Rome," that may take place, Mr. Nervous, about the satisfactory than special pleading, built upon fanciful generally occupying a place amongst the Apostolic reasoning would effect a similar degradation of the times as much as the whole Provincial Revenue. The same time that you and I sit down with infinite gout creations of the writer's own imagination. to a dinner of unsound viands in preference to the choice of the markets.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

The Crisis of the Church.—A Dialogue.

Fourth Page.
The Lord of the Castle.—An Al-Pirst Page. The Rev John Gregory.

In a preceding column will be found a biographical sure, will greatly interest our readers, -of the familiar

Mr. Blunt has long been a favourite with the Christian public, as is shewn by the fact that his Lectures, interpretation. -characterized by a simple and affectionate earnesttified ourselves by the perusal of his several works as his own administrations of the ordinance of Baptism language of Ignatius, as this? they came out; and if a very marked inequality is were so few, that no handle or pretence could, on that sometimes to be observed between them, and a force account, be afforded for constituting him as the head ing of Mr. Powell in reference to these epistles: we to request that those Clergymen who have not already we can account for it by his variable, and latterly, in the slightest degree the opinion that Baptism was Jacob and St. Peter strike us as peculiarly beautiful; no standing obligation,—which could be slighted or and in permitting to be equal. Whatever he could exposition of certain of the doctrinal tenets of the teach us the very reverse? Or can it have escaped the same thing. He could restrain them from bapti-Church, present in many cases happy illustrations of the editor of the Banner, or does he wilfully suppress zing, and he could appoint them to baptize. His on the Evening of Tuesday next, the 30th instant, at leading points, and forcible exhortations to the every- the fact, that St. Paul, like the other Apostles, was authority in both respects was equal. Apply this to 7 o'clock; and also that, on occasion of the meeting has been tried in America, and which the free nations of

to be well adapted for the private Christian's library, they are uncharitable. -suited to the family rather than to the biblical student; but full of pious sentiments, earnestly and affectionately expressed, which cannot fail to please and

Dissenter. The following is the communication to which we have adverted:-

ARCHBISHOP SECKER'S BAPTISM. (To the Editor of the Banner.)

SIR,-Some weeks ago, I accidentally saw a number of your Journal, in which it was stated that Archbishop Secker had never received baptism at the hands of an Episcopally ordained minister, and from this statement sundry conclusions were deduced. Permit me, however, to inform you and the public, -and to repeat what The Church newspaper a few months ago asserted as beyond at the hands of an Episcopally ordained minister. That no doubt may exist upon the subject, I beg to request insertion for the subjoined irrefragable testimony, which, in the year 1841, appeared in most of the Church of England periodicals, and my copy of which is taken from the London St. James's Chronicle:

ARCHBISHOP SECKER'S BAPTISM. To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

Stroud, Gloucestershire, July 20. Sir, -May I request you to insert in your paper the follow-It is an answer to an application of mine to the Registrar of York, to search the transcript of the parish register of Sibthorpe, Nutts, for the baptism of Archbishop Secker. It has long been supposed that he was baptised by a Dissenter; and some very strange arguments have been founded on the supposition. I found cause to doubt the fact itself; and having searched in vain for his register, or any other evidence of his being baptised by a Dissenter, and finding that the year of his birth was cut out of the parish register! I made the application mentioned above. It is highly important that the truth of this matter should be known to all, and therefore I trust you will

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WALTER BLUNT, Assistant Curate of Stroud.

"Sir,-I send you enclosed a copy from the transcript of the parish register of Sibthorpe sent here. The beginning is as the transcript is headed, and the names at the bottom are those of the curate of the parish and the churchwardens, who were then as now, required to sign such transcripts in confirmation of their This, I hope, will show you how the matter is,

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, 16, 1841. "JOSEPH BUCKLE. "York, July 16, 1841. "To the Rev. Walter Blunt, Stroud.

"'Sibthorpe Register Bill Aprill the 18th day in the yeare of our Lord 1695. "'Thomas Secker the soun of Thomas Secker and Abbigall his wiffe baptised September the 28th day in the yeare of our Lord 1893.

"'Thomas Flinders Churchwardens.'"

count for my not having sent it at an earlier period. I remain, Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

Toronto, 7th January, 1844. the question of the Apostolic Succession. In looking | towards those who stand forth in defence of the govern- | cross. to the simplicity of that question, -which is so very ment of the Church, as it existed uninterruptedly for Recent circumstances in our Colonial history furmonstrous and grievous a one with our contemporary, fifteen hundred years,—the recklessness with which nish us with an illustration of the point under consi--we contend that none but a Bishop, properly so he hastens to conclusions which there are no premisses deration, the force of which, we are persuaded. Mr. called, was from the Apostles' times invested with the to justify, -- observing and weighing all this, we cannot Richey will perceive and admit. We have had a set power of conferring ordination, and that none but admit that he has been judged of too severely by Mr. of men admitting in theory the existence of three Bishops can consecrate or ordain Bishops. Hence Stopford, nor deny that we ourselves were justified in estates in the realm, but demanding that, practically, arises the necessity of the maintenance of that tenet, adopting the language of this gentleman in reference the powers and prerogatives of the first should be the "Apostolical Succession," which so many modern to the ignorance and misrepresentations of the writer assumed and exercised by the subordinate degrees; scriblers would torture and pervert from its simplicity he was exposing. If this avowal of ours should un- that the first, in short, was to be a sort of ornamental by a thousand adduced contingencies which have no happily cause the thoughtful and consistent Editor of appendage to a well-contrived system of polity,direct or necessary connexion with the question at the Guardian to persist in classing us with the "wild something to contemplate for the sound of its titles

to the whim of the converts, he adduces the following say, too characteristic of the whole book. words of St. Paul, (1 Cor. i. 14-17)-"I thank God

tionately expressed, which cannot fail to please and edify all.

In the Toronto Banner of the 16th instant, we observe a communication from "A Churchman," furnishing a copy of the certificate of the Baptism of Archbishop Secker by a Clergyman of the Church of England,—in opposition to what has been so frequently and so confidently asserted, that he was baptized by a now so happily completed, to record this act of the Church for England,—in opposition to confidently asserted, that he was baptized by a now so happily completed, to record this act of the Church for England,—in opposition to what has been so frequently and so confidently asserted, that he was baptized by a nor command or precedent for it; and the very constitution of his own office would be felt to be a standing prohibicion against it.

In the Toronto Banner of the 16th instant, we observe a communication from "A Churchman," furnishing a copy of the certificate of the Baptism of Archbishop Secker by a Clergyman of the Church of England,—in opposition to what has been so frequently and second the contributions towards the depth open of the third sposition to prostrate every vesting of the Union, was in itself right and practicable. The Bishop, according to Apostolic and all subsequent ecclesiastical usage, could not delegate to a presbyter the power of ordaining: his doing so would be unlawful; there was no subdeduce experience, be subsequent ecclesiastical usage, could not delegate to a presbyter the power of ordaining: his doing so would be unlawful; there was no subdeduce experience, be substant of the Country about the whole community towards anarchy and revolution.

Nor would the return of the Colonial Representatives to the whole community towards anarchy and revolution.

Nor would the return of the Colonial Representatives to prohibitous signorance of the ratio popularity, and displaying the most gross and the registant of the country about the was beautiful the state of Lover Country about the whole community towards anarchy and revolution.

We observe in the British Whig a discussion in respect to the performance of Public Baptism in the parish Church of Kingston, in which the restoration of that custom is designated as "Puscyism." We regret to observe such remarks in our constitutional contemporary, and would beg to remind him that the contemporary, and would beg to remind him that the revival of the custom in question is not in deference to the sentiments of any individual, or of any party, in the Church, but in obedience to the voice of the Church herself, as expressed in the following Rubrical We observe in the British Whig a discussion in

to disregard her rules and injunctions, and to force this solemn Sacrament out of its proper place; and if as the effect of this coldness and negligence of practice, great laxity of opinion has come to prevail and doubted by no one, that Colluthus died a presbyter; that his hards were without and defenders are heard in the Imperial people, abettors and defenders are heard in the Imperial pe upon the nature and responsibilities of the ordinance presbyter; that his hands were without authority; to war with England. itself, it is never too soon to correct the error and and that all who were ordained by him in the time of arrest the evil. A pious congregration will cheerfully the schism, were reduced to the state of laymen, and submit to the inconveniency complained of, rather as such attended the Church's assemblies." parishes,-Toronto for instance,-would be adopted by presbyters. in Kingston, of appointing occasional week-day services for that purpose.

The actual text of Ignatius, as we gave it, shews that I baptized none of you, but Crispus and Gaius; the importance of those portions which were omitted sketch of a departed minister of Christ, which, we are lest any should say that I baptized in my own name. by Mr. Powell: in fact, the sense is incomplete with-And I baptized also the household of Stephanas; out them; and any argument attempted to be founded name of the Rev. Henry Blunt; one who, in his un- besides, I know not whether I baptized any other. upon the abridgement which Mr. P. has furnished blameable life and faithful discharge of pastoral duties, For Christ sent me not to buptize, but to preach the must be considered as unfair and unsatisfactory. The realized full well the portrait drawn by a sacred histo- Gospel." On these words of the Apostle, the editor absence of the passages which Mr. Powell has left out, rian of the Apostle Barnabas, - "a good man, and full of the Banner very reverently observes, "If baptism obliterates the graduation in the orders of the Church of the Holy Ghost, and of faith." And connected be regeneration, as the High Churchmen of the present so clearly asserted by this Father,—the descent in the with this sketch, drawn by a friendly hand, but never- day say it is, how cruel was it in the Apostle to do so scale from Bishops to Presbyters, and from Presbyters theless as we believe accurately true, we have inserted little in that way; to travel over so large a portion of to Deacons. Nor is it correct to say, that "whatever an extract from one of his latest works, -one which the civilized world, and not to give this necessary rite, he [Ignatius] makes of Bishops, he yet makes Presspoke the warm and uppermost feeling of his heart in for admission to everlasting happiness. And not only byters as high as we [Mr. Powell and his friends] can sickness and in health, but which, compassed about with bodily infirmities as he was, and with the grave with bodily infirmities as he was, and with the grave to thank God for his conduct." Well informed memin view, we may believe him to have uttered as the bers of the Banner's own communion will blush at Bishops higher than Presbyters,—that he repudiates organising that Institution wherever it may yet rem counsels of one whose earthly career was felt to be such an exposition of scripture as is implied in the anything like equality between them, - and that every fast drawing to a close. May all we, the survivors, remarks we have just quoted; and we have the conprofit by the lesson thus solemnly and affectionately solation of feeling that not a few Sunday School the former over the latter. But can anything be more solation of feeling that not a few Sunday School scholars, in our communion, even in junior classes, are qualified to set him right in his wild and perverted inference of Mr. Powell,—"If Ignatius's authority is convey my charge to the Clergy to use their utmost endeavours in turning to good account the intimation which inference of Mr. Powell,—"If Ignatius's authority is worth any thing, it proves Presbyters to be in the place St. Paul's reason for expressing himself as he did of the Apostles"? Who can read the extracts we gave day next ensuing. ness rather than by any remarkable eloquence or depth on that occasion, is very clearly explained by these from this Father, and not indignantly condemn a conof argument,—have all gone through many editions in his own words,—"Lest any should say that I baptized clusion so unsupported, so wholly reckless, so entirely a ver, short space of time. We have been much gra- in mine own name"; in other words he thanked God that contradictory to the whole strain and scope of the

Let us mark, too, another specimen of the reasonobject in omitting, -"Now it is clear that he makes delay as possible. declining health. His Lectures on the history of therefore accounted a matter of indifference, one of the power or authority of the Bishop in restraining leading points, and forcible exhortations to the every day duries which flow from our profession as Christians. At the close of this treatise is an excellent discourse our the lawfulness and excessity of the union between Church and State, which was transferred to the columns of The Church and State, which was transferred to the columns of The Church about five years ago.

Mr. Blunt may be considered to belong the provides of the union are replaced by the continuous and difficult transferred to the columns of the Expression of the wellow of the projects of the provides and the provides of the project of the columns of the Expression of the wellow of the project of the proj and charitable. His works we conceive, on the whole, ing conclusions which are as erroneous and absurd as Mr. Richey would have been! For it is to be presumed Mr. Richey would have been! For it is to be presumed that in restraining and permitting, as Mr. Powell argues, the Bishop would necessarily feel himself limited by what was lawful or practicable. He could not permit what was unlawful, nor would he enjoin what was impossible, any more than he would restrain from what they argues in the total agents plant to misteat, or persons from the Colonies who have selfish views and no responsibility. Even sending out commissioners, tends to mystify and deceive. Never was there concocted such by what was lawful or practicable. He could not permit what was unlawful, nor would he enjoin what was impossible, any more than he would restrain from the Colonies who have selfish views and no responsibility. Even sending out commissioners, tends to mystify and deceive. Never was there concocted such a farrago of absolute inanity as the reports of the three sapient Commissioners lately sent to Quebec to inquire a farrago of absolute inspection. In two things only decision among the Mr. Richey would have selfish views and no responsibility. Even sending out commissioners, tends to mystify and deceive. Never was there concocted such by what was lawful or practicable. He could not permit in the well-wise sins from the Colonies who have selfish views and no responsibility. Even sending out commissioners, tends to mystify and deceive. Never was there concocted such by what was unlawful, nor would he enjoin what was introduced to mystify and deceive. Never was there concocted such by what was unlawful, nor would he enjoin what was introduced. In the thing of the United States.

3. Universal suffrage, which places the wealthy and honest, bound hand and foot, at the mercy of the United States.

3. Universal suffrage, which places the wealthy and honest, bound hand and foot, at the mercy of the United States.

4. In this contract in all replications and not only the suffrage of absolute inanity as the reports of the three suffrage of absolute inanity as the reports of the three suffrage of ab

when it occurs only at one service in the course of a month: and, no doubt, if it should be discovered the bishon's blindness though the latter laid his hand. month; and, no doubt, if it should be discovered the bishop's blindness, though the latter laid his hands that the number of children presented for Baptism on such occasions, is likely, as a general rule, to prove the bishop's blindness, though the latter laid his hands upon those who were to be ordained. A circumstance this which manifests with sufficient clearness the judgas large as has been stated, the custom of other large ment of the early Church on the subject of ordinations

We must consider it as strange that the Episcopal In The Church of the 10th of November last, we such a gradation of ranks in the ministry should have ished in the translation of that Father by Archbishop liar to one which could not be transferred to another. I had laid away this testimony among papers to which I could not get access until very lately, and this will act to shew that great injustice has been done to his friend. The manner that is argued by Mr. Powell where great injustice has been done to his friend. to shew that great injustice has been done to his friend, the manner that is argued by Mr. Powell, where was in contrasting, as we did, the language of Ignatius the necessity of three orders? If their duties could received copies of his epistles, and the partial and of what was but one in reality? We are here forcibly decapitated portions of it which this assailant of the reminded that very much the style of argument thus Although the citation of such a fact as is indicated ancient Church polity has adduced. We regret that adopted by Mr. Powell, was employed by certain in this correspondence is satisfactory and gratifying, we cannot view the conduct of Mr. Powell, in this ancient heretics, who contended for the perfect idenwe are not aware that it is regarded as one "of such respect, as favourably as Mr. Richey appears to do: tity of the three Persons of the Holy Trinity, and who, great importance to High Churchmen," as the editor after a further glance, indeed, at the contents of his from the absurdity of the conclusions to which their of the Banner states it to be; nor, in the judgment | book, -viewing the superficial character of his argu- manner of reasoning compelled them, were denominaof any rational Churchman does the circumstance of ments,—his palpable want of scholarship,—the self- ted Patripassians. They asserted this complete idena Bishop or Archbishop being ordained by a Dissenter sufficiency apparent in every page,—the tone of irre- tity to the confusion of the Persons of the Holy Trinity, directly affect, as he supposes it so materially to do, verence and contempt with which he expresses himself and affirmed that God the Father perished upon the

reations of the writer's own imagination.

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We have received a copy of the following Circular, much satisfaction in presenting it to our readers:-

Quebec, 17th Jan. 1844. Rev. Sir,—Considering the great importance, with eference to consequences both immediate and remote, of an energetic and, under the divine blessing, a success. effort, at this time, to draw out the resources of the Church in the Di ce e by means of the Church Society established among us, I am prompted to press upon your attention and, through you, upon that of the Clergy within your District, the necessity not only of promptly to be done, but of effectually carrying out its plans and recommendation, I have specially to request that you will respecting the appeal to be made in its behalf simultaneously throughout the Diocese, upon Quinquagesima Sun-

I am, Reverend Sir, G. J. MONTREAL.

We are directed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto

We beg to remind our readers in this town

people of Lower Canada have produced insurrection and rebellion, had it not been for your Humes and Roebucks, who gloating in the price of blood, still glory in corresmants. than be chargeable any longer with an irreverent or unbecoming performance of this religious obligation.

Such an inconvenience, too, cannot be very trying, null, because an assisting presbyter had been accustated the Church's assembles.

Again, in the first Council of Seville, the ordinations performance of this religious obligation.

Such an inconvenience, too, cannot be very trying, null, because an assisting presbyter had been accustated the Church's assembles.

Again, in the first Council of Seville, the ordinations performance of the Empire. Had there been in the House of Commons, Representatives from the Canadas, the brass of Hume, and the reckless effrontery of Roebuck, would be to blind the eyes of our watch-

to exercise no peculiar powers; it was strange that such a gradation of ranks in the ministry should have gave, in parallel columns, the mulated citations from been arranged, if there was to be no actual distinction been arranged, if there was to be no actual distinction been arranged in the contingent expenses of the legislative bodies. They are given to Colonies without the slightest regard to their capacity to use them; and because the British Constitution is said to work well at home, it is foolishly supposed the only form of Government worthy of notice—a cure for every political evil, and equally fit for every stage of society. Sometimes it produces results which might afford sports quite Indicrous, were they not attended with IGNATIUS by Mr. Powell, and the complete text as fur- tion between them, -no powers and privileges pecu- are given to Colonies without the slightest regard to their respecting Episcopacy, as it stands in the generally be assumed interchangeably, why make three in name ford sports quite ludicrous, were they not attended with painful consequences. Thus a constitution was lately given to Newfoundland, and it has been in the wildest commotion ever since. In that Island, there are only two classes—the employers and the employed—or mer-chants and fishers; and as the suffrage is almost universal, the whole power of the Constitution becomes vested in the employed, or servants. A similar constitution might with equal wisdom be conferred on any great manufacturing establishment. The workmen as in Newfoundland, would legislate against their masters, refuse and cheap bridle to the United States. manufacturing establishment. The workmen as in Newto work, indulge in idleness and dissipate the capital by which in their days of industry they had been supported.

With scarcely 300 electors it is said that Tobago has

an Assembly, and that a tavern-keeper and profligate attorney can return a majority of the members. To Lower Canada a form of Government similar to that of Great Britain was given too early. The inhabitants at the time had no true conceptions of civil liberty. Their laws, manners, and habits were totally opposed to free institutions, and to them it has proved a great evil. It has enabled a v profligate, ambitious and turbulent characters, by falsethe rural population till they were goaded into rebellion. Before the late disturbances a happier people did not exist:-free in their persons, industry, and opinions, there was nothing to disturb or grieve them. Not a single penny was ever taken out of their pockets for the support issue.

Our contemporary is by no means happy in his adduced at the case of the late Sir Charles Bagot, with at the grocer's, we must only strive to invalidate the certificate which is adduced above; hecause the citation of probabilities or possibilities is as nothing in the alleged fact must be disproved by something more

the Guardian to persist in classing us with the distance of the case of the late Sir Charles Bagot, with and the glitter of its decorations, but harmless and important at the grocer's, or of a tax on leather at the bootmaker's, noue form no distinct portion of the growing nation. Mr. Richey, and the glitter of its decorations, but harmless and important at the grocer's, or of a tax on leather at the bootmaker's, noue form no distinct portion of the growing nation. Mr. Richey, with important at the grocer's, or of a tax on leather at the bootmaker's, noue form no distinct portion of the growing nation. Mr. Richey, with important at the grocer's, or of a tax on leather at the bootmaker's, noue form no distinct portion of the growing nation. Mr. Richey, with important at the grocer's, or of a tax on leather at the bootmaker's, noue form no distinct portion of the growing nation. Mr. Richey, with important at the grocer's, or of a tax on leather at the bootmaker's, noue form no distinct portion of the growing nation. Mr. Richey, with important at the grocer's, or of a tax on leather at the bootmaker's, noue form no distinct portion of the growing nation. Mr. Richey, the charles and the glitter of its decorations, but harmless and important at the grocer's, or of a tax on leather at the bootmaker's, noue form no distinct portion of the growing nation. Mr. Richey, the charles and the glitter of its decoration. Mr. Richey, the charles and the glitter of its decorations, but harmless and the glitter of its decoration. Mr. Richey, the charles are the charles and the glitter of its decoration. Mr. Richey, the charles are the charles and the glitter of its decoration. Mr. Richey, the charles are the ch

disease lies, much may be done to enlighten the British Legislature by Representatives from the Colonies. They can point out from experience in almost all cases, the manufacture of the spirited proprietor of the Toronto Herald.

disease lies, much may be done to enlighten the British Legislature by Representatives from the Colonies. They can point out from experience in almost all cases, the matter of the empire, and one or two members admitted from each into the House of Commons.

If, in addition to this, a Colonial Board were established, on nearly the same principles as that foolishly suppressed by Mr. Burke's act, consisting of permanent principles, step by step, in smaller matters, and after a proper apprenticeship, confer a constitution, because then they may be able to bear it.

issued by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and have much satisfaction in presenting it to our readers:—

3. The consolidation of the empire which the admission of deputies from the colonies presents, would attach heart and soul to the one Legislature, and add immeasurably to policy by which its decisions were governed. its strength and dignity; and cherish an intense affection throughout all the dependencies for everything British. We would feel more near our sovereign by having our own people in her councils; and whilst we rejoice in the success of all her measures, we would cherish a warm and determined desire to support them. Our sovereig would unite all parties, however dissimilar on lesser matters, and a generous spirit not selfish but noble, would be propagated more strongly in the Colonies than at home. The Colonies would feel that they were now truly British

mons would be essentially conservative. The deputies know well the pernicious workings of those institutions which appear so perfect and desirable to the British people. They behold at their feet the United States torn to the centre by inveterate faction—all law and justice disregarded, and rolling forward with an impetus that no possible obstacle can now resist, to anarchy, revolution and despotism.

Experiments on the wildest theories have been made in the American States, and their results are on record. 1st, cheap justice attracted the attention of the people, and a law passed in one of the states to determine law-suits by arbitration. It was found that ignorance and and terseness to pertain to his earlier productions which do not so positively characterize his later ones, which do not so positively characterize his later ones, which do not so positively characterize his later ones, which do not so positively characterize his later ones, and the companies of a religious party in Corinth to the disunion and detriment of the Church. But does this countenance of a religious party in Corinth to the disunion and detriment of the Church. But does this countenance of a religious party in Corinth to the disunion and detriment of the Church. But does this countenance of a religious party in Corinth to the disunion and detriment of the Church. But does this countenance of a religious party in Corinth to the disunion and detriment of the Church. But does this countenance of a religious party in Corinth to the disunion and detriment of the Church. But does this countenance of a religious party in Corinth to the disunion and detriment of the Church. But does this countenance of a religious party in Corinth to the disunion and detriment of the Church. But does this countenance of the Church and the church are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which detriment of the Church. But does this countenance of the Church are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage, with the sentences annexed which are repeat the passage and the passage are repeated and the passage are repeated and the pass the relations of men and transactions of society are complex, laws cannot be simple. The superiority of opposite claims depends upon circumstances varying with time, and often of a delicate or very intricate nature. and his work on the Articles, which does not profess omitted at pleasure? Or does not the whole history of the Apostles, and especially of St. Paul himself, exposition of certain of the doctrinal tenets of the exposition of certain of the exposition of cert

> 2. Cheap Government is another experiment which information received from agents paid to mislead, or per- rare in all republics, ancient or modern, and subjects of

Persons might think less of the extreme absurdity of this argument, if any warrant was to be found for the conclusion which, by so strange a process of reasoning, is arrived at. But no ingenuity of the

in the Church, but in obedience to the voice of the Church herself, as expressed in the following Rubrical direction:—

"When there are children to be baptized, the parents shall give knowledge thereof overnight, or in the morning hefore the beginning of Morning Prayer, to the Curate-And then the Godfarbders and the people with the children, must be ready at the Font, either immediately after the last lesson at Evening Prayer, or else immediately after the last lesson at Morning Prayer, or else immediately after the last lesson at morning prayer, as the royanists treated with contempts and his indignation cannot be repressed when he is forced to the conviction that what is called American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent that the deputies would have seen from the outrants because a shellow and in the neighbouring States, that their frequency is a very great of continuity of the third that the deputies would have seen from the denowable when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent of the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is forced to the conviction that what is ealled American Independent when he is defendent and the receiving term to reversed when he is forced to the conviction that what is ediled American Independent w war with England.

Never would the abuse of the powers granted to the considered by their representatives, become law. For,

men, and to bind the hands which held the sword for our

they contain the materials necessary to put it in salutary operation. Such a Constitution in many cases becomes a neral comfort and happiness. It is like the division of sad nuisance and in general a fruitful source of misery labour, and leaves every one to follow his own business and discontent. It increases the expense of the Colonies unmolested. Rank and office, when allowed a free cirorder should have been instituted at all, if they were in a prodigious ratio; for the meeting of the General As- culation, as in the British empire, presents the most called ment, physical and intellectual, and a subject of honest They pride and exultation.

offer them innumerable stations, and the reasonable hope of acquiring great wealth. Are they agriculturists?—
The inland Provinces present millions of acres of the

The Confederacy would have power to protect in a far more effectual manner the fisheries on its shores than has been hitherto done, and thus deprive our natural rivals of a great source of wealth. Moreover, their own fisheries ald increase to an infinite degree; and not only give

Appointments from home to public offices would become rare, because quite unnecessary; and the management of the public lands and revenue could be more easily

arranged with one than eight governments.

The Legislature of the Union would with more effect than the separate Colonies, establish a well devised system of religious and intellectual education, throughout all the provinces, -an education which would give unifor of character to the people;—and while it purified their morals, manners, and habits, would direct their attention to the public good. A system of public instruction becoming the confederacy should direct the energies of youth to proper objects; substitute knowledge of business for inexperience, an intimate acquaintance with their true interests for blind propensities; and gradually mould the inhabitants of the different Colonies into one great nation. Nor is it Utopian to believe that in a comparia small duty imposed on merchandisc arriving at Onahor.

The Editor of the Banner proceeds to a disquisition upon the subject of Baptism in general; and here we would premise that, although he may be a tolerable exponent of the beauty and excellence of the beauty and excellence of this subject, there are those who refuse assent to their ings of Responsible Government, his best friends, we ings of Responsible Government, his best friends, we apprehend, who know anything of the subject of Christian doctrine.

In endeavouring to prove that the Apostels laid no stress upon Baprism, but that it was an ordinance which might be obeyed or dispensed with, according the master of the part of the Imperial Government to bave been settled: at least, if, after the masterly criticisms of Bishop Pearson and other learned men upon the subject of their deductions, we must leave them to the benefits of their deductions, we must leave them to the benefits of their deductions, we must leave them to the benefits of their deductions, we must leave them to the benefits of their deductions, too, is the class of Sishop Pearson and other learned men upon the subject of the issubject, there are those who refuse assent to their deductions, or of the pre-eminent bless.

In endeavouring to prove that the Apostels laid no stress upon Baprism, but that it was an ordinance which was never made; and the manner in which this reckless the master of the constitution of the Church.

In our recent notice of the examination for Exhibitions at Upper Canada College, the name of G. A. Delaw was manifested on the part of the Imperial Government to the them shew, are plainly asserted by that Father, and with the remove such grievances as were imaginary, since none to theistory and experience to the wisdom, there might be hope for the fund. Were negative to a level with the second, and the settlement of the Boundary Caladour for a constitution; and if they persevere they will succeed: for such is the mania among Englishmen as prediction. Till prepared for the union, the best plan would be to deductions, we must l

they may be able to bear it.

3. The consolidation of the empire which the admission of State for the time being would of course be at its head,

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. were known and appreciated, and no longer considered vague and of no importance.

4. A Colonial Representation in the House of Commons would be essentially conservative. The design of the Established Church of England and Ireland, in the Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury, December, 1843:—

Captain Lee

villimbury, December, 1843:-	ща	anu	110
Captain Lee	£1	5	0
Mr. J. Donnell	0	2	6
" T. Donnell	0	2	6
" P. J. Brown	0	2	6
Miss Margaret Donnell	0	2	6
Mr. J. Donnell, Senior	0	2	6
" Holm and family	0	2	6
" T. Thornton and family	0	2	6
" J. Kay and family	0	5	0
" S. Park and family	0	5	0
" C. Howard	0	2	6
" Trent and family	0	2	6
" Comer and family	0	5	0
Mrs. Captain Bourchier	0	1	3
Miss E. Bourchier	0	2	6
Mr. S. Morton and family	0	2	6
Lieut. Goode and family	1	0	0
Miss Sherlock	1	0	0
Mr. Armstrong	0	5	0
" Stennett and family	0	3	0
" Inman and family	0	2	6
Rev. J. Gibson and family	0	10	0
			_
	£6	9	3

£2 10s. to the Missionary Fund. £3 19s. 3d. General Purposes.

mously adopted:-

Moved by John Dibblee, Esq., and seconded by James Ketchum, Ésq., That, while this Committee beg to reiterate their un-

abated attachment to the Church Society, and the goo

Mission, entreating them to come forward in aid of a cause which has for its object the maintenance of that Church, the diffusion of whose true and Apostolic doctrines affords the surest guarantee for the happiness, spiritual as well as temporal, of any community.

Moved by A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Esq., and seconded

by D. L. Dibblee, Esq.,

That in the opinion of this Committee, the great exerions that have been, and are now making in the Mother Country, in behalf of the Church, both at home and in the Colonies, ought to excite in Churchmen here and throughout the Province, not only the liveliest emotions gratitude, but also a desire to participate with their fellow Christians in England in the good and holy cause they have in hand.

A number of other Resolutions, connected with the interests of the Society, having been submitted and adopted, and Lay Deputies appointed to attend with the Rector at the approaching general meeting of the Society in Fredericton: Office Bearers for the ensuing year were

The meeting thereupon closed with prayer. H. E. DIBBLEE, Secretary. Woodstock, Jan. 8, 1844.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, December 20, 1843.

The Monthly Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held, as usual, last Wednesday evening. The Rector (Rev. T. F. H. Bridge), who was in the chair, opened the business of the evening, and as customary, by giving out an appropriate hymn, and reading some of the collects of the Church. After which the Rev. gentleman read some very interesting accounts of Missionary operations in various parts of the world, as well in our colonies as among the Jews and the Heathen Robert Prowse, Esq., a member of the Committee, also addressed the meeting, and having read portions of the letter which the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel has lately addressed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, accompanied by a draft of £4000 for Church extension in the

the sentiments expressed therein by that truly liberal and Christian statesman, to point out the duty incumbent on those whom a kind Providence blesses in the pursuits of commerce, to give freely of their gains, that the unsearch able riches of Christ may be bestowed on the spiritually The Rev. Chairman then announced that, since the last meeting, upwards of £30 had been paid in to the Treasurer by the Rev. H. J. Fitzgerald, Rural Dean of Trinity.

—being the amount of collection made in his Mission.

and that the Committee had granted small sums towards the erection of churches or school-houses, at Trinity, and Cuchold's Cove, in Trinity Bay, Bryant's Cove, in the Mission of Harbour-Grace; and Belleoram, in Fortune Bay .- St. John's Times.

From our English Files. THE CORN LAWS AND THE LEAGUE.

The following is a portion of a leading article from the London Times, advocating the expediency of a fixed duty on the importation of Foreign Corn into England, instead of the present sliding scale of duties. Although far from being dispot to agree with the Times in its disquisition on this subject impossible, we think, for any one to read the extract which follows without admiration, not less for its masculine eloquenes than for the noble principles which it inculcates. Well and than for the noble principles which it inculcates. truly may a Newspaper which can command the ability, which what we now present to our readers is a specimen, characterized as the leading Journal of Europe:-

(From The Times.)

A fixed duty is a fixed injustice, say the Leaguers. wheat 6s., 7s., 8s., or 10s. the quarter, and you take 6s., 7s., 8s., or 10s. from the poor man for the benefit of the aristocraey. And if you are honest in wishing to tax bread for purposes revenue, why do not you tax it at the mill?

The answer to this last question is short and simple. We would not recommend the collection of a bread-tax at the mile. ler's, any more than we would that of a tea-tax or a coffee-tax