson Jeffery, Collector of H.M. Customs at Halifax, and proprietor of the estate of Lakelands, by Deed, as a Site for the Church, and a thing of the Church, and a specific to the Rites of Lakelands. the right moment for acting upon public fears, or controlling the public mind, kicked the beam at the critical instant, and to some extent produced the revulsion which is now witnessed. But without desiring to undervalue the power and influence of ration in the Share-market solely to its thunder. The Bank of England, the critical state in which the food of the country has been placed by the harvest, and the state of the potatoe and Ceremonies of the

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

"Go up to the Mountain, and bring Wood, and build the House; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord.—Haggai, 1st Chap, 8th verse.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas N. Jeffery, Collector of H.M. Customs, Halifax; Rev. Robt. Fitzgerald Uniacke, Rector of St. George's, Halifax; Daniel Wier, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Hants.

Charles Thompson, Architect.

NEW RRUNSWICK.

of England, the critical state in which the potator crop; above all, and beyond all, the ridiculous experiments which the projectors of the numberless moonshine companies made upon the common sense of mankind—these causes, irrespective of the diurnal monitor, have forced the declension to its present point. The wreck of fortune and of character which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes which have produced it have passed away.—As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried, it may be mentioned that even ladies were not exempt from its influence. The female friends and relatives of those who pulled the wires of certain imposing puppet schemes, were in the daily habit of haunting the purlieus and schemes, were in the daily habit of haunting the purlicus and offices of the share-brokers in the Metropolis, to watch the On Wednesday last, St. Paul's Chapel, in the Parish of Portland, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton. His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke and Lady, the Hon. the Chief Justice, and several of the Clergy were present, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, but a small congregation attended. The Prayers were read by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, the Lessons by the Rev. F. Coster, the Consecration Service by the Bishop, the Epistle and Gospel by the Rev. Mr. Harrison and the Rev. W. Scovil, after which his Lordship preached an excellent Sermon from Prov. iii, 9, in which he urged market, in order to turn their letters of allotments to the best committees, the name of one party appears 23 times; the names of two others 19 times; of three 17 times; of fourteen 14 times; of thirty-three 8 times; of twenty-nine 9 times; and of twenty-two 10 times! Can further proof be needed of the systematic attack upon the pockets of the lieges, which this cunning and clever scoundrelism has worked?—European IRELAND.

> ing. The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directly their attention to the matter. Commissioners have been employed to visit the different provinces, and to report to his Excellency the results of their examination. Up to the present time these reports are of the most discouraging character. The numerous railways likely to be in progress of formation next summer, and during the course of the present winter, will, no duble, materially assist to alleviate much of the suffering no doubt, materially assist to alleviate much of the suffering that would otherwise ensue. Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

The accounts from the Sister Island, for some days past, as

regard the potato crop, are of a very serious and alarming character. The failure is dreadful in the extreme, and the

rospects before the majority of the lower classes truly horrifying. The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directed

THE DEATH-BED OF PRINCE TALLEYRAND. - The Ami de la Religion publishes the following documents, for the authenticity of which it pledges itself, and adds, that "they may be compared with the original, which is deposited in the archives in the library of the Archbishop of Paris, or with the copy sent to Rome, and bearing every legal guarantee of its being authen-

"More than ever induced by grave considerations, and brought to consider dispassionately the consequences of a revolution which has carried every thing along with it, and has American flour in bond, was quoted at 21s. and 22s. per reel.

English Barley was quoted at 38s. per quarter.

Volution which I have arrived at the period of advanced lasted for fifty years, I have arrived at the period of advanced age, and (after such long experience) to blame the excesses of the epoch to which I have belonged, and to frankly condemn the grave errors which, in this long course of ve troubled and afflicted the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church, and in which errors I have had the misfortune to par-

"If it should please the esteemed friend of my family, his Grace the Archbishop of Paris, who has wished to inform m of the benevolent feelings of the Sovereign Pontiff regarding me, to assure the holy father, as I desire, the homage of my respectful gratitude, as well as my entire submission to the doctrine and discipline of the Church, to the decisions and judgment of the Holy See on French ecclesiastical matters,

dare hope that his Holiness will receive them with kindness.

"Dispensed at a later period by the Venerable Pius VII.
from the exercise of ecclesiastical functions, I have sought every
opportunity in my long political career to render to religion and to many honourable and distinguished members of the Catholic clergy, all the services that were in my power. Never have I ceased to consider myself other than a child of the Church-again deplore those acts of my life which have grieved it, and my last vows will be for her and for its supreme chief. "CHARLES MAURICE, Prince de Talleyrand.

"Signed at Paris on the 17th of March, 1838.
"Written the 10th of March, 1838."

Letter of the Prince to his Holiness Gregory XVI. "Very Holy Father,—The young and pious child who sur-ands my old age with the tenderest and most affecting attenion, has just made known to me the benevolent express which your holiness has deigned recently to utter concerning me, in announcing to me with what joy she looked for the consecrated articles that your holiness had deigned to destine for her. I am penetrated with the benevolence of his holiness, as on the day when his Grace the Archbishop of Paris made me

acquainted with it for the first time.

"Before being reduced by the malady that has attacked me, I desire, very holy father, to express to you my gratitude, and at the same time my feelings. I dare hope that not only you holiness will receive them favourably, but will also deign to appreciate in your justice all the circumstances that have guided my actions. The memoirs finished for some time past, but which after my memoirs finished for some time past, but which, after my instructions, ought not to appear until thirty years after my death, will explain to posterity my conduct during the revolutionary storm. I will confine myself to-day, in order not to fatigue the holy father, to calling his attention to the general indifference of the story.

to the general indifference of the age I have belonged to.
"The respect I owe to those who gave me birth does not prohibit me also from saying that my whole youth was directed owards a profession I was not born to belong to. "For the rest, I cannot do better than by throwing myself on this point, as on every other, upon the indulgence and equity

of the Church and of its venerable chief. "I am, with respect, very holy father, of your Holiness the very humble and very obedient son and servant,
"Charles Maurice, Prince de Talleyrand.

"Signed at Paris, May 17, 1838.
"Written March 10, 1838."

The Ami de la Religion accompanies these documents with the following reflections:—
"Numerous witnesses, and of the most unquestionable autretty

thority, are ready to depose that the Prince enjoyed the libert, of his reason, so firm and clear, when he signed his retraction and letter to the Pope. The malady which had undermine and letter to the Pope. The malady which had underful.
the body had in no way attacked the understanding. He who
was soon to render up an account to God of a life so troubled
and full of incidents was still in full enjoyment of his reason.
"It would be most strange that after having so much praised
the quickness of his popuration and the experience of his when mixed with it in proper proportions.

In ordinary years it may be assumed as a general truth that there is no excess of food produced on the globe. With the question which was above all others. Nevertheless, it seen that these acts, signed a few hours before the last were written by his own hand three months before. Let it tated these acts, for none influenced them. All those who tated these acts, for none influenced them. All those who have approached the prince know well that this profound and inflexible soul governed itself only, and that no one acquired an ascendancy over it if he did not agree with its resolutions.

"This retraction is, therefore, the prince's work; he slowly deliberated it he weighted the prince's work; he day deliberated it, he weighed every word, he signed it on the day and hour he himself had fixed upon, neither sooner nor later, without any influence being able to hasten the moment which his relations and in the state of the sta his relations and friends so ardently desired. He repeated in his illness what he had already more than once uttered-

not know how to do any thing quickly; I have never hurried myself, and I have always arrived in time." In consequence of the publication by the Ami de la Religion of these two documents, the Archbishop of Paris has addressed the following circular later than the following circul

" Monsieur le Cure-The author of a biography and se

acres to there are of a sir produce it would but the to supp

few day Henry tion, co Navy I should of respe drew J this isla-tion at minute therefoo was car Edward high, h ed; and was hees lowered

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