of the mighty and Eler"nal God, this unspotted Host, which I, Thy an worthy
"servant, offer unto Thee for my nanumerals, and negligences; and for all here of the mighty endowment in means of offence and defence, for guidance and stability with which she commenced her advantage and negligences; and for all here of the mighty endowment in means of offence and defence, for guidance and stability with which she commenced her advantage and negligences; and for all here of the core, and negligences; and for all here of the core of t fereth." "Accept O Holy Father, Almighty and Eter- of the mighty endowment in means of offence and defence, ber. A medium, however, is certainly to be observed next. The accumulation of a fund for this object, fied that in all things you have been influenced by an guage that the same person would use in making a literal statement of the several doctrines of his belief, their foundation, bearing, place, and relative importance. Our Church offers no sacrifice in the Eucharist; but she accompanies it with the figurative sacrifices "of prayer and thanksgiving... and of ourselves, our souls and bodies," and with supplications that "by the merits and death of "Thy Son Jesus Christ, and through faith in His blood, "we, and all Thy whole Church, may obtain remission of our sins, and all other benefits of His passion": thus the load of the great muniments of strength which He takes away, instructing us to pray that our sins, and the sins of others. instructing us to pray that our sins, and the sins of others, may be remitted, not through, or for, or by something down, if it be not to that liberal endowment of gifts?

but it is "God in the Church forgiving the sins of the penitent." There is an ambiguiry in this sentence under which error might very easily be introduced. It is true God is present in His Church in a certain sense; He is with His ministers in all they do to promote His glory among men; of Him is all God is present in His Church in a certain sense; He is with His ministers in all they do to promote His glory among men; of Him is all our efficiency, and through Him our weakness is made strong. We believe this, but at the same time we must leave the manner of His assistance, and the degree, to Himself, as one of those unseen operations of the Divine government, which we are not able or intended to penetrate. In this our "faith is the evidence of things not seen." But if we attempt to bring this principle to bear upon every detail of the minister's acts, we involve ourselves in much difficulty, from the acts, we involve ourselves in much difficulty, from the impossibility of distinguishing what is God's and what is man's, or in what God is with the minister, and in what is man's, or in what God is with the minister, and in what He is not with him. Whenever God has been pleased to make communications to His people through the agency of men, they have invariably been empowered to exhibit proofs of their being. His instruments. Moses and the Prophets, the Apostles and Disciples, nay, Christ himself, did this; but the priest can show no such thing now, and therefore we may well doubt, when we are told to believe of Absolution that it is God pronouncing pardon by the priest's mouth. The effects of God's sanctifying work in believers may be visible in the fruits that grow

DISTRICT, IN JUNE, 1040.

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 Stafrom a renewed spirit, but in no rite or act is there now any special display of the hand of God. Without doubt God uses the agency of the ministers of His Church for teaching and preserving the sacred truths of religion, and for preaching the Gospel of Christ: in their official acts generally they are His instruments as the "ministers and dispensers of His Holy Word and Sacraments," and yet dispensers of His Holy Word and Sacraments," and yet not even in their preaching, except when it tallies with His Word, and is calculated to promote a saving knowledge of the Gospel. If in anything the minister of the Church of Christ must, or ought to be exempt from even the chance of error, it must be in declaring the Gospel message of forgiveness to all "who truly repent and unfeignedly believe His holy Gospel"; but he can only be free from the chance of error while he declares it in general terms for with respect to any individual's pardon, neral terms, for with respect to any indicidual's pardon, that hinges upon a contingency which he can neither see nor determine, namely—the reality of repentance, and faith in the individual's heart.

This objection appears to me fatal to any claim of an absolving power. As to the sentiments of St. Tatian, St. Ignatius, and others,—if there is in the Gospel a command to us to forgive sin, it would indeed be dishonouring God to refuse to execute it; but whether we are so anded and consequently so empowered, we do venture to doubt, not withstanding their interpretation, if they ourselves at liberty to bring the opinions even of the most venerated to the final test of Scripture.

(For The Church.) THE CLAIMS OF ROME TO INFALLIBILITY CONSIDERED .- No. II.

Mr. Brownson allows of free appeal to the Scriptures as an historical record. Prophecy is history anticipated. We can, then, use prophecy to some extent with the certainty of past history; otherwise God could never warn His people of sin and judgment. Now the sin of Israel was foretold by Moses in warning as clearly as language was foretold by Moses in warning as clearly as language could express it: and they, standing to us as type to antitype, the sin and punishment of the Church are as clearly foretold in the law, the prophets, and the psalms, as the good things are in the types and language of the same. True, it may be said that the language is figurative, and its meaning too obscure for such application. But since all true teaching must be drawn from the Old Testament, after the example of our Lord and His Apostles, and the "good things to come" have to be drawn out of the types tng with her infallibility if she be ignorant either of the one or the other? Why has she taken the blessings all to herself, and left all the curses of the law to the Jews? Why has she not read her own unfaithfulness in the law, the prophets, and the psalms? Take an instance from Isaiah viii.—"Forasmuch as this people (a whole people) refuseth the waters of Shiloah that go softly (Shiloah, the Sent One, the Christ, whose Waters were not given till the Day of Pentecost after He was glorified;) and rejoice in Rezin and Remaliah's son (types of pagan abomina tiens, or the fruits of the old man, and of schism and conficins, or the first of the old man, and of schism and confusion then rife in the ten tribes): now therefore behold, the Lord bringeth up upon them the waters of the river, strong and many, even the king of Assyria and all his glory (types of all proud oppressors, and especially of the last infidel Antichrist): and he shall come up over all his banker, and he shall pass channels, and go over all his banks: and he shall pass through Judah; he shall overflow and go over, he shall reach even to the neck; and the stretching out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land, O Immanuel."— If Christendom be not Immanuel's land, and if Shiloh did Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., in that city, the Church of England on this subject would render

hedges, so that all they which pass by the way do pluck The boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild heast of the field doth devour it. Return, we be-seech Thee, O God of hosts; look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine; and the vineyard which Thy right hand hath planted, and the branch that Thou madest strong for Thyself. It is burned with fire; it is eut down and withered: they perish at the rebuke of Thy countenance. Let thy hand be upon the man of thy right his approaching visitation. hand, upon the Son of Man whom thou madest strong for Here the Branch and the Son of Man who planted it were both made strong for God; yet the hedges ire broken down; it is trodden down, plucked, devoured, burned, as if the One made strong for it had no strength to save it! Where in the mean time is her Infallibility? Can such things come upon one who is infallible? Or what hedges had the vine for defence against the hoar of the wood and the heast of the field, that the infallible one God give her that she has not now?

a right seed; but it became to Him the degenerate plant of a strange vine." (Jer. ii. 21.) After beginning in the Spirit it degenerated or went back to the flesh, and was "bewitched" from obeying the truth. (Gal. iii.) "Its grapes became grapes of gall, and its clusters bitter; while its wine was the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom of asps" (Deut. xxxii. 32); "yea, doctrines of devils in the end" (1 Tim. iv. 1). "He looked for judgment, but behold, oppression; for righteousness, but behold, a cry." And now, saith He, "I will take away the hold, a three beginning in the Quebec, on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and in the District of Gaspé, in the Gulph, will complete the periodical Visitation of the whole Diocese:

(CIRCULAR.)

Quebec, May 11th, 1846.

Rev. Sir.—I beg to inform you that it is my intention, bold, a cry." And now, saith He, "I will take away the hold, a cry." And now, saith He, "I will take away the hold, a three degree of the St. Lawrence, and in the District of Gaspé, in the Gulph, will complete the periodical Visitation of the whole Diocese:

(CIRCULAR.)

Quebec, May 11th, 1846.

Rev. Sir.—I beg to inform you that it is my intention, with the Divine permission, to hold a Confirmation at on the Ounted States, where the right of proprietorship is all but universal, as to the physical, moral, or religious condition of the people.

The same facts and precedents are just as strong and decided against the prospective and possible "persecution of landholders upon local or general questions of a political nature;" for what has never been a ground of objection in Great Britain, is not hedge thereof, and it shall be eaten up; and break down the wall thereof, and it shall be trodden down; and I will

and you will be pleased therefore to use your lay it waste; it shall not be pruned nor digged: but there shall come up briers and thorns: I will also command the clouds that they rain no rain upon it." The "tower of the flock," and "the stronghold of the daughter of Zion," were laid in ruins. And foreseeing the consequences of these desolations, the prophet elsewhere exclaims, (Isa. li. 18,) "There is none to guide her among all the sons whom she hath brought forth; neither is there any to take her by the hand of all the sons that she hath brought up." And yet she hath maintained her inspect of the prophet elsewhere exclaims, (Isa. li. 18,) "And yet she hath maintained her inspect of the pleased therefore to use your faithful and sedulous endeavours in assisting the young persons and others who are candidates for the rite, under your spiritual charge, to prepare themselves in earnest of the solutions of their lives.

I trust that there is no necessity for my guarding you against accepting the simple repetition of the Catechism (although a competent knowledge of this formulary, and especially of its substance and uneaning, must be required) at the prophet elsewhere exclaims, (Isa. li. 18,) "There is none to guide her among all the sons whom she hath brought forth; neither is no necessity for my guarding you against accepting the simple repetition of the Catechism (although a competent knowledge of this formulary, and especially of its substance and uneaning, must be required) as the qualification which will enable the candidates to have been also the prophet elsewhere exclaims, (Isa. li. 18,) "There is none to guide her among all the sons whom she hath brought forth; neither is no necessity for my guarding you against accepting the simple repetition of the Catechism (although a competent knowledge of this formulary, and especially of its substance and uneaning, must be required) as the qualification which will enable the candidates to

that we are offering, but on account of the merits and death of Jesus Christ, applied through faith to our souls.

"To proceed now to speak of that great authoritative "act, whereby God in the Church still forgave the sins "act, whereby God in the Church still forgave the sins of the penitent; for the forgiveness of sins, every gift of the penitent; for the forgiveness of sins, every gift of mercy or of grace, by whomsoever, or howsoever it cannot stand in the battle, it may be well to consider what it is which prepares the way for such a degraded condition—what the Church had lost before such things could come upon her—what sins caused from the breaking down and taking away of the defences,—and at what period in the Church's bietery the sinstead of casting back upon Him the office he committed to them, received His command given in the Gos"pel. So St. Chrysostom,—Whatever the priest hath intrusted to him, is of God alone to give."

The forgiveness of sin is acknowledged to be from God, but it is "God in the Church forgiving the sins of the pefaithful to His covenant. The brute power of heathen Rome was no internal enemy, as that is by which the falling away from the truth is effected. The vine can-

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.	Sermon before the University
Poetry-Lines to Orion.	of Oxford.
Viscount Exmouth.	Fourth Page.
Dialogue on the Apostolical Succession.	Original Poetry.—Sunday after Ascension Day.
German Protestantism. Dishonouring God.	Autobiography of the late Bishop Alexander.
Communication Dr. Pusey's	The Cedar of Lebanon.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT, IN JUNE, 1846.

tions, in accordance with the following list:-

titring, in a	ccordince with	end tono ming met.	Har Andrews
June, 184	16.	Some obligations and	
7, Trin	ity Sunday,	Niagara	t 11, A.N
8,	Monday,	St. Catherines	11, A.
ρ,	Tuesday,	Port Dalhousie	11, A.N
		Jordan	
10,		Grimsby	
11,	Thursday,	Caledonia Bridge	11, A.N
		Cayuga	3, A.N
12,	Friday,	York	11, 1.1
13,	Saturday,	. Nanticoke	11, A.M
14,	Sunday,	Walpole	11, A.N
15,	Monday,	Church Town Line	11, A.
16,	Tuesday	Church Lake	
		Erie Shore	11, A.M
17,	Wednesday,	Dunnville	11, 4.
18,		Bertie	
19,	Friday,	Fort Erie	11, A.
20,	Saturday,	. Chippawa	11, A.
		Port Robinson	3, P.
1000	9-1-	Thorold	3. P.
	al almost		·
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	

The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated CHURCH SOCIETY of this Diocese, will be held in the City Hall, at Toronto, on Wednesday the 3rd of June

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.

In accordance with a standing Regulation of "good things to come" have to be drawn out of the types and shadows, or not come at all, what is the Church dotwo of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,—the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special and good-will, were permitted to assume to his own purpose, is fixed for Trinity Sunday, being Sunday, special proprietorship and benefit two-thirds of one of the 7th of June next.

Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, Report before us, that any desire existed of creating a their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination at the residence of the Examining a little attention to the petitions of the members of not come and water it with living water,—then the proon the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination,
it evident, that the management of their share of the Take another instance from Psalm lxxx. No one will at 9 o'clock, A.M. Candidates for Orders are required deny that the Church is the vine of our Lord. The Psalmist complains:—"Why hast thou broken down her Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

> The Bishop of Montreal being about to make the circular which follows below, to the Clergy with- that is expressed; but that here and there, in the

it is intended to perform next year in the District of where the right of proprietorship is all but universal,

on the day of next, and you will be pleased therefore to use your

next. The accumulation of a fund for this object, between the discreditable laxity which reduces the rite to little more than a formal compliance with an ecclesiastical custom, and the unwise and hurtful rigor which exacts, as the condition of admission, certain evidences, real or supposed, of a spiritual process within the soul, in baptized subjects who are as yet in an early stage of their Christian course, and to whose ulterior development in faith and love this very rite is to be regarded as subsidiary—the laying on of hands being comprehended among the principles of the doctrine of Christ, which are to prepare the way for going on unto perfection. (Heb. vi. 1, 2). The following are to be regarded as standing directions for a fund for this object, which are cived the Society to appropriate permanent, in the course of your instructions, have fairly represented and affectionate attachment to the Church; and, in the course of your instructions, have fairly represented and affectionate attachment to the Church; and, in the course of your instructions, have fairly represented and affectionate attachment to the Church; which are collections and affectionate attachment to the Church; and, in the course of your instructions, have fairly represented and affectionate attachment to the Church; and, in the course of your instructions, have fairly represented and affectionate attachment to the Church; and, in the course of your instructions, have fairly represented and affectionate attachment to the Church; and, in the course of your instructions, have fairly represented the opinions, and fully and faithfully carried out the church; and, in the course of your instructions, have fairly represented the opinions, and fully and affectionate attachment to the Church; and, in the course of your instructions, have fairly represented the opinions, and fully and affectionate attachment to the Church; and, in the course of your instructions, have fairly represented the opinions, and fully and affectionate attachment to the Church

to admit to the communion.

3.—All candidates to give in their names before a limited day, which shall be at least one fortnight before the day of Confirmation. Extraordinary circumstances, which may seem to call for a dispensation from this rule, to be reported to the Bishop for his decision, upon his

arrival.

4.—The candidates to be carefully instructed to answer, distinctly and audibly, at the time of Confirmation, to the question addressed personally to themselves, and to make the responses in the Confirmation service in the same manner, including the repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

5.—Chairs must be provided within the rails for the Bishop and Chaplain.

The tickets to be delivered to the Chaplain, or ow, immediately before kneeling down for the actual sition of hands.

occasion, the first four verses of the second part of the 119th Psalm may be chosen.

9.—The candidates to be instructed that the rite of Confirmation is introductory to the privilege of admission to the Holy Communion; and an exact record to be kept by the Clergyman of the names of the persons confirmed, in which it shall be noted when they become communicants, a report of all which shall be made to the Bishop at the next ensuing Confirmation.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your affectionate Brother, G. J. MONTREAL. The Reverend -

We last week offered a few remarks upon a sort of Opposition document from the House of Assembly, in reference to the Clergy Reserves: we, this week, are called upon to publish a similar production from the Legislative Council.

We can imagine no reason for the course of action ciding upon them: honourable members, in short, conducted. can be prepared to proceed to a division without the inconvenient process of a tedious and often angry discussion. We can, we confess, understand no other much talked of "double-majority" system.

House are quite antagonistic enough, and they detail settle with him the amount of their respective dues. in terms sufficiently explicit, the spirit, if they do not develop the strength, of the opposing parties.

"The consequences of a most disastrous and dan-gerous description," which, it is said, were "more than once" threatened from the discussion of this measure exist, we should think, rather in the imagination of the honourable and worthy Chairman, than in any record of our Colonial history. When "the madness of the people," as the Scriptures term it, drives them to rebellion, it is easy to attribute the unuappy outbreak to the Clergy Reserves, or to any thing else upon which it may be found convenient to fasten the public prejudice; but that the individuals who, with Mr. Lyon McKenzie, concerted the firing of the city of Toronto and the murder of its principal inhabitants, preparatory to usurping all the powers and patronage of the Government, were animated by any peculiar sensitiveness upon this or any other religious or moral question, the sober-minded and reflecting portion of the community will hardly be induced to believe. It would be about as correct to ascribe the invasions of the "Sympathizers" from the neighbouring country, to a philanthropic desire of settling our civil and religious institutions upon a wise, equitable, and permanent basis.

We are glad, however, to see that in this document Toronto has received fromreproof is, after all, conveyed to the right quarter, in The Thornbill Parochial Association ..... £38 1 0 the implied condemnation of "the fierce flame of sectarian discord." That flame, so unreasonably kindled, was the source of any and every difficulty, connected with this question, with which the patriotism of our

public men have ever had to contend. If the pleasant estate of the honourable Chairman at Woodhill were parccelled out into two equal divithe halves, he would not perhaps regard it as an allottment very "large and liberal;" especially if his long next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at of that estate, confirmed in him the not unreasonable 'enjoyment of the exclusive advantages and privileges' belief that it was all his own.

We were not aware, until it was asserted in the 'Clerical Land Corporation' in this Province; while Reserves is sought to be entrusted to a Society composed chiefly of Laymen.

The system of occupying land as tenants, rather than as freehold proprietors, seems to be declaimed against with no ordinary energy in various quarters.an extended circuit, during the present summer, Were it likely to be generally, or even extensively, through his Diocese, to hold Confirmations, has issued adopted, there might be some ground for the alarm in that portion of it which will be comprehended in comparatively few instances which these Reserves would allow, opportunity might be afforded to persons His Lordship will first visit the Missions between of slender means of leasing rather than purchasing, the Rivers Richelieu and Chateauguay, with those would be deemed, we should think, a great advantage which lie upon the latter, and will then ascend the rather than an injury. Facts and precedents, too, are Ottawa as high as Clarendon. Returning thence by valuable in such a case; and with these before us, it Lachine, he will pass over to St. John and Chambly, would be hard to demonstrate that the system of and so up to Missisqui Bay, and through the Eastern leasing is peculiarly detrimental to the physical or Townships of the Province: from whence descending moral interests of a country. We may take England has been deprived of? What ordinances and gifts did to Port St. Francis, he will cross over to the Missions as an example, and ask whether, under the system of Take another from Isaiah v., concerning this same vineyard of the well-beloved One. "It was planted in a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted a noble vine, wholly could be given it. It was planted in a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted in a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted in a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted in a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted in a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted in a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted in a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted in a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted in a tower and wine press; and had every advantage that could be given it. It was planted in a tower and with a tower and with a tower and the followed in a tower and the behind Berthier and L'Assomption, on the northern leasing which is so general there, any signs are exhi-

> been a ground of objection in Great Britain, is not likely to become a subject of complaint in Canada.

The operations of the Church Society of this Diocese are now so fully made known through the means of the lucid and excellent Reports of its proceedings which are annually published, and its claims

cal operation; and it has struck us that the present system of Annual Collections for Missionary purposes may, by the application of some similar rule, be made to ensure the permanent support of all the Missionaries which our increasing spiritual wants may require.

In propounding doctrinal statements and interpretations, we are able to affirm most explicitly that you have appealed on all occasions, without hesitation or evasion, As our population increases, the services of such ministers will be more in requisition; while every hope may be entertained, that the number of Candidates for Orders, after the plans for their tuition and the primary authority of Holy Writ; and that your reference has been equally confident and candid both to the public documents of the Church, and to the private opinions of her most learned and most approved divines. It were indeed a flattering tribute to Romanizing pecu-

gratification derived from witnessing the exhibition of Illuminated Dioramas, by W. R. H. Harrison; and we can very cheerfully recommend it as a rational recreation, much surpassing in interest and benefit, what, for the diversion or unbending of the mind, is often resorted to. Mr. Harrison announces himself as a Canadian artist; and while this fact gives him a strong claim to public patronage, he presents it much more effectively in the execution and style of the pictures which he exhibits. Where all are so interesting and beautiful, it is needless to particularize; but while a characteristic excellence pertains to each, We, with many others, have been sharers in the your valuable prelections.

In regard to the practical bearing of your scheme of Acting Chaplain, not when the candidates first come up to the communion-rails, but separately by each successive 7.—The candidates to remain in front of the rails, after receiving imposition of hands, till the whole ceremony is gone through, and the Episcopal address delivered; and all to kneel down during the several prayers, and the blessing with which they are closed.

8.—If any of the metrical Psalms be sung upon the from the combined interest and execution of the picthere is something to our mind peculiarly attractive, ccasion, the first four verses of the second part of the tures, in the representation of the Crucifixion and Belshazzar's Feast.

sunset, -- is most pleasingly worked out; nor is the scenic effect less attractive, when, from the thick darkness of midnight, the rising moon sheds her silvery beams over turret and spire, and throws out into pleased to preserve you for many years in the prosecu-brightness or shade, the fret-work and buttress of tion of your various and important daties; that He will some ancient Cathedral; or when her soft and serene and that He will maintain the "School of the Prophets" light gives place to the radiance of a thousand lamps over which you have been wisely nominated to preside, superior to every injurious statement or vexatious interand throwing groups of figures into view,-kings, war- ference, riors, priests, and worshipping people.

We consider Mr. Harrison entitled to much credit adopted in this case, except it be to obtain the opin- for the skill and industry he has evinced in bringing ions of honourable members on both sides of the house, these admirable pictures to completion; and we trust in a condensed form, and thus save the trouble and the public patronage extended to him will every where time of eliciting them in the progress of debate. The be correspondent to the enterprise he has evinced in arguments on either side are thus brought into visible an honourable and useful calling, and to the obliging array, and opportunity is afforded of weighing and de- and courteous manner in which his exhibitions are

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Thomas Ryall, will, in a few days, proceed to the principal towns of reason but this sort of practical one, for the double- Canada East, and will probably extend his journey to committee mode of legislation which appears to be in parts of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunsvogue, unless it be, as some one of our contemporaries | wich, on the business of this Office. It is requested that facetiously remarks, to test antecemently, by a few our several Agents on whom he may be enabled to call, out-post adventures as it were, the value of the so will be kind enough to pay him over the amount of any subscriptions they may have in hand, and that the several Be this as it may, the respective Reports in either Subscribers who may be in arrear, will be pleased to

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

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

QUINQUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS Stations throughout the Diocese, in conformity with the Constitution of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to form a fund for the sup-port of Students in Theology, and placed at the dis-posal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolu-tion passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on

TART IN THE ATTENDANCE OF THE LOCAL TOP THE	£ 8. D.
Previously announced, in number 107, in am't	77 11 51
Medonte	0 17 10
Orillia 0 7 1 —per Rev. J. MacIntyre	0 12 71
110 Collections £	279 1 11
Toronto W. Birch	reasurer.

St. Vincent	do.		14	11	3
	do.	******	2	16	9
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Adjala		*****	2	9	0
Penetanguishene	do.	******	3	10	0
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Mulmur	do.	Her Thomas	3	6	101
Innisfil	do.	IT THE CARL	3	8	13
Orillia	do.			5	
Sydenham			4	9	0
York Mills	do.	*****	2	1	3
TOIR MINIS	do.	******	3	15	0
DIOCESAN TE	IEOLOGICAL IN	STITUTIO	N.		
In I hursday last _	the E		1000		

presented, in Cobourg, by a deputation of the Clergy whose names are subscribed, to the Rev. Official BETHUNE, D. D. It is unnecessary to enter into any explanatory remarks in regard to the occasion and design of the document, as these are sufficiently apparent from its contents. Much delay has been experienced in obtaining the various signatures, so that a long interval has elapsed between the preparation and presentation of the Address. Several of the Clergy whose names are annexed are placed upon pastoral charges in remote and widely dis-tant parts of the Province; and the communication with them has been, in consequence, tedions and slow. The undertaking, however, has been at length completed; and, though it has not met with so speedy an accomplishment as might have been desired, yet it is hoped that it will not fail, on this account, to exert its legitimate influence over the public mind .- Communicated.

To the Rev. Official BETHUNE, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Diocese of Toronto, &c. &c. &c.
REV. AND DUAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, your fellow-labourers in the cause of Christ and his Gospel, desire to address you, on a subject deeply affecting the sacred cause which we have so much at heart, and are so solemnly pledged to support,—as being of the number of the Clergy in the Province of Canada, who have been Students at the Diocesan Theological Institution in Cobourg, at different periods during the interval which has now elapsed from the time of its establishment in 1842. We have read with feelings of deep regret the follow-

ing paragraph in a letter which has obtained a considerable currency in this Province, addressed by the Rev. William Carus Wilson to the Editor of the London

"For the support of this College at Cobourg, this fear-ful hotbed of Tracturianism, the Society contributes 5001.

The knowledge of particulars which we possess enables us to declare, that the offensive epithet which occurs in the above extract is calculated, from the general acceptation of such an expression, to create extremely unjust conceptions in regard to the course of instruction pur-sued at the Theological Institution which has been confided, by Episcopal commission, to your tuition and superintendence.
We desire, Sir, to express publicly and unequivocally,

our persuasion that the prelections delivered by you whilst we were resident at the Institution never evinced any temper or disposition which in the slightest degree any temper or disposition which in the signiest degree merited the imputation of party spirit. It is not to be expected that any considerable number of individuals, enjoying perfect freedom of thought and inquiry, should concur, without the smallest variation, in every minute particular of a system of Theological teaching. daims, (Isa. li. 18.) "There is none to guide her amount of twenty-three months of the sale capting the simple repetition of the Catechism (althought formulary, and leaves on whom she hath brought for the sand of all the sons whom she hath brought up." And yet she hath maintained her infallibility unimpaired from the beginning, and lost nothing fallibility unimpaired from the beginning, and lost nothing the sons whom she hath brought up." And yet she hath maintained her infallibility unimpaired from the beginning, and lost nothing the sons whom she hath brought up." And yet she hath maintained her infallibility unimpaired from the beginning, and lost nothing the sons whom she hath brought up." And yet she hath maintained her infallibility unimpaired from the beginning, and lost nothing the simple repetition of the Catechism (although the simple repetition of the sale of our produce to for foundation, apostles and prophet the amount of twenty-three months of the catechism (although the sale of our produce to for foundation, apostles and prophet the church are the ments of the Church are not such that thin has been enshabled the candidate to produce to for substitute the sale of our produce to foundation, apostles and prophet the candidates to provide the the mount of twenty-three months of the Church are not substituted than thin has oeen enshabled the candidates to provide the candidate Making allowance, therefore, for this unavoidable diver-

functions of such an office are now administered by one of his Priests, who,—as we are warranted in concluding

preparation are more fully matured, will keep pace liarities to insinuate that they receive countenance or confirmation from those pure fountains of religious truth, and that admirable array of sacred literature, which de-termined the character, and furnished the treasures of

the disadvantage of knowing but imperfectly the merits of matters and transactions, which they undertake to discuss and bring under public notice, and with which we, who are immediately concerned, have had the oppor-The adaptation of the light to various periods in the day,—from the grey dawn, breaking in upon the obscurity of night, to the bright sunrising, and from the full blaze of noon to the mellowed but gorgeous sunset,—is most pleasingly worked out; nor is the remoteness may render them peculiarly liable to serious

With fervent prayers to Almighty God that He will be

Carrying Place.

MATTHEW KER, Missionary at March.

ANDREW JAMIESON, Missionary at Walpole

Island, Port Sarnia.

JOHN HICKIE, Missionary at Colborne and

Graffon. Grafton.
WILLIAM T. LEACH, M.A., Minister of St.

ROBERT HARDING, Missionary at Emily. CHARLES RUTTAN, Officiating Minister of St.
George's Church, Toronto.

J. G. D. McKenzie, Assistant Minister at
Cobourg.

HARVEY MCALPIN, Minister of St. Paul's

Church, Toronto.
RICHARD GARRETT, Missionary at Brock. JOHN AUGUSTUS MULOCK, Officiating Minister at Penetanguishen FREDERICK DAWSON FAUQUIER, Missionary at Huntingdon.

To which the Reverend Official and Professor was

Rev. and dear Brethren:

To say that I receive the Address which you have been for a long time in the service of the Shah of Persia, and, with kind enough to convey to me, with sentiments of gratification and thankfulness, would but feebly express the feelings which it has awakened. Were this to be regarded merely as a testimony of your indulgent good-will and remembrance, it would, on that ground alone, excite the sentiments of the sikh troops, is now residing here, and we went yesterday to his house, near Potrici, to see him. It is very interesting to hear him talk over the late affairs, as if he had been a spectator of it all, so entirely at home is be in all concerning it many feelings of satisfaction and comfort; but when it Had he been there he would now have been heading the army is viewed as a means of the mutual strengthening of our against us, and be takes no little credit to bimself at its having been so difficult to repulse them. He describes them as being of refreshment and encouragement which only they can duly estimate who are fellow-labourers in the holy cause We can none of us be insensible of the importance of

Toronto, May 13th, 1846.

T. W. Birchall,
Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Coronto has received from—

The Thornkill Provided Processes of the Diocese of Coronto has received from—

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The Thornkill Provided Provided Processes of the Institution over which, by commission from our beloved Diocessan, I have been called upon to preside; and the Institution over which, by commission from our beloved Diocessan, I have been called upon to preside; and deficiencies in respect to the qualifications required for that high and responsible office, I can, with as much sincerely affirm, I am conscious of many deficiencies in respect to the qualifications required for that high and responsible office, I can, with as much sincerely affirm, I am conscious of many deficiencies in respect to the qualifications required for that high and responsible office, I can, with as much sincerely declared that high and responsible office, I can, with as much sincerely declared that high and responsible office, I can, with as much sincerely declared that high and responsible office, I can, with as much sincerely declared that the will and the endeavour at least that the provided P have not been wanting on my part to discharge its duties with fidelity, and render it conducive to the well-being of the Church and the glory of God.

It is much to be lamented that misconceptions should,

as you intimate, have prevailed in any quarter as to the character of the religious teaching which has been prosecuted in this Seminary: none can be more competent or impartial judges than yourselves of the fact, whether this has been in accordance with the Word of God, and the authorized expositions of the Church; and your spontaneous and unequivocal testimony in support of its con-sistency with those standards by which it should be regu-lated,—if it were not needed for the satisfaction of my own mind, -will, we must believe, remove any erroneous impressions which, begotten without cause, may have been we are never to forget that the structure of our Eccl

after Morning Service, the following Address was stated, in Cobourg, by a deputation of the Clergy from the foundation of the Church by our blessed Lord and his Apostles. That Reformation, so graciously perpeace, victorious, and tranquil, spent £86,000,000 sterling, no part of which was applied to the extinction of the national mitted in God's wise Providence, was the remo superinduced error upon the heavenly frame-work of His Church,-not the construction, by human artifice and Church,—not the construction, by human artifice and skill, of a new spiritual edifice; and, therefore, while we pleted, its expenditure was reduced to £55,000,000. must ever be mindful of the obligation of our protest against the corrupt additions that had been introduced, we are bound to be equally earnest in maintaining that holy fabric, thus cleansed and reformed, in the integrity of its primitive constitution. While the reasons for this protest must keep us removed from the novelties of Romanism on the one hand, we feel no less constrained,

Between 1815 and 1841, a balance being struck between Romanism on the one hand, we feel no less constrained, on the other, by our allegiance to Catholic truth and on the other, by our allegiance to Catholic truth and order, to hold ourselves opposed to the errors, and evils, an amount of £24,000,000 of taxation, and last year has suporder, to hold ourselves opposed to the errors, and evils, and perils of Dissent. An impartial and diligent study of the principles of the Church will cause as a much to shun the distractions and dangers of schism, as to avoid the fearful errors of that corrupt communion against which, with the fathers and martyrs of the Reformation, we maintain our conscientious and decided protest.

It is not, perhaps, unnatural that a peculiarity in certain of the religious circumstances of the times should induce a temper of more than usual watchfulness, and defending her wide-spread dominions with an armed hand. She possessed in India in 1816, 80,000,000 of subjects; she now numbers 100,000,000. Canada revolted; the revolt even of more than ordinary suspicion, in regard to the erring tenets of Romanism: if we cannot but grieve that any of our brethren should be induced to attach in any quarter an unjust imputation of the errors we condemn, we shall, in tenderness for such brethren, feel it to be a Christian duty, without compromise of our devotion to the Church in the full integrity of her principles, to abtrice from aught that may engender that apprehension, any of our brethren should be induced to attach in any odious commerce in opium; an expedition after the fashion of quarter an unjust imputation of the errors we condemn, Cortes subdued the Celestial Empire. Two seas existed, the grounds for that suspicion.

And it is not less natural that, in the present period of an unbridled license in the solemn things of religion,in the disposition that is so prevalent to substitute human creations for Divine revelation and Apostolic practice, in the order and governance of the Church, some corresponding jealousy should be felt for the soundness of our ecclesiastical constitution, and a more than wonted cau-tion evinced in the effort to guard it from inroad and mutilation. In this watchfulness for the preservation of the Ark of God, those brethren are bound, in the con-descension and meekness of Christian charity, to dis-

delivered unto the saints, and to uphold the structure in which that faith has been enshrined, as, upon the Lord's it would require the amount of twenty-three months of the sale

Cobourg, Ascension Day, 1846.

## From our English Files.

There has been made a French translation of the form of thanksging for the late victories in India, as it was read on Sunday in the French Protestant Church of St. Martin's-le-

It may seem somewhat unusual to give such a translated form; but we own that we are anxious to make known to Europe, in language more generally understood than ours, how England secures her victorics, and to whose Almighty power she ascribes them. We are not without a hope that the French Journals, more especially such Protestant Journals as L'Esperance for example, finding the thanksgiving cloquently translated, may transfer it to their columns.

that teaching, let it be sufficient to say,—what no one acquainted with your personal qualities will be reluctant to believe,—that this was always distinguished by the atmost patience, courtesy, and kindness.

Writers in public Journals who are distant from the scene of our local affairs must labour, more or less, under the disadvantage of knowing but imperfectly the merits who avails himself with wonderful felicity of the grace, tender-was and energy of the most graceful, touching, and energetio ness, and energy of the most graceful, touching, and energetio language now spoken by man to inculcate the great truths of the Gospel. It was, however, founded in the reign of Edward the Gospel. It was, however, founded in the reign of Edward VI., to receive the persecuted French Protestants, to whom England opened her hospitable arms. The glories of Elizabeth's reign show how promptly this and similar acts of duty have been rewarded. Nor has the reward been transitory or unfruitful. England owes much of her literature, much of her commercial skill and her commercial spirit, and all her eminence in manufactures, to the pious men who brought those arts with them to the land that gave them foredom to worship their them to the land that gave them freedom to worship their Creator in spirit and truth.—St. James's Chronicle. THE INDIAN PRESS .- The conduct of a portion of the In-

dian press cannot be too strongly condemned in reference to the recent actions on the Sutlej, as well as in connection with the fearful disaster that befel our arms in Afghanistan some time since. There can be no doubt that the statements made in these papers—many of which have an enormous circulation among the natives—have been indirectly the cause of several We remain,
Rev. and dear Sir,
Your affectionate fellow-servants,
Your affectionate fellow-servants,
PAUL SHIRLEY, Missionary at Camden, Loughborough, and Portland.
THOMAS BOLTON READ, Missionary at Port Burwell.
PHILIP GEORGE BARTLETT, Missionary at the Carrying Place.
MATTHEW KER, Missionary at March.
ANDREW JAMIESON, Missionary at Walpole Island, Port Sarnia.
JOHN HICKIE, Missionary at Stratford.

among the natives—have been indirectly the cause of several of the reverses sustained by our troops, and it may be also the cause of the Seikh invasion. An anti-English spirit pervades the whole tone of the journals in question, and it might be doubted whether they are written by natives of this country, so violent are their attacks upon every act of our policy, so eager are they to point out to friend and foe the weak points of our territory. It is stated that these journals are the property of vative merchants and native princes, and that they are conceted by renegades of Americans, assisted in their wretched task by the egotism or the anger of British-Indian officers in actual service. If so the anomaly is explained and the treachers of the Seikh invasion. An anti-English spirit pervades the whole tone of the journals in question, and it might be doubted whether they are written by natives of this country, so violent are their attacks upon every act of our policy, so our territory. It is stated that these journals are the property of vative merchants and native princes, and that they are concerted by renegades of Americans, assisted in their wretched task by the egotism or the anger of British-Indian officers in actual service. If so the anomaly is explained and the treacher of the reverses sustained by our troops, and it may be also the cause of the Seikh invasion. An anti-English spirit pervades the whole tone of the journals in question, and it might be doubted whether they are written by natives—have of the whole tone of the sient invasion. An anti-English spirit pervades the whole tone of the Seikh invasion. be done in a free country is to fetter the expression of public opinion; but when the mischief caused by these auti-national publications is taken into account, there is hardly a man in the community who will not look on a check upon them as the George's Church, Parish of
Montreal, C. E.

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Rector of Sandwich.

JAMES MOCKRIDGE, Officiating Minister at

Warwick.

ROBERT HARDING Missier of English of Seriously to the modification if not the extirpation of that cansacks of sugar, and chests of spices, and turn their attention seriously to the modification if not the extirpation of that can-ker in the very heart of their sovereignty in Asia. The Marquis Wellesley made such stringent regulations as prevented much ill from resulting through these organs of intelligence.— The India Company have not, therefore to establish a precedent in the case; and consequently they need not, in suppres-sing this moral and political nuisance, incur any public odium in the matter. At any rate it were well that something was done in regard to it, and done speedily. The risk is enormous, and the injury that may result from inaction is incalculable.—

GENERAL AVITABILE .- The name of "Avitabile" frequently occurs in the accounts of the battles lately fought in India. It was this General who was employed by the late Runject Singh, surnamed "the Lion of the Punjauh," to discipline the croops upon the European model. General Avitabile is now at Naples, and the following is an extract of a letter from that city respecting him:—General Avitabile, who was been so difficult to repulse them. He describes them as bein many more of our brave and gallant fellows before they are

THE LATE LIEUTENANT G. A. CROLY .- Among the names of the many gallant officers of our Indian army who fell in the late glorious battles on the Sutlej was that of Lieutenant George Alfred Croly, son of the Rev. Dr. Croly, St. Stophens. Walbrook.

An important piece of news was in circulation at Constantinople when the packet left. It was said that the independent tribe of the Abazes, who occupy a vast district on the Black Sea, had agreed to make common cause with the Circassians against the Russians. Soliman, Lieutenant of Schamyl, had gone amongst the Abazes, and read a proclamation from that chief, which announced that he had obtained two victories over the Russians.

The Cologne Gazette states that the representatives of the three northern powers assembled at Berlin had adopted the following resolutions relative to the republic of Cracow:

"1. The republic of Cracow will continue to be a free state.

"2. This state, however, shall not possess the privilege of reorganising her militia, or of maintaining troops.

"3. The three Protecting powers shall alternatively keep a

garrison in the city of Cracow.

"4. The ancient Royal castle shall be transformed into a citadel, to be defended by a park of artillery." A CONTRAST .- In 1816 the British Government, in perfect

In 1824 its expenditure still exceeded £67,000,000. In

In 1816 the interest of the national debt amounted to £33,000,000; it is now reduced to £26,000,000 and £4,000,-000 of temporary annuities, which are gradually disappearing year by year. Whilst Great Britain was obtaining these sple id results, she was effecting a vast reform in the manner and

pressed a further sum of £6,000,000.

The taxes abolished are those especially which paralyse industry, and oppose obstacles to the superiority of British commerce over that of other nations.

In effecting this do not imagine that England has abstained from carrying out gigantic enterprises, sustaining mighty strugwas suppressed by force. Her will was contested in the Syrian question; her ships decided the matter. China resisted the

reduction of expenditure and taxation, dating from the peace up to the present moment.

In 1816 England was, without exception, the State most

spent but the half. In 1844 England spent £55,000,000 whilst we have exnded £57,500,000. Let us observe, at the same time, from one single fact, the

mutilation. In this watchfulness for the preservation of the Ark of God, those brethren are bound, in the condescension and meekness of Christian charity, to discern not a mere regard for external and unessential things, but a concern for the safety of the great treasurehouse of the truth.

In our "School of the Prophets," it has ever been the aim and effort to inculcate this two-fold obligation,—to maintain whole and undefiled the faith as it was once delivered unto the saints and to unhold the structure in

neighbourhood on Wednesday 11th March happened on the Garnkirk, Glasgow, and Coatbridge Railway. The Wishaw