THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Return to the Church.
The late Rev. T. Whytehead.
English Eccles'l Intelligence.

The NEW YEAR opens upon us with prospects better and brighter both for Church and State, than we had dared to indulge in a few months ago. For this, and every other blessing, which we owe to the beneficent Providence of God, no Christian heart will

When we look to our maternal country, we find, it is true, here and there, clouds bedimming the brightness of her hopeful prospects. - In Scotland, the infatuation of the "Free Church" schism, like all other vance as vigorous as it will prove to be brief; but the gourd of a night as usually withers in a morning, and who can doubt that a worm is at its root already, to results of hasty and heated feeling, may have an adsap and destroy its life-springs? Where division is the sin, division is sure to be the punishment; and even now that infallible recompence of causeless schism, in growing doubts and distractions, is but too apparent.

The state of Ireland, never alas! satisfactory, is at this moment most alarming. Not that the prudential measures, so wisely and skilfully adopted by the Government, are insufficient to secure the triumph of order and law, come what may; but we grieve at the prospect of slaughter and devastation which those portentous signal-fires, blazing at intervals through the land, may, at an unexpected hour, provoke. The conflict, when it comes, -and we now almost fear it will come, -will be sanguinary and desolating, though it cannot be a long protracted one. A peasantry scarcely armed, hemmed in by fortified towns and disciplined troops, -without the means, too, of obtaining provision perhaps for a week's campaign,-must soon yield in the unequal struggle, vauntingly as their millions may be paraded; but it is fearful to contemplate the dreadful results of the briefest conflict, to which the madness or selfishness of their leaders may impel them. Of the final issue, we repeat, we have no fears; and perhaps a better condition of things, as respects both the physical and religious state of the people, may be the result of the struggle. It may hasten the work of purification in the corrupt Church to which so many millions, in that unfortunate country, still cling with a zeal and devotion and generosity worthy of a better cause; and it may render that branch of the Church of Christ which was planted in fair Ireland, and flourished there, centuries before the Pope of Rome attempted to cast his chains about it, settled and established not by law alone amongst that warmhearted people, but rooted and grounded, too, in their convictions and their affections.

apprehended domination of Romanism, in the stealing influence of that ominous principle "Puseyism," are becoming fewer and fainter. The good sense of the nation is triumphing fast over this senseless alarm; and the result, we are convinced, will be,-not the dreaded dominion of Popery, but the firmer settlement of the members of our beloved Church, far and wide, in the principles developed in her Articles and Liturgy; a livelier manifestation, we hope too, of the power of our holy religion, while there is exhibited a more enlightened and conscientious adherence to the form. We do firmly believe that, in a few years,-the principles and spirit of the Church, as embodied in her own Formularies, being fully carried out,-we shall mightier and more impregnable bulwark of Protestant-

ism than ever.

In Canada, we are happy to discern, within the bounds of our personal observation, a rapid and almost complete return to the same healthfulness of feeling, and we doubt not that this is but indicative of its ex- of men! istence in every other quarter. The people every where, in this Colony, welcome the ministrations of the Church, and the main cause of grief is, the inadequacy of the supply to the demand. In those spots, too, where the accusation of "Puseyism" was most loud and unblushing, there has the Church reaped the largest harvest,-in a vast increase in the attendance upon the means of grace, -in the doubled and trebled number, in many instances, of the Candidates for Con- PATIENCE." firmation, -in the large accessions to the number of communicants, - and in the more hearty appreciation of her genuine principles in all. This manifests most which they have been attended, incalculable benefits have accrued to our holy cause from the discussions

In contemplating the hopeful prospects of our Colonial Church, most heartily do we congratulate our brethren in New Brunswick upon the almost certainty which now exists, that they will very soon be provided with a resident Bishop. This cheering expectation is fairly augured from the interesting document on our not be demonstrated that this manner of Church at all. The peculiar duty assigned to this last order last page, which has been most kindly transmitted to us by the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and which we lose no time in publishing.

And if, from the Church, we turn for a moment to the State, we are presented with the cheering fact of our Queen's honoured Representative identifying himself with the loyal enthusiasm of the country, and receiving the assurance, far and wide, -breathed warmly from thousands of brave and devoted hearts,-that they will support him to the last in maintaining the benefits and blessings of British connexion to this the people.

Looking at all these things, at this New Year's commencement, "WE THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

Our readers will recollect that, a few weeks ago, we copied from a Quebec paper an account of a most interesting and pleasing scene,-in the public thanksgiving offered up in the Cathedral Church of that city on the 15th of November last, by the officers and men of the Right Wing of the 2d Battalion of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Infantry, immediately upon their safe return to Quebec, after extreme danger from shipwreck off Cape Chat, and subsequent severe exposure.

On that interesting occasion, an appropriate and excellent Sermon, from Psalm cxvi. 12, 13, 14, was preached by the Lord Bishop of Montreal; this, at the instance of the gallant individuals thus mercifully preserved, and devoutly thankful for the deliverance, has since been published, and we have been kindly favoured with a copy. We are glad to gratify our readers by publishing the following extract from this

excellent and touching discourse:-"My Brethren of the civil congregation of this Church. -it is a gratifying circumstance that the service for which we are assembled, is held at the spontaneous desire of those gallant and hardy men, here among us, fresh from a scene of suffering and peril, who have not judged it

earthly sovereign are ill-fitted to be soldiers of the Cross. Against such a notion we cannot too earnestly contend, specially on account of its dangerous effect upon the minds of military men themselves. As if expressly to guard against such an error, the New Testament (not to go hack to the mary instances of opinionally such as the content of the cross.

Veniency of having no bishop to be immediately destroyed.

And here must it not strik sion should have prevailed the back to the many instances of eminently pious warriors recorded in the Old) very prominently sets before us examples amply sufficient to contradict it. The soldiers were among the persons who came to seek instruction from John the Baptist. The individual of whom our Saviour Christ avers that he had not found so great faith, and we read in that narrative of a devout soldier among them that waited upon him continually. But, blessed be God, we may appeal in our own day to numerous and anquestionable examples, familiarly known; and, upon this occasion, I cannot forbear to mention, among them, the

ledge. The circumstances of that calamity, far surpassing in its horrors any of those connected with the recent occurrence which has here called us together, and differbe particularly instructive to those who are now acknow edging the mercy of their own deliverance. [A limited number of copies of this tract, being all that the Quebec Repository of the Society for Promoting Christian Know ledge could furnish at the time, were afterwards distributed in the Regiment]. In that deliverance we have all a lively interest upon the principle of sympathy laid down by the Apostle, that if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it, and if one member rejoice, all the members rejoice with it; nor can we fail to recognise an additional claim to our interest in the obligations which we lie under to the Queen's troops, and in a signal manner to this gallant regiment, for protection, by the Divine blessing, in dangers of our own of no very remote occurrence in this Province,—dangers from a misguided portion of our fellow-subjects, whose errors we will cheerfully considered. to an oblivion not to be permitted towards our benefac-tors. The preservation of those who were thus our friends in need (nobly seconded, indeed, by the loyal part of the population) must be matter of gratitude to us. As our

friends, then, my military hearers, I address you: and with the voice of a friend, I charge it upon you to remem-

ber to your dying day the mercy and the warning which you have experienced. O, if there are any among you who, in the imminent crisis of your danger, brought to the verge of death and eternity, were untouched by the thought of your salvation, the sense of your dependence upon God, and the need which you had of pardon at His hand; or who, in the hour of your providential deliverance, lifted no vow of praise within your hearts, nor resolution of future devotedness to *Him*; let me conjure you to look back now upon the scene, and ask whether, if the elements, let loose by His pleasure, in their fury had swept you to destruction, you were prepared to go before Him? Prepare to meet thy God, is a summons which we Rome attempted to cast his chains about it, settled and established not by law alone amongst that warm-earted people, but rooted and grounded, too, in their principles on the raffections.

In England, the cries and clamours in regard to the opprehended domination of Romanism, in the stealing such a scene, will you not learn from it the lesson of the fear of God? The common contemplation of the power fear of God? The common contemplation of the power fear of God? fear of God? The common contemplation of the power of God in the control of the wilder elements of nature, serves to read you this lesson: Fear ye not me, saith the Lord, will ye not tremble at my presence, which have placed the sand for the bound of the sea, by a perpetual decree that it cannot pass it, and though the waves thereof toss themselves, yet can they not pass over it. The same illimitable power is unceasingly at work in every department of creation, and we are absolutely in the hands of that power which rescued the Israelites in broad miraculous display, when the waters of the Red Sea were made to open themselves for their present and the same and the same the for their passage, and were a wall unto them on their right hand and on their left; and which spoke in Christ, rebuk-ing the wind, and saying to the sea, Peace, be still, and the wind ceased and there was a great calm. By that power, bringing you into danger to make you sensible of mercy. you are now alive and safe, and under the shelter, at thi observe her in her proper position of high and godly moment, of the sanctuary itself, paying your vows in the influence; pervading and influencing all ranks and presence of God's people. You have seen the works of the conditions; gathering back many of the wandering and wayward into her fold; and shewing herself a threed; you have seen, at His word, the stormy wind arise which lifteth up the wares thereof; you have experienced the terrors of tempest and of shinwreck, in a bleak season, and upon an almost desolate shore, and you have been brought to a haven, where you would then surely have said that you would thankfully be; mark then the words of the Psalmist which follow, O, that men would therefore praise the Lord for His goodness, and declare the wonders that He doeth for the children

"To this call, indeed, I ought to presume that you have, in a body, responded; yet suffer me to charge upon you, my brethren, the necessity of cultivating an abiding sense of mercy, and manifesting a permanent effect from this dispensation. Let it not be thought that your vows are to evaporate in the first bursts of your grateful excitement, or to leave no trace beyond the solemn public service of this day; but seek to be numbered among those, the only safe and happy class of hearers, who, having heard the word of God, KEEP it, and bring forth FRUIT with

clearly that, amidst the temporary discomforts by cession,"—both of which productions are valunted as same time, we cannot suppose that the order of the which these senseless and often wicked accusations of the Church of England, whatever may be the argu- and were no longer recognized in the Church. On against many of the clergy, have provoked. Enquiry ments or the research advanced on the other side,— the contrary, when we read subsequently of Elders in into, and close examination of, all the tenets of the has imposed upon us a duty, the fulfilment of which the Church of Jerusalem, - without any record what-Church, is what we are most anxious to promote; for will, we apprehend, be more easy to us than agreeable ever of their special appointment there or elsewhere, when honestly prosecuted, the result to her cannot fail to our readers, as involving a discussion with which | -we may reasonably conclude that they belonged to to be triumphant. Ignorance of her real principles, many of them probably are familiar already, and ren- the body originally styled the Seventy. And then in is, we are bold to affirm, the greatest obstruction to dering necessary the repetition of arguments which, in the sixth chapter of the Acts, we have an account of From the inquiry into these principles unwittingly observed and assented to before. But still we feel exercise certain spiritual duties, as well as to attend excited by her adversaries, great already has been the that we must discharge this duty, and in its execution to the more secular affairs of the Church;—so that gain to her cause of Evangelical Truth and Apostolic | we shall be as sparing of words as the importance of | we have, in a very short time after our Lord's ascenthe subject will allow.

If the change alleged to have taken place in the work. polity of the Church, was really made, -of which hint is furnished in any ancient writer,—some motive (Acts xii. 25) Timotheus, (Acts xvi. 1, 2, 3) Erastus, must have existed for its introduction. There must have been some end of private ambition to gratify, some power or influence or emolument of a high and allupower or influence or emolument of a high and alluring character, to have incited to such a usurpation.— But for any such motive we look in vain in the history noble Colony, by preserving the prerogatives of the of the early Christian Church. How far the Bishops Crown while he guards the liberties and privileges of of the first two or three centuries were animated by the love of supreme power, and uncontrolled pre-emithose in authority in the surrounding Churches, presbyters as well as bishops. Had theirs been a spirit of evinced such a temper of condescension, -so much distrust of their individual judgments, -and so much anxiety to ascertain the sense of the whole Church of

to exercise an unjust domination, there was everything the different stages of the ministry can be observed in in the circumstances of those perilous times to induce the Scriptures, invested with this superintending or them to court the lowliness and obscurity of a private station, rather than the dangerous elevation of rank epistles addressed to them by St. Paul very clearly heir to the title: the rest of the family soon mix among and anthority. For we have abundant testimony in shew, that they were persons possessed of supreme ancient ecclesiastical history, that the persecutors of authority in those places respectively; and as they the Christians were uniformly wary enough to be guided | were instructed not only to exhort and rebuke, but to by the common rule of tyrants,—to destroy the chief ordain elders, and directed, too, as to the qualifications pastors of the Church, that the strength of the flock of deacons, we observe that in Ephesus and Crete the might be more effectually crushed and broken. With THREE ORDERS were maintained, which are discernible what fidelity this cruel rule was acted upon, may be both before and after our Lord's ascension. judged from the fact that, in the Church of Jerusalem, Proceeding onwards to the days of St. John, the after the death of Symeon, who held the episcopate last of the Apostles, we find him, in the commencederogatory to their gallantry or hardihood to be sensible of the mercy of their God. The feeling which has prompted them, upou this occasion, to pay their vows unto forty-five years, not less than twelve bishops succeeded ment of his Book of Revelation, addressing warning

sion should have prevailed that the Episcopal regimen was less than an Apostolic and Divine appointment,—
if there was a conviction any where, that prelacy was either a usurpation, or a system adopted some time state the probability that elders and decrease and dec after the Apostles' days for purposes of conveniency, always been the custom, were exercising their ordinary -if this feeling and persuasion were any where enter- ministrations under them. omit its tribute of thankfulness, nor fail, we trust, to record the renewal of its vows to be better devoted henceforward to His cause and service.

Saviour Christ avers that he nad not jound so great jound of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue. Distinction is a natural propentation, and were the principles of the needlessness of henceforward to His cause and service.

Saviour Christ avers that he nad not jound so great jound of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue. Distinction is a natural propentation, and were the principles of the needlessness of the needlessness of the needlessness of the convert, with immediate reference to whose case as pecial and satisfactorily discern the establishment of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue. Distinctions of society with contents, or captain of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue. Distinctions of society with contents of the case and service.

Through the whole chain of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue. Distinction is a natural propentation, and were the principles of the favourable a moment to state the needlessness of and satisfactorily discern the establishment of the whole chain of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue. Distinctions of society with contents of the case and service.

Through the whole chain of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue. Distinctions of society with contents of the case and service a hundred men, in the Roman army. The first denied a hundred men, in the Roman army. The first denied a hundred men, in the Roman army. The first denied to sneer than to argue a hundred men, in the Roman army and the whole chain of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue a hundred men, in the Roman army and the whole chain of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue a hundred men, in the Roman army and the whole chain of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue a hundred men, in the Roman army and the whole chain of the Apostolic history, to sneer than to argue a hundred men, in tained, would they not have availed themselves of so

Through the whole chain of the Apostolic history, distinctions of society with contempt: but it is more easy to sneer than to argue. Distinction is a natural propenadhering to a system of government which served but and satisfactorily discern the establishment of the to increase their calamities; would they not, in this interregnum, as we may call it, at Rome, have seized interregnum, as we may call it, at Rome, have seized in the establishment of the mate length, there would neither be enterprise nor industry, and mankind, instead of advancing in civilization namely by the three orders which are now termed and the arts, and comforts of life, would sink rapidly into fore were unnecessary? If presbyters, according to Apostolic usage and injunction, were the lawfully constituted rulers of the Church, would they not,—at a time when they were compelled in the Church at Rome to dispense with the services of a bishop formore than a year,—have embraced the propitious particle and the universal and admitted custom of the church at the propitious of the church at Rome to dispense with the services of a bishop formore than a year,—have embraced the propitious of the church at the c moment find a year,—have embraced the propitions practice and the universal and admitted custom of the moment for dispensing with one for ever? But no, blance to it; and the perusal of the tract could not fail to the yelung to the Episcopal government of the Church about fifty years after, what is to be said of the tract could not fail to the intervening space, upon the alleged uncertainty and give life and the universal and admitted custom of the moment for dispensing with one for ever? But no, the intervening space, upon the alleged uncertainty

> As well might we doubt that Novatian would have genuineness. appealed to the presbyterial organization of the Church longer space of time had intervened between the another opportunity. alleged date of the establishment of prelacy and the days of Novatian, than has elapsed from the starting of Wesley's career to the present time. Novatian was just as unlikely to be ignorant of such a fact, if it were a fact, as Mr. Powell would be of the existence

of presbyterian government in England a century ago, if it had then really prevailed. We might, as we have said, rest our argument upon this point,—as involving a conclusion in favour of the

It is a fact in our blessed Saviour's history, upon His own practice gave a sanction to the system which afterwards universally prevailed. We have, then, even in our Saviour's days, the three orders for which we contend, -viz. himself the Head, the Twelve, and the Seventy; for it can hardly be necessary that we should Revolution of 1688. adduce proofs, -which it would be so easy to advance, -that the Twelve and the Seventy were different in standing and office, as well as in title. The very fact that Matthias was chosen out of the Seventy to make up the number of the Twelve, -which is a fact as well authenticated as any perhaps that is contained in ancient ecclesiastical history, -would alone be decisive

of this point. After our Lord's ascension into heaven, it will not be denied that the Apostles, properly so called,their number of Twelve being gradually added to,sion, the three orders of Apostles, Elders, (or Pres-We might, with the unprejudiced and the ingenuous, BYTERS, πρεσβυτερους) and DEACONS. As to the pretake our stand upon the point proposed in our obser- eminence of the Apostles, nobody doubts or denies that; vations of last week, -namely, that if Episcopacy was and if the Elders and Deacons were not distinct in undeniably prevalent in the Church within fifty years office and authority, as they were in name, we cannot of the death of the last of the Apostles, and if it can- conceive why the latter should have been appointed government is repugnant to any thing contained in the would undoubtedly have been delegated to the elders,

Further on in the Apostolic history, we find St. Paul People.

By its working it has been proved beyond all rational change, as we have already stated, not a record or a attended by subordinate ministers, as John Mark, (Acts xix. 22) and others: these were said to be of lated, who exercised the office of a deacon unto him. be transfused through the rest. In this way the hig Moreover, in the twentieth chapter of the Acts, it is stated that Paul called together the Elders of the instructed them in such a manner as to shew that he exceptions, we freely admit: but we speak of the tenden nence, may be judged from the fact, that, in any emer- exercised over them a superintending authority and gency of the Church,-touching a new opinion or direction;-so that in St. Paul's travels, we have, as heresy, or any event which required vigour and prompt- well as on previous occasions, a distinct intimation of ness of action,—they uniformly convoked a council of the same three orders, viz. Apostles, Elders, (more properly termed PRESBYTERS) and DEACONS.

At a more advanced stage in the history of the arrogance or of usurpation, they would hardly have Apostolic Churches, we find that, when the converts became numerous, and the work of supervision more weighty than the Apostles could any longer personally undertake, they delegated their own peculiar authority, in certain cases, to others. For instance we But if this fact proves that they were not disposed | find Timothy, -whose gradual advancement through episcopal power at Ephesus, and Titus in Crete. The

the Lord in the presence of his people, is a feeling which martyrdom in eight years, about the middle of the any person carefully reading the first three chapters united with the body of the people, have for their object the Lord in the presence of his people, is a feeling which originated purely with themselves, and appears to have animated all ranks of them alike. And I hope it may be regarded as one among many indications of the falsity of the country were, for more than a year, unregarded as one among many indications of the faisity of a notion found sometimes to prevail among mankind, that bers of that Church were, for more than a year, until the churches, because they are spoken of as responthe profession of arms is inconsistent with the serious and carnest profession of Christianity; that the soldiers of an earnest profession of Christianity; that the soldiers of an earnest profession of Christianity; that the soldiers of an earnest profession of Christianity; that the soldiers of an earnest profession of their charges. veniency of having no bishop at all, than creating one I will be equally apparent, that it was a single individual who was thus addressed by St. John in each of And here must it not strike us, that, if any impres- the seven churches named; so that the presidential, futurity: the Commoner thinks of his infant on his mo either a usurpation, or a system adopted some time state the probability that elders and deacons, as had and the interests of the poor restrain the ambition of the

> the opportunity of declaring that the government of bishops had no divine sanction, and that bishops there
> Episcopacy admit, that, about the middle of the beloved acquaity. In distinctions and rank we gladly through all these fiery trials, and the faithfulness of of which the opponents of Episcopal government are their adherence to it manifests their conviction that it was a Divine institution and of indispensable obligation.
>
> Again, it is a well known fact that, in the third an Ignatius, or a Polycarp, had never written; or, in their writings, had made not the slightest allusion.
>
> Note their adherence to it manifests their conviction that it would up so many castles of air? What it be so disposed, to accomplish every salutary act of power—to defend, control, or attack, to raise or to defend when necessary. Its deliberative part has the power of subjecting all to its examination, so that it may their adherence to it manifests their conviction that it wont to build up so many castles of air? What entury, Novatian, a presbyter of Rome, set himself up in their writings, had made not the slightest allusion in opposition to his lawful Bishop, and created a schish to the ministry or its distinctive orders? What would in the Church. But did he, in removing himself from it matter, if they spoke of Bishops alone, or Priests the Catholic communion, plead the ancient and Apo- alone, or Deacons alone, as long as they did not distolic rights of the order to which he belonged, and tinctively and positively deny that the Church was favourable opportunity now offered, of declaring tht ruled both before and after them? Our opponents prelacy was an usurpation, and call upon the Churh | would be quite welcome to all the benefit which, under to support him in defending the presbytery? No: such circumstances, could be derived from the alleged but in the sinful prosecution of his scheme of sepan- silence of the writers of this intervening period; but of Italy, by artifice and misrepresentation, to consecrate both Clement and Polycarp do make such allusions him to the Episcopal office, that he might have tie to the ministry as very materially favour our argument,

Our business is now to examine the testimony of n the Apostles' times, had he believed in such in these Fathers, and to shew how far they have been organization, as doubt that Mr. Powell would have mistaken, or misrepresented by Mr. Powell, and how strengthened his argument by affirming that in the partially and erroneously the sentiments of the latter days of Wesley the Church of England was governed have been adopted by his apologist Mr. Richey .by presbyters, if such had been the fact. And yet 10 But this is a discussion which we must postpone to

> OBSERVATIONS ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA. Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A.D. 1839.)

> > LETTER IX.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Don Quixote, says Sir Francis Palgrave, with the curate and barber fell into a discussion about State affairs and modes of Government, correcting this, condemning that, hacking and hewing the body politic into pieces, and then Don Quixote, says Sir Francis Palgrave, with the curate Apostolic origin of the Episcopal regimen, which can- modes of Government, correcting this, condemning that, and dealing with the commonwealth as though they had a space that intervenes between the death of St.

Toba and the acknowledged prevalency of Episconacy.

Toba and the acknowledged prevalency of Episconacy. John and the acknowledged prevalency of Episcopacy, ratively, our modern constitution makers, menders, and instead of learning wisdom from experience, have become ratively, our modern constitution makers, and determined the constitution makers and determined to the constitution makers.

reduced to paper, and instantly put into operation. Men are not clay to be moulded as you please in a moment. which it cannot be necessary particularly to dwell, that Changes, to be useful, must take time in their complete appointed two orders of ministers,—tae Twelve tion: the public mind requires a long train of preparation: the public mind requires a long train of preparation: been the work of ages and has been produced as it were policy, by substituting heartless selfis step by step. As different portions or organs were rection, till the whole assumed its complete form at the

in Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement, &c. The true history therefore of the British Constitution is to be sought for in the Annals of the to this, the discoveries of science, by which the labour of Government which give evidence of its gradual develquired many ages to ripen into the fruits they now growing wants and desires of a progressive state of society. These movements towards liberty, in the compleon of the Constitution, were nurtured and directed by eligion, which exerted in all periods of English history, The recent publication of Mr. Richey's pamphlet in defence of Mr. Powell's work on "Apostolic Succession,"—both of which productions are valunted as providing of sound reasoning and learned research by Seventy formally instituted by our Lord himself, was cession,"—both of which productions are vaunted as prodigies of sound reasoning and learned research by those who are determined to be adverse to the claims those who are determined to be adverse to the claims suppressed,—that this body ceased to have existence, and the production in 1688, the power of the House mation to the Revolution in 1688, the power of the House of Commons gradually increased, and then became in some measure stationary: but from recent changes and some that are threatened, there is great danger lest it acquire that are threatest, the signal danger less that are a preponderating influence and so destroy the balance of the Constitution. The great excellence of this Constitution stands recorded in the history of Europe, and is, we are bold to affirm, the greatest obstruction to her advancement which the Church has to lament. dering necessary the repetition of arguments which, in the sixth chapter of the Acts, we have an account of may be considered second to none in liberty, in moral and intellectual elevation, and in all that dignifies and the broken cistern of political acconomy. adorns mankind. A country possessing so many advantages beyond those of most others, and which has without interruption enjoyed a uniform system of Government in the most trifling particular, without the most deliberate and anxious consideration, and a deep conviction that it vill be beneficial. Under a King, Lords, and Commons, will be beneath.

it has prospered infinitely beyond any neighbouring country, for the last hundred and fifty years; and it is but fair believe that if its spirit be retained in full vigour, it will expectation is by no means unreasonable, when it is considered that the British Constitution possesses within into a state of adaptation to the then condition of the

> dispute, that different ranks under proper regulation, are highly beneficial to society; for the mixture of respect, orders may be considered the lungs of the political body, breathing a refined and celestial principle, a cating it to the whole frame of Society and Government. Church at Ephesus and Miletus, and exhorted and That among the upper ranks there are many unworthy of different ranks in general; and in Great Britain it has been of the greatest value to the well being of the The vulgar declaimer, therefore, who talks against rank and title, may as well declaim against the surface of the earth because it is not a flat level

ferent orders, the British Constitution is certainly the best the world has ever seen. There is no man so obscure, that he may not see men of the highest rank among his posterity, and there is none so high that he may not see his descendents mingling by degrees with all ranks of the community. Among other nations, the exclusive tharacter of the nobility prevented that circulation of rights and feelings which are favourable to the community only when circulated through the whole. In consequence, the nobles became proud, a distinct and privileged race, totally separated from the lower classes, who therefore became in time mean, discontented, or enslaved. Great Britain on the contrary, no one is noble except the the commonality, and are forced to betake themselves to professions and employments to gain a respectable substence, as well as those who belong not to such houses

It is farther to be remarked that in the British Constition the different orders are not to be considered as merchecks regulating the reciprocal motions of one another, out as distinct organs of the political body, each actuated by a different spirit and principle, and communicating to The monarch loves glory, courts the affections of his

people, and forms extensive designs for their peace and

appiness. The nobles love dignity, are superior to sor-

It has indeed been fashionable of late years to treat the

energy to the nobler qualities of man.

By the British Constitution the Government is able, if

give full influence to the principles of real liberty. executive and deliberative powers are no further separated than is requisite for the attainment of their respective

In great and sudden emergencies, the executive wants assemblies to sanction such additional authority as may have been exerted. But where the executive ought to wait, it must wait, or incur a responsibility which tolic rights of the order to which he belonged, and start a new sect upon that system? Did he seize the governed in the manner in which we contend it was trusting to the good sense and wisdom of the deliberative have been exerted. But where the executive ought to wait, it must wait, or incur a responsibility which it may be unable to meet. The persons who have the privilege of deliberating, whether by inheritance or election, are of deliberating, whether by inheritance or election, are tion, he prevails upon three bishops in a remote pst they are not allowed even this poor advantage, because the best qualified to discern the public interests, and are the best qualified to discern the public interests, and are the most worthy to guard them. And those who act are such as have the full confidence of those who delibears such as have the full confidence of those who delibears. The Chair was taken by the Missionary, the Rev. G. Milne, M.A., who opened the meeting with rate. Errors no doubt occur, but they cannot continue shew at least of legitimate authority in asserting is and the testimony of Ignatius is so direct and strong rivalry to his proper and lawful superior in the Church.

The boast of the British Constitution is not that it is perfect, but that it contains, beyond all other forms of Government, the powers of renovation, and of adapting itself to new situations and forms of society. Its princi-ples have taken deep root in the hearts, manners and habits of the people; and even from temporary convulsion verging on revolution, it gradually recovers its form and substance. Thus from the late regeneration of the House of Commons, which by many was supposed its death-blow, and the prelude of anarchy or civil war, it is fast recovering, and settling itself down upon those principles of internal peace, security and order by which it has been distinguished since 1688. But here we must stop; for the alterations with which it is now menaced by the factious and turbulent would utterly destroy its vitality: for as we have already said, it is not a paper constitution emanating from the brain of some vain philosopher, but a wise system of Government gradually consolidated, and every part proving its excellence before its

let us proceed to the other end of the chain,—to the times of the Apostles, nay, even to the days of our Lord himself, and see if we cannot discern the Episcopal principle in operation then.

It is a fact in our blessed Saviour's history, upon the letter of the days of the action of the chain,—to the days of our times of the Apostles, nay, even to the days of our Lord himself, and see if we cannot discern the Episcopal principle in operation then.

It is a fact in our blessed Saviour's history, upon the letter of the chain,—to the days of our modern constitution makers, menders, and distracting the world.

A Constitution, according to Sir James McIntosh, minent dangers are at this very moment assailing the surface of the vorid.

A Constitution, according to Sir James McIntosh, minent dangers are at this very moment assailing the surface of learning wisdom from experience, have become more desperate and reckless.

It is not, however, to be concealed, that great and instead of learning wisdom from experience, have become more desperate and reckless.

It is not, however, to be concealed, that great and instead of learning wisdom from experience, have become marrers, are performing on a large scale and distracting the world.

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A Constitution, according to Sir James McIntosh, and Mr. John Whithout the marrers, and principles, be now elected, and that John Hardeley Esq. be Treation, Capt. Simila, and Mr. John Whithout the marrers, are performing on a large scale and distracting in the world.

A Constitution, according to Sir James McIntosh, and Mr. John Whithout the marrers, are performing on a large scale and distracting in the world.

A Constitution, according to Sir James McIntosh, and Mr. John Whithout the marrers, are performing on a large scale and reckless.

It is n and talents, acting rigidly on christian principles, yet a tee, which also shall have power to call meetings at such deviation from such principles will produce the most af- other times as they shall see occasion. flicting consequences.

Apostles and the Seventy disciples,—to act in subordination to himself; so that even Hz established the principle of a diversity of ranks in the Church, and by The nearest danger is lest the governing power should continue to remain satisfied with measures of mere expediency, or persist in modelling the great institutions of the subscriptions shall be payable before the 1st day of It has political step by step. As different portions or organs were required they seem to come insensibly as it were into population of the country has been increasing in a most onderful manner during the last fifty years, but no adequate provision has been made to meet its wants either In their worst convulsions, the people of England respected some leading rights and principles. Thus it was in Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and Act of Settleone man is rendered equal to that of hundreds, and so di-The seeds were indeed sown early, but they minishes the call for labour. The whole country is threatened to become covered with machinery instead of human ar: for these are comparatively of a recent date and beings, leaving one solitary individual here and there to direct its movements.

These causes again increase inequality, which, however it becomes a most alarming evil.

The physical and moral condition of the population

plan of emigration adopted, and no cost must be spared. The United Provinces of North America would open an inexhaustible field, both on land and water, agriculture and fisheries, to ease the mother country of her burthen. No consideration must deter the government from the ecupations of honest labour procure all the necessaries without indulging in the common superlatives that it has made Great Britain the first country in the world, it so trained as to make them wise unto salvation. They must drink from the living spring of Religion-not from sures such as these be speedily adopted, no other policy can save the British empire from greater calamities than may rest assured that its Constitution is too precious to be lightly tampered with, and ought not to be allowed even the course of a benevolent Providence, their promoters may rely in full faith upon that Providence for blessing. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Communications.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Church.

this has not been done, I, as an old Collegian, w your permission, supply the deficiency as well as I can.

In the first place, it gives me great satisfaction to tell you that the attendance of visitors to witness the Annual the Church of England, can, by attending to my duty and the Church of England, can, by attending the church of England the Church of En Distribution of Prizes, and to hear the Recitations, was greater than usual, and that the Hall was crowded to to the Lord, and can possess more of that peace which this

whose pronunciation of French was declared, by compe- Christ Jesus is the Head. ent judges, to be pure and elegant, and whose varied efforts to sustain the reputation of the College in this department were frequently applauded. Thorner also de serves to be mentioned with great commendation, for the lignified and vigorous manner in which he personated Shakspeare's character of Henry V.

After the Recitations were concluded, the distribution of Prizes commenced, and F. W. Barron Esq., the Principal, acquitted himself in an eloquent and felicitous manner. His remarks addressed to the numerous prize-boys were terse and appropriate, and aptly pointed with clasinteresting portion of his observations was that, in which ed that the Masters and Ex-pupils of the College should unite in a subscription towards procuring a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Harris, the first Principal, to be placed on the right hand side of the Principal's chair, and to correspond with that of the Rev. Dr. McCaul's on the left. To these two worthy predecessors in his office Mr. Barron paid some handsome and merited compliments, and the whole proceedings passed off in the most

> I remain, Mr. Editor, Your obedient servant,

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844.

gratifying manner.

To the Editor of The Church. New Carlisle, District of Gaspé, 14th December, 1843.

formation regarding the Church in this country, I beg leave to transmit the following short notice of the Mission in the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from this Ultime Thyle in the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from this Ultime Thyle in the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from this Ultime Thyle in the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from this Ultime Thyle in the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes from the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting the Bay of Chaleurs in the Bay of Chaleurs, trusting that although it comes fellow Churchmen, it will not be unacceptable to your be torn to pieces within itself, if the two Parliament

sionary must have a good deal of travelling. There are two churches, one at New Carlisle, the chief town in the District, which is not quite finished, and is burdened with indulged in a proper spirit the virtues of each order melt in harmonious union and increase the felicity of the body a considerable debt; the other at Paspébiac, about 3½ miles east from New Carlisle. The congregation of this latter The Baron looks forward to his family in distant Church consists chiefly of settlers from the Island of Jersey; and though but few in number, by perseverance and the liberal assistance of the Messrs. Robin of Jersey, who have their chief fishing and trading establishment at this place, they have been enabled to finish their church, which is clear of debt, and is a very neat wooden structure with a spire at the west end. In the Spring of 1842, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Thompson presented to this Church a set of elegant crimson velvet hangings, trimmed with gold fringe cord and tassels, for the reading-desk and pulpit, a cloth cover for the communion-table, and a carpet for the chancel. The congregation, last summer, pesides furnishing a new surplice and defraying other expenses, with the help of a small sum collected by Mr. Raulin Robin, while in Jersey last winter, from a few of his friends, have finished a spacious Vestry and painted the pews and inside wood work; the pulpit is of mahogany, and very neat. The wants chiefly felt now are "the sound of the Church-going bell," and a set of Communion Plate, which we hope to be able soon to supply. There is Service in both these Churches every Lord's Davis the forecome and of there are the properties and on the Day in the forenoon and afternoon alternately, and on the principal Fasts and Festivals, except on the second Sunday of every month, when two distant stations are visited. On these occasions the Service is performed in Schoolnouses, and generally to large congregations. The one is at Hopetown, about eight miles east from New Carlisle, and the other ten miles farther, at Port Daniel.—

This Mission lies on the North side of the Bay of Cha-

The Communion has been administered five times during this year, and the greatest number of Communicants at one administration was 21; but the weather happened to be very unfavourable on all the occasions, which prevented the attendance of some who are far from the Church. Bartism is administrated on Sundays after the Church. Baptism is administered on Sundays after the second Lesson, and since the 1st of January to this date, there have been 49 Baptisms, 16 Marriages, 14 Burials. In September last we were favoured with a visit from our much esteemed Bishop; when his Lordship preached in the Church at New Carlisle in the morning, and admi-

prayer. He then explained the nature and objects of the Society, and urged the duty incumbent upon all the members of the Church to come forward and aid in the good works contemplated by it. The following Resolutions

were then unanimously carried:

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Thompson, seconded by Mr. J. Whittom,

1. That this Meeting, deeply impressed with the im-

portance of the objects contemplated by the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, established under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in order more fully to carry out these objects, do form a Parochial As-sociation for the Bay of Chalcurs Mission, in accordance with the Constitution of the Parent Society, and in correspondence with the Branch Association lately formed for

the District of Gaspé.

Moved by Dr. Fitton, seconded by Mr. P. Duval, 2. That the annual payment of a Subscription of any amount, shall qualify for becoming a member of the Parochial Association, and that contributors shall be at liberty to specify the object to which they wish their subscriptions to be applied, provided it be some of those mentioned in the Constitution of the Parent Society.

Moved by Capt. Smith, seconded by Mr. W. Whittom,

3. That the Committee of this Association consist of the Missionary, who shall be Chairman, the Churchwardens for the time being, together with such other gentle men as shall be elected at the annual Meetings: that John Hardeley, William Macdonald, and Martin Sheppard, Esquires, Dr. Fitton, Capt. Smith, and Mr. John Whittom,

Moved by Mr. G. Jeme, seconded by Mr. J. Arthur,
5. That a book be now opened for subscriptions and do

scription-list was then laid on the table, when almost all present came cheerfully forward and subscribed to the amount of £18, chiefly for local purposes. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated-G. M.

To the Editor of The Church.

Cobourg, January 1st, 1844. Rev. Sir,—As the year 1843 is now passed and gone for ever, I hope we shall never hear any more of the delusive doctrine of *Millerism*. Surely the persons who preached that doctrine, and those who became converts to it, must be alike ashamed and confused. As one of the state o their preachers admitted, when questioned at one of his meetings, that he was under a mistake when he preached beneficial to a certain extent, has its limits, beyond which the doctrine of Methodism a few years before, it is not possible he will be so bold an impostor as to say now he

has not been twice mistaken.

This individual was first a Methodist Preacher, and for some reasons he was expelled from that body, and, indeed, no individual could exclaim in stronger terms against Methodism than he, since he became a convert to Miller ism, has done. Now of what is this a proof? Why, that if the individual in question had never left the Church of England, he would now be comfortable and happy, instead of being in the state of confusion in which he certainly must be at this moment. For my part, my earnest wish is that the overthrow of the Millerite delusion may be the means of opening the eyes of thousands who have left the Church of their ancestors, and who are not now one body, but, alas! rent into many. For just let any observing sions, yes, and subdivisions, the Christian world is at this time divided; and further, get into conversation with the members of those various sects, and it will be evident that they do not wish each other good luck and prosperity, for they are constantly exclaiming against one another, certain proof that there is no genuine piety in such persons; and further, still, Methodists say they separated from the Church of England because she was so cold and ifeless. It is quite plain this is a false accusation; Churchmen, taken either collectively or individually, have much more genuine piety in them than the Metho-dists, although they boast and profess to experience and feel so much of the power of religion. And to what are we to look for a proof of this? Why, I should say, not to their conduct at meeting alone, but to their conduct to their conduct at meeting alone, but to their co from day to day in their families and likewise in their intercourse with mankind in general. Well, it is for those who can do as they profess, but I am of the opinion that Sir,—I was in hopes that some friend of the College would have furnished you, before this time, with an account of the proceedings of the 20th December; but as and I do believe that hundreds of them are sorry that and I do believe that hundreds of them are sorry that the Church and would return to her were ill, with ever they left the Church, and would return to her were it not for the obstructing pride of the human heart.

werflowing.

The Prize for Elocution was awarded to Sidney Cosens, can who separates from that Church,—the one of which

A SUBSCRIBER.

From our English Files.

IRELAND O'CONNELL, AND REPEAL.

(From the London Times.) The progress of the Irish prosecutions has gone, as yet, no further than matters preliminary to the question really at issue, and all the excitement and parade of bustle exhibited by the

traversers and their party, down to the latest letters, have just so much needless outlay of passion, and had no effect but The several motions and exertions of the prisoners' coun -in one or two instances successful, and so far it must be accommon to the prisoners knowledged professionally blameless—could have had no consequence beyond a postponement for some few days of a trial which, let it come when it may, will have for its opposing particle on one side the British. Moreover, the professional days of the profession of the professional days of the prof which, the control of the British Monarchy, with all its profound and complex interests, involving the solid welfare of three great and complex interests, involving the solid welfare of three great at the control of the control of

nations, and, on the other side, the authors of a series tempts professing for their object (whatever may be the good faith of that profession,) a break-up in the union of that Monfaith of that profession,) a break-up in the union of that Monfaith and the law law. archy as for forty years past established and guaranteed by law We have never presumed to calculate what positive good was likely to result from the prosecution of those persons accused of being conspirators against the Crown and State of United Kingdom. But all metions to the constant of the constant United Kingdom. But all rational and honest men will agree that to leave the conspiracy which glared before our eyes the the undisturbed exercise of its own wide field of action,

covered the whole surface of Ireland, from north to

from this Ultima Thule, in a manner separated from our fellow Churchmen, it will not be unacceptable to your readers. ing in their politics, were to force upon the Royal will two