announcement of God's forgiveness to repentant sinners, to which, by the remission of all disciplinary penalties encouraged to "cry Abba Father," and to proceed with he had been just restored.

confession, it would surely savour of irreverence, if we were to rise, and stand or sit, to hear God's pardon to means, may not be able "to come to the Holy Commuthe priest alone, The power to pronounce as well us declare forgiveness, implied an authoritative and present act." The brevity always studied in a title leaves In conclus us perfectly at liberty to presume that the title only means "the announcement of the remission of sins."—Such contractions are common; thus "The Epiphany, or the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles," if completed, means "The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel appointed for the few the f or the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles," if completed, means "The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel appointed for the feast of the Epiphany, or the commemoration of the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles." As to the word "pronounced" being used in the Rubric and Absolution itself, and that therefore the Church implies by this more than a declaration, even an actual convey-

however, that Dr. Pusey does not contemplate this point in the priest. Wheatley, a valuable ritualist, though quite tenacious enough of all that he conceives may add the penitent."

"All this doctrine of our Church as to absolution was "All this doctrine of our Church as to absolution was in the name." "Not that I ascribe any judicial power or authority to the priest to determine the case of a private man, so as to apply God's pardon, or forgiveness, directly to the conscience of any particular or definite sinner, nor do I when the soul was approaching its last conflict, in that suppose that the priest, when he pronounces this form, can apply the benefit to whom he pleases": so that if he neither knows who is pardoned, nor can apply a pardon, there is nothing judicial about it; for when a judge pro-nounces a sentence, he does so absolutely, and definitely, both as to the matter and amount of the sentence, and as to the person. Every word has, besides its strict literal sense, a wide range of figurative signification; in the latter case it is determined by the context, in the former it determines the context. But the Church, it will be acknowledged, does not use the word "pronounce" in its strict judicial sense, to which meaning only we can be tied, we are therefore at liberty to suppose that it is used to express a solemn announcement of one.—I may say of the most,—important truths of our religion. With this character of the Absolution, its title, the attitude of the congregation, its restriction to the priesthood, are quite collateral proofs, but they are far from possessing much weight in themselves. The language of the Absolution itself must be the real basis of any safe decision. weight in themselves. The language of the Absolution itself must be the real basis of any safe decision as to what the Church designs by it, and there is nothing in its wording to prove that it is "an effective form, conveying as well as declaring a pardon": for though it speaks of "power and commandment" given to God's ministers, this may be considered to refer to their commission, which authorises them to perform this, as well as the concluded, that the Church never intended this hope to be concluded, that the Church never intended this hope to be concluded, that the Church never intended this hope to be concluded, that the Church never intended this hope to be concluded, that the Church never intended this hope to be concluded. mission, which authorises them to perform this, as well as all other acts of their ministry—("the ministry of by human lips. as all other acts of their ministry—("the ministry of reconciliation," the great object of reconciliation being spread through all their ministry;) without which commission it would not "be lawful for any man" to act as a doctrine of the keys—the power not only to loose but to bind; not to remit only, but to retain sin. She yearly bind; not to remit only, but to retain sin. She yearly and authority are, with much propriety, referred to here, as introductory to this act of their sacred office, wherein God through them proclaims the great Gospel mercy of remission of sins.

were put to open penance, and punished in this world, that their souls might be saved in the day of the Lord."

and "He pardoneth," is only parenthetical and introductory, stating the first cause connected with this glad message, and the commission of the minister to proclaim it, the whole essence and force of the declaration is expressed in these few words, "He pardoneth and absoleth all them that truly repent and unfeignedly believe his holy Gospel": the remainder is an exhortation to the people, and the language of this exhortation is entirely prospective: "Wherefore,"—because God pardoneth the prospective: "Wherefore,"—because God pardoneth the penitent believer, "let us "consider ourselves as having received a pardon? No; but let us "beseech him to grant us" grace to fulfil these conditions of faith and repentance. Were forgiveness actually conveyed in the previous words, the language of the minister would more previous words, the language of the minister would more that the Church could inflict were temporal only; the previous description was also tomogral and to the Church appears by the words "openly reconciled to penance," for it is not by any open penance, or any public form of dispensations of the penance or apology that sinners are to be reconciled to God.

The church could inflict were temporal only; the notice of its temperature during the successive months of several years. These are flustrated by Tables, which point out at a glance what has been the mean grace or apology that sinners are to be reconciled to God.

The church could inflict were temporal only; the preconciler to the Church appears by the words "openly reconciled to previous words, the language of the minister would more that the Church could inflict were temporal only; the preconciler to the Church appears by the words "openly reconciled to previous words, the language of the minister would more that the Church could inflict were temporal only; the previous description was also temporal and to the Church appears by the words "openly reconciled to previous words, the language of the minister would more that the Church could inflict were temporal only; the previous description was also temporal appropriately have been congratulatory, bidding the peo-ple rejoice in their forgiveness, and to beware of again forfeiting the divine favour, and of falling again from the state in which they had been just replaced. Indeed it must be impossible for any unbiassed person, reading over the Absolution, to see any expression in it implying a pardon conveyed, or actually received, and not rather a prospective pardon contingent upon faith and repentance, and the time and manner of which the Church does e, and the time and manner of which the Church does

aprospective paraon contingent upon faith and repentance, and the time and manner of which the Church does not presume to fix.

Wheatley says that the truly penitent have their pardon conveyed and sealed to them at that very instant through the priest's ministration; but a pardon conveyed and sealed must be a pardon made known and certified; whereas it is a matter of darkness as far as respects any token of forgiveness; the hearing the words of the priest is no token, for all hear them, feigned and unfeigned penitents; so that after all, the seal and assurance of forgiveness is in the promises of God's Word, not in the Absolution. It is acknowledged by the same writer that "it is indeed drawn up in a declarative form;" then it is a declaration to all intents and purposes; the form and wording of the act being the only criterion of what it really is; depart from this, and twenty additional meanings may be assigned. If it is not only a declaration but "something more," it may be just as much more as imagination may please to make it.

It may perhaps be permitted us here to inquire, if Absolution is the "effective conveyance of pardon," why is the minister excluded from its benefits? With the congregation he confesses himself a "miserable offender" in the sight of God: and where deep he get he got absolution?

congregation he confesses himself a "miserable offender" in the sight of God; and where does he get absolution? The Church has overlooked him entirely in this place, and indeed made no provision for absolving him in any other part of her offices: from which it may, with a tolerable degree of certainty, be inferred, that the Church Judid not design this to be an actual conveyance of pardon, or she would not have been so unkind as to make her minister place himself among the penitents, and then provide that all should have their forgiveness sealed to them except himself.

The sermon proceeds—"Such was our least solemn form of Absolution; and as the penitent might be supposed a believer, the Absolution became more authoritaposed a believer, the Absolution became more authoritative and fuller, until, at last, in the private absolution, when the conscience most felt its burden, and had laid it down at the feet of her Lord, the priest thus spoke: By His authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." This is well put, and plausible, but will not bear the test of examination. The penitent must have been supposed a believer before he could receive even the first—the least solemn absolution, whose recipients are described as "all who truly repent and unfeignedly bettere Wis holy Gospel." The second Absolution in the Communion Service, is not more authoritative than the first; rather, it appears to me less so; for tive than the first; rather, it appears to me less so; for it partakes more of the common form of a prayer on be-half of the communicants. And is the third, in the Visi-tation of the Sick, because of the "I absolve thee" of the priest, more solemn, and to have more soothing and healing power on the conscience, than God's own promise of mercy declared in the first?

Viewing the three Absolutions as separate and inde-pendent forms, which they certainly are, there are two declarative and precatory to one positive form; and it is to get rid of this preponderance against him, that Dr. Pusey so ingeniously works them in together, as the several progressive parts of one system. This manner of characterizing the three forms as a sort of graduated scale of absolution, belonging to each other, and upon one plan, increasing from a less solemn act in the first, to the climax of authority and solemnity in the last, is perhaps intended to overthrow the reasoning of the more moderate on this question, who argue that the Church moderate on this question, who argue that the Church does not, in the last, assume to forgive sins against God, but as they are offences against the Church and her discipline; and that she here remits those censures and penalties, which the sinner had virtually incurred, by the sins of which he had just made confession. Of the remission of these the Church has, of course, authority to prosion of these the Church has, of course, authority to pronounce absolutely; but when speaking on the former occasions of sins against God, their pardon is justly ascribed to God alone. Besides, this last form of absolution is not ordered to be used in every instance, but only when the sick man having been moved by the minister "to make a special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter," shall humbly and heartily desire it."—So that neither the Confession nor the Absolution are laid as a necessary obligation upon any penitent Christian in sick or dying circumupon any pentient constant in sick or dying circumstances, but are only discretionary, and upon a repentant acknowledgement of sins which would have had the effect of separating the sinner from communion with the Church. It may be remarked also that after this absolu-

the sacred duties of our worship.

"The Absolution was received kneeling,—a humble posture not used at any mere exhortation, or declaration, or teaching." This is true, but it is a token of our humiliation, and thankfulness to God for his mercy and love in forgiving human sin; and having knelt to make love in forgiving human sin; and having knelt to make It is true that, as the Sermon continues, "Ministers were to rise, and stand or sit, to hear God's pardon to repentant sinners declared; for which reason only, I should think, the Church bids the people, when hearing the Absolution, to continue "still kneeling." For the same cause also it may with propriety be termed "the" Absolution, and be restricted to a priest; it being an act of our public worship appropriated especially to the declaration of the pardon of sins. "It was entitled The Absolution, or Remission of Sins, to be pronounced by the reason only, I means, may not be able "to come to the Holy Communion with a full trust in God's mercy, and with a quiet conscience." But this is after they have been instructed to the "way and means" to prepare themselves to be "way and uning ceaseless efforts to the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordnation, arrow circle."

Although it be true that most of the members of to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the "cometing the world," and using ceaseless efforts to be furnished the world, and using ceaseless efforts to be the world, and using ceaseless efforts to be the world, and using ceaseless efforts to be for themselves, and to be present amendment of life"-(observe-confess to God,

by this more than a declaration—even an actual convey-ance of pardon,—it may rather be supposed that the word is used to demand a deeper reverence, and to heighten the solemnity of this proclamation of divine e be any unusual guilt preying upon his conscience, If we are to take the literal forensic meaning of the which if known to the Church would exclude him from word "pronounce," it is strictly judicial, and implies the power of a judge, in which sense it occurs in the last prayer of the Burial Service, with reference to the final judgement: "and receive that blessing which thy well-beloved Son shall then pronounce." It is presumed, however, that Dr. Pusey does not contemplate this power every one, if the latter were the "great authoritative act by which God in the Church still forgave the sins of

Holy Communion, or in silent preparation for it; and when the soul was approaching its last conflict, in that moment which summed up all the past, and decided eternity; when after the deep confession one soul alone was heard, the rest in solemn silence receiving it, the penitent "awaiting with intense earnest longings those words of awful comfort which the Church commissioned

according to the exhortation, to be an act between God apatible, - just as much so as with its being an actual ing, but with false colours, - all the solemnily, and all the conveyance of pardon. If this latter view can be es- interest, both to the sick man and those about him, -all

expressed her sorrow at the loss of the godly discipline, whereby persons who stood convicted of notorious sin Observing that the sentence between "Almighty God"

But no power of passing a condemnatory sentence with

"He pardoneth," is only parenthetical and introducby the Church in this allusion to ancient discipline. She laments the decay of that ecclesiastical discipline, when Morning Courier. men were subjected to the censure of the Church, in or-der that the infliction of temporal shame and punishment might work in them such repentance and amendment as might, through God's mercy in Christ, save their souls in the day of the Lord. The "penance and punishment" that the Church could inflict were temporal only; the

> Dr. Pusey considers the "power of binding as equally in our Church with that of loosing": he makes one the antithesis to the other; that the Church has authority to pronounce men's forgiveness with respect to God, in the one case, and authority to pronounce them condemned of God, in the other case. Whether the language of the Church herself implies this, I submit to the judgment of your readers. Dr. Pusey, however, only alludes at present to this "more auful and more painful part": a full exposition and bolder assertion of the dampatory power being probably reserved till what he actually calls the deep orderly movement of the Spirit of God"! has

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG,	FRIDAY,	MAY	29,	1846.	
	-	-	100		22
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE OWNER	D CATTON	-	-	-

	ALCOHOLD CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
First Page. Original Poetry.—Thanksgiving Hymn. The History of the Prayer-book. Our Lord's Ascension. Doing Good.	Christian Benevolence. Communication. Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—Whit-Sunday: Monday in Whitaun-week. Tuesday in Whitaun-week.

Original Poetry.—Thanksgiving Hymn. The History of the Prayer-book. Our Lord's Ascension. Doing Good. The Sunday School Teacher. The Expansive Character of		Communication. Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—Whit-Sunday Monday in Whitsun-week Tucsday in Whitsun-week Baptizing and Christening. Eng. Eccl. Intelligence.		
	APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIL DISTRICT, IN	RMATION IN THE NIAGARA		

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren, the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends, D. V., to Confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list :-

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		0	THE PERSON NAMED IN
ne, 1846.		Parameter State of the State of	
7, Trinity	Sunday,	Niagaraat	11. A.M.
8,	Monday,	St. Catherines	11. A.M.
0,	Tuesday,	Port Dalhousie	11, A.M.
Total South	Barriello va	Jordan	3, Р.М.
0,	Wednesday,	Grimsby	11, A.M.
	Thursday,	Caledonia Bridge	11. A.M.
			3, A.M.
2.	Friday	York	11, A.M.
3,	Saturday	Nanticoke	11, A.M.
4.		Walpole	
		Church Town Line	11, A.M.
5,			11, A.M.
16,	Tuesday	Church Lake	CEASES.
and the late	A STORE WAS TO	Erie Shore	11, A.M.
17,		Dunnville	11, A.M.
18,	Thursday,	Bertie	11, A.M.
19,	Friday,	Fort Erie	11, A.M.
20,	Saturday,	Chippawa	11, A.M.
		Port Robinson	3, P.M.
21,	Sunday,	Stamford	11, A.M.
		Thorold	3, P.M.
	Hardway Control	· Barra dia mana	

The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated CHURCH SOCIETY of this Diocese, will be held in the

The Chair will be taken by the Right Reverend President, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, at 2 o'clock, P. M .- previous to which there will be Prayers in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 o'clock.

The Clergy who have it in their power to be present, are requested to attend in their canonical dress, The Laity of the Diocese are also earnestly invited

W. H. RIPLEY, (Signed)

Toronto, May 11th, 1846.

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the are frequently rising up, with ill designs against your Church Society's House at Toronto, on Thursday, religion, who polish their style, and take the utmost 4th June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that against them; and truth will never fail to add such a

not very apparent. The arrangement therefore does not make much for Dr. Pusey's argument. The more reasonable view of the reason for this arrangement is, that coming into God's presence with the confession of our nuter unworthiness and sinfulness, we are, by the solemn to the minister prays for God's pardon to "this his proposed in this Diocese,—the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to article upon the few remarks we lately offered on his own admission that the many isms into which Christonthiness and sinfulness, we are, by the solemn to the minister prays for God's pardon to "this his Diocese,—the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose, is fixed for Trinity Sunday, being Sunday, tianity is split up, are making havoc of its peace, and the 7th of June next.

> next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at amiable spirit as by its injustice :-Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June .-Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present

cheerfully assign so large a portion of our limited duty of circulating the Holy Scriptures. space to the full and lucid expositions of this question of the Church of England prefer.

habit of speculating largely in wild lands, of making the members of the Church in Cauada. litical struggle, not unreasonably give to the honest not be wholly lost. and consistent Dissenter a preference over the followhearted and time-serving Churchman.

reason of the sort, adopt the impression that con- of one heart and of one soul." science on this occasion had nothing to plead.

The result of Mr. Sherwood's motion will be seen under our Parliamentary head; and for this and the Speeches we have given, we are indebted to the

the result of these observations goes to prove that, although subject as it undeniably is to rapid alternations, the climate of Canada, in the average of years, exhibits at corresponding seasons as little variation as almost any other country in the world.

We have been prevented, by want of space, from mencing the publication of these valuable statistical facts; but we shall, if possible, begin next week to furnish them to our readers.

We have frequently in this journal expressed our opinion of the great importance of a Classical Education, and the benefit it affords especially to the Theological student; and with these impressions, it gives us much gratification to observe in those whose time and thoughts are occupied by heavier cares and graver pursuits, an occasional diversion of the mind in classical or poetical efforts. We have a pleasing specimen of this in a little work which has just been kindly transmitted to us,-being a translation of the Eclogues of Virgil into English verse, tine for line, by the Rev. Geo. Mackie, B. A., Official of the Diocese of Quebec.

To our mind this design has been very successfully carried out; and while a faithful translation has been preserved, the writer has not, by the voluntarily imposed restraint upon his poetic freedom, cramped in any material degree the easy flow of his versification. But that our readers may judge for themselves, we subjoin a brief specimen, -taking the translation of the familiar "Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi," &c.:-

MELIBŒUS. MELIBEUS.

Beneath this spream_{PS} heech, a sylvan lay,
You, Tityrus, on your oaten pipe essay:
Our homes, our pleasant fields, we leave behind,
Our country fly; while you, to ease resign'd,
"Fair Amaryllis" teach the echoing glade.

A God this quiet, Melibous, made:
For aye a God I'll deem him:—on his shrine,
Full many a lamb shall bleed, from folds of mine,
He willed that these my cows at large should stray, And I, on rustic pipe, securely play

MELIBŒUS. I envy not, but wonder:—such distress On all sides! Fainting, lo! I onward press, My goats: and this scarce, Tityrus, drag along. She twins, just yeaned you hazel clumps among, Has left, the flock's last hope, on flints to lie.
Yet—but my mind could nought aright descry—
Oft did the riven oaks predict the blow,
Oft from the withered holm, th' ill-boding crow:— But, Tityrus, who is he?-this God?-explain.

TITYRUS. That city, Rome, they call it, I was fain To rate by this of ours, where oft with stock Of weanlings we resort, who tend the flock. Thus dogs in whelps, in kids their mothers' race I've marked, and great by smaller things could trace. But she all cities else beneath her sees, Far as the cyprus dwarf way-faring trees.

We like, we repeat, this sort of recreative employment; and here we are reminded of the benefit to be derived from it in the advice of Jones of Nayland to the Christian Student :- " As the bee can settle upon a poisonous flower without being hurt, and can even extract honey from it, so may you improve your talents for the highest purposes, and arm yourself more effectually for the defence of sacred truth, by studying profane orators, poets, and historians.-Writers pains to adorn it after the pattern of the best writers of antiquity. Some scholars will always be wanted In accordance with a standing Regulation of on the other side, to turn the powers of composition

annihilating the energies of its professors. We shall only briefly notice the following paragraph, occurring The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his in that article, characterized as strongly by its un-

"Folding the arms in cold indifference to the cause of circulating the Sacred Scriptures, which contain the 'lively oracles of God,' and make men 'wise unto salvation,' the 'Church' in Canada looks not beyond its own sectarian aggrandizement, busily plying its hand to 'un-

the separatists from her communion in religious asso-We give in another place the Speeches of the Hon- ciations, any more than they would be justified in ourables Attorney General and Solicitor General of doing in the direct work of their ministrations and Canada West on the subject of the Petitions referring worship, still no observing or impartial man can allow to the management of the Clergy Reserves; and we himself to affirm that they are indifferent to the sacred

There is a standing contradiction to this assertion hich these speeches contain. Not inferior in inter- in the City of Toronto itself; where the Depository est and value are the remarks which fell from the of the Church Society, -which is, in reality, the Bible Hon. W. B. Robinson; whilst his array of facts and Society of the Church of England, -is found always figures must express, more effectively than any other to contain a large supply of the Holy Scriptures; from argument that could be adduced, the reasonableness whence a goodly number of copies of that sacred and justice of the claim which, in this case, nembers volume are annually distributed; and with whose supporters and managers it ever has been, and we doubt The speeches of these gentlemen place the ques- not ever will be, the first care to see that, whatever tion to the measure prayed for, proceeds, not from an the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament shall, apprehension of any public or political detriment, but above all others, be maintained there in a supply equal rom the mere persuasion, on the one hand, that the to the fullest amount of probable demand and requiresystem of sale now pursued is most injurious to the ment. With this principle to guide them, and with Church of England, and will be consequently prejudi- evidence before the world that they have been thus cial to her future extension in this Colony; and, on guided, we should like to know what becomes of the the other hand, from a conviction that a better oppor- "cold indifference to the cause of circulating the tunity will be afforded to individuals, who are in the Sacred Scriptures," which is so charitably imputed to

advantageous bargains with the Government than As for "sectarian aggrandizement," we need not with the Church Societies. There is another class, stop to point out the absurdity of the application of almost beneath the consideration of a formal notice, the term "sectarian" to the Church of England, after who, though members in some instances of the Church | the clear though homely illustration of it which would of England, are, by the credit of liberality which their be found in our columns last week; and we shall conadverse vote on this occasion would give them, pro- tent ourselves with saying that the imputation of seekpitiating as they think the good-will of the opponents ing "aggrandizement" is equally unjust and unfounded. of the Church at a future Election. It is just possi- We ask for no more than what is our own; we solicit ble that they may reap a partial benefit from this sac- no fresh grant of lands and no vote of money; we derifice of duty to their own Church; but it is unfortu- mand no boon beyond what has been already inconnate that they do not more closely calculate the trovertibly yielded, from either the local or the Impechances of losing the countenance and support of rial Government. We only petition, and that quietly those who, though always found on the side of con- and repectfully, to have what is undeniably our own servatism, order, and loyalty, may, in some future po- placed under such management, that its benefits shall

We profess ourselves equally innocent of all endeayours to "unprotestantize the world:" in a conviction, It will be seen, from this statement of the motives which the Banner himself supports, that divisions and which appear to animate parties opposing the moder- strife are doing the work of the great enemy of Chrisate and reasonable petition of members of the Church | tianity, our aim and effort is to lend our humble meed of England, that we leave but a meagre space for of aid in bringing about a condition of things, in which those who may be conscientious in giving an adverse there will be no need of protests; but when the Rovote upon this question. We should gladly persuade manists having put away their corruptions, and the ourselves, if we could, that conscience had any thing Sectarians their divisions, we shall, through the length to do with their opposition; but as a conscientious and breadth of Christendom, see presented the one, man usually develops something that appears to in- united Church of Christ,-bringing back, what all fluence him beyond party spirit or personal considera- must so devoutly wish, the picture of its primitive tions, we must, in the absence of any satisfactory days, when "the multitude of them that believed were

> Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Thomas Ryall, will, in a few days, proceed to the principal towns of Canada East, and will probably extend his journey to

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

£277. 10s. from the proceeds of the Charity Sermons for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, had been ex-pended in the purchase of Montreal Bank Stock to the On the subject of the application of the Interest of the

Widows and Orphan's Fund, it was ordered, That the sum of £15. be granted towards the education of the late Rev. J. Brown's children, payable at the time of receiving the dividends accruing from the investment mentioned The Secretary read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Neve.

respecting the depredations on the Clergy Reserves in the vicinity of Clarendon, on the Ottawa.

Resolved-That the Letter be referred to the Lay. Committee, with instructions to communicate with the Crown Land Office, and to make such suggestions as may

Resolved,-That a Sub-Committee of this Board, con-

Resolver, — Ina a Sub-Committee of this Board, consisting of five members, be now appointed to organize a Repository of Books and Tracts in Montreal; and that a similar Committee of six be appointed for the same purpose at Quebec, three to constitute a quorum—such Committees to make a constitute a quorum—such Committees to make a constitute a quorum—such iect in approval of the Lord Bishop, and Tracts, subthe same.

The Committee in Montreal to consist of the Revds. W. A. Adamson, D. B. Parnther, Wm. Leach, Charles Bancroft, D. Robertson. The Committee in Quebec to consist of the Rev. Offi-

cial Mackie, Revds. E. W. Sewell, W. Chaderton, J. Simpson, C. L. F. Haensel, and A. Mountain, Esq. Resolved -- That the sum of £25 he paid to Rev. Mr. Rollit, in consideration of the extraordinary expences in-curred by him from the nature of his duties, as well as the failure of expectations which be had from the Association of the District in which he more particularly la-

The Secretary read the report of the Finance Com-Ordered—1. That the sum of £12 10s, be paid to the Rev. R. G. Plees, as Travelling Missionary at St. Remi, for the past three months.

2. That the sum of £10 be granted to the Rev. C. P. Reid, on the condition of his receiving £20 from other sources, towards the completion of the new

That the sum of £7 10s. be granted in aid of the purchase of two quarter acre lots adjoining the Church property at Lacolle, on condition that the ground be suitable, and applies to the erection of a Parsonage, and upon the title being approved of by the Lay

That the sum of £25 be paid towards the new Church erecting at Rougemont, when it shall be completed and ready for consecration.

That on the application of the Rev. W. Anderson, the sum of £5 by granted for heading a subscription to-wards the improvement of the Church. That the sum of £15 be granted to the Rev. J. Flana-

gan, to defray the expence of finishing the Church at St. Giles. That the sum of £2 be paid to the Secretary, towards postages and other expenses incurred on behalf of the Society.

8. That the sum of 11s. 3d. be paid for advertising in 'The Berean." That the sum of £50, sterling, be at the disposal of the Montreal Book and Tract Committee, towards purchasing Books and Tracts for the Depository at Montreal.

(From the Rochester Democrat Extra, May 22.) Arrival of the Britannia. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By Telegraph to Syracuse. The Britannia arrived at Boston, at 6 o'clock this morning, May 21st. She left Liverpool on the 5th inst.

Willmer & Smith's Times was brought by Thompson's Exress, from which we extract: Business .- No change in Flour. The Corn trade remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Operations in trade merely to supply their immediate wants. This lethargy will continue until the fate of the Corn Bill is decided by the House of

Lords.
Public men are sanguine that the Press will press the bill, and a personal friend of our own, a popular member of the peo-ple, and House, last night said that the opinion was grounded ple, and House, last night said that the opinion was grounded that Peel's measure will pass through their remaining stages, without the country being put to the agony of a dissolution. The Cotton market sustains the improved feeling that ruled when the last steamer left. The ascertained deficiency in the

when the last steamer left. The ascertained deficiency in the last crop is the primary cause of the firmness.

The English funds have risen a shade in consequence of the greater abundance of money, and upon the whole, commercial prospects of the last are more encouraging than those of the

revious fortnight.

The House of Commons has been brought to a vote upon e first reading of the Irish Coercion Bill. It passed, 274 to 175—a majority of 144. It is a matter of less importance in tself that as it clears the road for the fiscal measures of the

Government passing through their remaining steps.

On the 4th inst., the Corn Bill would occupy the attention of the house, and in ten days from this time the judgment of the Lords on that important measure will probably be known. Mr. Smyth O'Brien, one of the Irish members, is in the custody of the Sergeant at arms, for not attending in his place, as a member of the Rail Road Committee.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKET .- During the mor roduce market was pervaded by some distress, which has naracterised it since the spring of the present year.

The want of confidence in every department of business, rations that could be avoided. The pressure for money is, owever, somewhat relieved, which is mainly owing to the eficient measure now being adopted by Parliament, to stay all urther progress in all railroad schemes, which a majority of lers may wish to abandon.

Pork still meets only a slow sale, without change in its value, with the exception of a few parcels from the Eastern ports.—
Neither smoked nor pickled bacon should be sent to this mar-Hams are more inquired for, and will find a sale to some

April, 1846, inclusive, from the United States. Beef, 1,639 tierces, 1,358 barrels; pork, 615 barrels; hams, 138 casks; tallow, 271 kogsheads, 470 barrels; lard, 1,219 barrels, 7,649 kegs; butter, 257 casks; cheese, 377 casks, 1,662 boxes; ashes, 100 bbs. pot; wheat, 6,663 quarters, flour 68,998

In Beef the transactions have been few, from want of stock. The large portion of the import noted above being still in dock, not landed. The sales made were at the currency of our last quotations, which are not likely to vary much during the sum-

We are still unable to report any satisfactory business in our Corn market, the trade having been kept in a state of anxious suspense, waiting the result of the Corn Bill, which is yet undecided on by the House of Commons, much to the prejudice of the whole commercial interest of the country. There is little doubt of the measure passing, and an opinion is generally entertained that some decisive step will be taken by the Go-vernment to hasten the action of the Legislature, in case deci-

sion is not come to immediately.

In the meantime, the position of Ireland is every day becoming more critical in regard to the necessary supply of food —famine having already carried off some victims! and outbreaks of the peasantry being only restrained in many districts by the presence of the military force.

Our markets have continued to this time well supplied with

our markets have continued to this time well supplied with home grown wheat, but principally of such inferior quality as to require a large admixture of foreign; and as the holders will not pay the present high duty, there is a great want of parcels foreign, which has caused high prices to be paid for such.

In other free articles, there is little change to report, except is ladies are which all for such.

in Indian corn, which sells freely on arrival at 38s. @ 40s. for yellow, and 41s. @ 42s. for white, and Indian meal at 17s. @

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

nicate to the Government of the then Province of Upper Canada, by a despatch from his Grace the Duke of Portland, to Mr. President Russel, in answer to a joint address of the Le-gislature of the said Province of Upper Canada, His Majesty's intention to set apart a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown, as a fund for the establishment of Free Grammar Schools in those Districts in which they might be called for, and in the process of time to establish other seminaries of a

At a stated Meeting of the Central Board of the Incorporated Church Society, on Wednesday the 13th day of May, 1846—

May, 1846—

More comprehensive nature.

2nd. That although upwards of 48 years have clapsed since his Majesty made this most gratifying communication, it has not come within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, the knowledge of th Free Grammar School has been endowed from the lands so set.

Free Grammar School has been endowed from the lands so set apart for that specific purpose, nor any other seminary, save the University of King's College at Toronto, and the Upper Canada College incorporated therewith.

3rd That the establishment, by the Legislature of Upper Canada, of a Public School, in each District, with a salary of £100 per annum, paid out of the Provincial Treasury to the Master does not afford sufficient means to instruct the youth the Provincial in the several branches of classical and within of the Province in the several branches of classical and scientific learning, and ought not to be considered as a reason for

tific learning, and ought not to be considered as a reason for withholding the support which His said Majesty intended for the District Free Grammar Schools.

4th That it is most important to the contentment and welfare of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects that the said lands be appropriated to the purpose for which they were originally intended, and that immediate steps should be taken to secure from the said lands an adequate addition to the present endowment for District Grammar Schools, and also for the endowment for the Crammar Schools, and also for the endowment. Crown Land Office, and to make such suggestions as may tend to correct the abuse and derive some profit to the Clergy Reserves fund, from the timber cut on the Reserves—and that any other communications relating to the defective management of the Clergy Reserves which may have been received be likewise referred to the same the defective management of the Clergy Reserves which may have been received be likewise referred to the same Committee.

The Resolutions transmitted by the branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Montreal, were read.

Townships of the Province, as from their extensive and rapidly increasing population, are now in a state to require the establishment of Free Grammar Schools, to enable the inhabitants generally to confer the blessings of a liberal education on their children, and to find employment as masters for such of them as may be hereafter found to possess the necessary proficions in literary, classical and scientific knowledge. ciency in literary, classical and scientific knowledge.

5th. That instead of the proceeds of such lands passing

5th. That instead of the proceeds of such lands passing through the hands of a bursar, or other officer, or being under the control or management of a Council or College Board, it would be much more satisfactory to Her Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects if the monies which have already accrued, and all which may hereafter arise, from the sale of such lands, should be transferred immediately into the hands of the Receiof management open Province; thus placing the whole system curing the funds in the hands of an omeer damouroval, and se-Provincial Legislature. 6th. That leave be given to introduce a Bill in conformity

with the foregoing resolutions, and that Messrs.

be a Committee with instructions to draft, prepare and report

Hon. A. N. Morin rose and acquainted the House that the Hon. Sir A. N. MacNab. the Speaker, being now present, he vacated his seat as Speaker, and returned thanks for the manner he had been supported by the House while presiding over

Hon. Mr. Morin then left the Chair.
Sir A. N. MacNaB resumed the Chair, and addressed the
House in the following terms:— "In resuming the Chair, I beg to be permitted to express

my grateful acknowledgments to this Hon. House, for the kind indulgence they have accorded to me, in granting me leave of sence, for a season, to return to my home.
To the Honourable and learned Member who so kindly

consented to accept the Chair during my absence, my thanks are also especially due. His liberal and generous conduct on this occasion have been such, that any expression of gratitude on my part must fall very short of the extent of my feelings.— He will, however, permit me to say, that I shall ever retain a grateful recollection of his kindness, and that it will at all times afford me the highest gratification to acknowledge the

Mr. DRAPER moved that the thanks of the House be granted to the Honourable and learned Member who so ably supplied the Chair as Speaker, during the absence of the Speaker. Which was carried.

In answer to a question from Mr. Boulton, Mr. Draper stated that the Government was not prepared to ask for a grant of money during the present Session, for the purpose of keeping Toronto Harbour clear of the sand which is said to be fill-

that a Bill should be passed to abolish damage on inland Bills of Exchange; and that the law relating to Foreign Bills should be included in the general enactment of laws about to expire. Montreal.

The House concurred in the several items of the Civil List, and a Bill was introduced thereupon.

CLERGY RESERVES .- ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY. Mr. DRAPER said that he trusted the House would indulge him while he made a few remarks upon the reasons which had induced him to come to the conclusion at which he had arrived on the important question now before the House. He well knew the difficulties of the subject, and had had occasion to feel them as much as any man. They were questions which had already been and doubtless winds the subject. them as much as any man. They were questions which had already been, and doubtless might be made again, the source of the most violent agitation. He had once before had occasion to deal with the subject in another shape, and had seen quite enough to make him desire never to be obliged to interfere with it again. But however much he might feel this, he hoped he should never fail, when called upon, to express his opinions openly and frankly, even when they might be in opposition to the views of those whose support he generally felt proud to prothe views of those whose support he generally felt proud to pos-sess. He regretted that it had been thought necessary to bring up this question in that house. Thought he remedy sought for were ever so desirable in itself, he thought it would have have been better had it been applied for in another quarter: yet while he said this, he did not pretend that no remedy ought be applied-all he said was this-that if he had been asked whether he would advise that it should be brought forward there, he would have said No. He would have preferred too, that the different paragraphs of the Address should have been introduced as separate resolutions, in order that they might be considered in detail by the house. As they were brought forward, however, and as they were brought forward in their pre-sent state, he would offer a few observations on their several parts, and would then apply himself to the resolution, considered as a whole. If he could think that the passage of the Address would produce the state of things that had been so strongly deprecated by his hon, and learned friend from North York, he meant the re-opening of agitation, he should at once concar with his hon. friend, that nothing could be more injurious than its discussion. His hon, friend had spoken in strong language—but not too strong for the ocasion—of the danger which might be the result of such a course; and he had ably should how deaths sensible forms. Covernors had been of the which might be the result of such a course; and he had ably showed how deeply sensible former Governors had been of the evils with which that unhappy agitation had affected Upper Canada. He repeated, then, that if he thought the Address did involve the re-opening of this contest, he should be prepared to give it his most determined opposition. To renew that agitation would be, in his opinion, an act of folly which he could scarcely find words strong enough to describe. In that particular it appeared to him that the hon, member had been missunderstood by some succeeding space. country appeared to him that the hon, member had been mis-understood by some succeeding speakers. He did not under-stand the hon, member to say that the Church of England was seeking to re-open those difficulties, but that the fact of her coming to the Legislature with the request-she now made, might give occasion to their being re-opened. He was forcibly struck with the difference of tone with which this question was received that evening, from that which had too often characterised dis-cussion on the same subject, and how of the characterised disssion on the same subject; and he must be permitted to that if one thing more than another could conduce to convince him that the settlement of the question had been, upon the whole, a satisfactory one, and had tended to remove the difficulties attendant upon the subject, it was the altered spirit with which it was now debated. There had been none of that personal acrimony, none of those charges of sinister and dishonest motives against opposite parties; none of that hostile, even vindictive, feeling which had on former occasions converted intimate friends into avowed and bitter enemies. He rejoiced at that, because when he had urged the settlement of the dispute in the manner which had been adopted, he had reason to know that it was not a little difficult to carry his plans in face of the opposition which was offered in certain quarters to the measure which had resulted in effectually preventing the continuance of agitation in Upper Canada. After all that had been said about Clergy Reserve, he thought he might safely conclude, that there was a strong conviction on both sides that the religious instruction of the government. was a strong conviction on both states that the religious instruc-tion of the country ought to be provided by some more efficient means than mere voluntary contribution. It was an observa-tion frequently made, that in questions ever so little approach-ing to matters of religious belief, it was scarcely possible to disass them without something very far removed from religious celing. It was true that in Canada, where it had long been feeling. It was true that in Canada, where it had long been established, that nothing should exist like that which, in England, was understood by the connection between Church and State, and where, therefore, the feelings of jealousy and opposition between different parties might not have the same ground as in another country, where members of one Church were called upon to contribute to the support of another Church; yet the principle that advocated the support of religious instruction, was so far received as to occasion the most violent agitation amongst the claimants for that support—an agitation which nothing could put a stop too but the settlement of the question on the existing basis. All this appears to lead to the reflection, that it was no part of the duty of the Government to maintain any one Church as the Church of the State; and that although the Government was appointed by the Act of 1840 the distri-butor and manager of the funds appropriated for the support of religion by the Mother Country and the Province, yet, that is was not the duty; and, in a government composed of persons of different faiths, so far from being a duty, might involve the greatest difficulty, for the Government to continue the office of We have had for some little time in our possession the observations of a highly scientific gentleman on the climate of this Province, derived from an accurate notice of its temperature during the successive months of several years. These are illustrated by Tables, which point out at a glance what has been the mean the result of these observation of these observations of these observations of the year; and the result of these observations of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Bruns-with the would on Wednesday next whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions upon which to found a Bill to provide for the disposition of which as an understood principle, he asked on what whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions upon which to found a Bill to provide for the disposition of the purpose of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Bruns-with the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions upon which to found a Bill to provide for the disposition of which principle, he asked on what ground the Government to continue the office of manager of ecclesiastical property. The support of religion whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions upon which to found a Bill to provide for the disposition of the purpose of Education in Upper Canada, a portion of the was granted as an endowment to King's College Toronto.

And that he would, upon that day, move the following resolutions.—Montreal Courier, Monday, May 18.

Ist That His late Maiesty King Court of the successive months of the grown that the consideration certain resolution of which who as anticioned to the purpose of Education in Upper Canada, a portion of the was granted as an endowment to King's College Toronto.

And that he would, upon that day, move the following resolutions.—Montreal Courier, Monday, May 18.

Ist That His late Maiesty King Course of the successive months of the disposition of the grown that the co man opposite in the conclusion in had drawn; he comessed he as an endowment to King's College Toronto.—
And that he would, upon that day, move the following resoluions.—Montreal Courier, Monday, May 18.

1st That His late Majesty, King George the Third, of blessed
memory, was graciously pleased in the year 1797, to commugrounds, and if he did not, he would not have taken the trouble to address the house. With regard to the question of, the management of the Crown Lands, he admitted that it was capable of great improvement, and he could assure the house that he and his colleagues were most anxious to collect information and to act upon it, so that this improvement might be effected. It appeared to him, however, that there had been much migrapus expectation in the management which had been much misrepresentation in the manner which had been adopted, to show how much more cheaply the thing might be managed; he did not mean to say any wilful misrepresentation, but such a statement as would lead to misunderstanding out of doors.—
For instance, it had been said that the present management cost 40 per cent, and it had been alleged that a certain gentleman had offered to undertake the management at 5 per cent.—
At first sight, it would appear, to those not well informed, that the 40 per cent and the 5 per cent were calculated in a similar way. In fact, however, 40 per cent of the expenses of managing the Crown Lands Department was a very different thing from 40 per cent on the sales of land. He was not a very good hand at calculation, but he thought he could put the matter in nand at calculation, but he thought he could put the matter in a very striking point of view, and, if he were wrong, his friend the Inspector General would set him right. Let the house suppose that £100,000 were produced in one year by the sale of those lands; 40 per cent on that sum would amount to £40,000, and 5 per cent only £5000, which would afford a very erroneous view of the real state of the case. The average expense of the management of the Crown Lands Department was £10,000 and 5 per cent of the Crown Lands Department was £10,000, now 40 per cent on that, he thought, would be considerably less than the much talked of 5 per cent on the sales. He said this to show how easily the minds of men might be led to false conclusions, and because it was one of those points which had been made the ground for interference, but upon which be could not bring himself to vote for it. Then, with regard to the 10 per cent, which was said to be the charge for the collection of the rents, he felt it necessary to mention one fact, it was that, though 10 per cent has been paid for these collections during many years, the arrangement did not begin with the Government, but was granted by the Clerical Corporation themselves, when the management of the rents was in their own hands. Besides this, although the per centage had been the same, it was only recently that the amount of it had reached the large sum now gained by the gentleman who managed that part of the business, notwithstanding the fact that the rents were now much less than they formerly were, on account of many of the lands leased out having been sold. In fact, the whole collection during the fifteen years when the leasest sing system prevailed to a much greater extent, the proceeds had been less than during the two years during which they had been

Formerly the them are management. The reason was plain now be went to get them, and not seem to pay their rents, merely, but employed persons paid by himself to go round, and hundreds of dollars. It was no seems to that and present him as gotting a large income, with merely the transfer of the seems of manner as beneficial to his employers as to himself. He would pass by the privileged claims on the Clergy Reserves, but would emark that the disposition of the produce of the lands sold when once invested, were entirely taken out of the hands of the Government. The Government had, in fact, nothing to do with the distribution of the proceeds, which was committed to the hands of an ecclesiastical corporation, called the "Society for Promoting the Gospel," so that the only difference between the present system and that proposed to be adopted, was reduced to the question whether the distribution should be in the hands of an Ecclesiastical Corporation in England or in Canada, for the Government had no more to do with the distribution of this money, than the hon, member for Leeds or himself. But, apart from the danger of re-opening the agitation relative to the Clergy Reserves, his hon, friend from the North Riding of York argued that the managers of these lands ought to be compelled to dispose of them within a certain period; and the hon, gentleman asserted that, to fix such a period was a mere del because the land would remain unsold, and no legislature would oppose the extension of the time granted for the completion of the sales. He (Mr. Draper) would like to know whether the argument that the lands would remain unsold, and that thus the capital would be idle and improvement be impeded, would apply with greater force when the management of these lands were in the hands of a corporation, than it did while they re-In answer to a question from Mr. Boulton, Mr. Draper stated that the Government was not prepared to ask for a grant
of money during the present Session, for the purpose of keeping Toronto Harbour clear of the sand which is said to be filling it up, but it had the subject under consideration in order to
see what could be done to stay the evil.

Mr. MOFFATT prought up the report of the Select Commit-Mr. Moffatt brought up the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill for the amendment of the law relative to promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. The Committee considered the general subject to involve too many interests to be decided on this Session; but they recommended that a Bill should be award to hold them? The answer appeared to him to be two-fold. to hold them? The answer appeared to him to be two-fold.— The first arose from the interest of the parties; the second from the means of preventing an evil of that sort growing up. Now if he were rightly informed—though he confessed he spoke from newspaper reports—there was a disposition at home to with-draw from the Colonial Churches the assistance lately given to