torted to sum

glory in this adherence. Accordingly, not withstanding all the gross and scandalous corruptions which we acknowledge and deplore in the Romish Church, we maintain the validity of her Episcopal ordinations. upon the principle, which we believe to be generally acknowledged,-that legal acts, performed in the exercise of lawful and established authority, are not vitiated and rendered null, by reason of any stain which may attach to the private character of those who do them, or of any irregularity of conduct in other respects with which they may be chargeable.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1843.

Plain Discourses on Church Government.

Plain Discourses on Church Government.

Poetry.—The Martyrdom of Archibishop Laud.
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It is well known that, in a very few weeks, the present Editor of this journal will relinquish his charge. In the last number that will issue under his direction, he hopes to state the circumstances which have led to his resignation, and to make a few remarks for the purpose of removing many prevailing misrepresentations respecting his humble self.

In the mean time, however, as rumours the most alone have been invented by the propagators of therefore defer our account until next week. wicked and deliberate falsehood, -have been circulated respecting the Editor, he deems it proper to state that he retires without coercion, direct or implied,-that, up to this present moment, he has enoyed the support and confidence of his ecclesiastical superiors, and has been cheered in his labours by an increasing list of subscribers, by the approbation of Bishops in the British Colonies and the United States, and by the cordial and growing support of the vast majority of the Clergy and Laity in this Diocese.

It is most disgraceful and most un-Christian, that rumours should be fabricated detrimental to the character of the Editor of this journal, and calculated to impress the public with the conviction that the principles advocated in The Church are the attendance was good, upwards of three hundred being offensive to the Bishops of the two Canadian Dioceses, and the Churchmen placed under their episcopal control and care. We boldly say that all such ruanything but a voluntary act.

We use strong language, and we use it purposely After having devoted the humble talents with which God has been pleased to endue us, to the advancement of his Church, in more capacities than one, at a great sacrifice of time, labour, interest and money, we do feel indignant at being rendered the subject of gross and deliberate falsehood.

We should not advert to matters of so personal a nature, did we not feel that they involved principles of the highest and most sacred importance.

The following editorial remarks appeared in the Hamilton Catholic, of the 31st May:

What anti-catholic trash the Toronto Church Editor, gathers up in his unsavoury hebdomadal! It were turning up a dunghill to notice all the hodge podge filth it contains: scraps from every quarter of the most illiberal, fanatical and virulent kind. These, with a remarkable squint-eyed dexterity, he huddles up with politics into an unsecently and noisome amalgama; and presents them weekly as a sweet-smelling nosegay to his grandam-taught customers. The concern, however, we understand, is about to be transferred to abler hands; to one, at least we suppose, less apt to fall into fits of raving madness at the bare sight, or mention, of *Popery* or *Romanism*. Like true [Roman] Catholics, however, we shall say of his departed spirit, " May it rest in peace!"

In the same number of that journal this statement also occurs, with reference to a Romanist place of worship lately re-built in St. Catherines:

Many of the respectable inhabitants, who are not [Roman] Catholics, have subscribed liberally towards the erection of the fabric; but the chief support is from the contractors, and the God and his people.

among the first to charge those, who hold it a sin to subscribe one farthing towards Popish or Protestant had been planted in the morning by two steady and Dissent, with a leaning to the errors of Romanism!

The Churchmen of Oshawa, in the Township of Whithy, lately appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions, and superintend the building of a Church in that village. Headed by the Rev. John Pentland, munificent donation of His Excellency.

The Governor-General has appointed the Board of Examiners for this city, under the provision contained in the sixteenth clause of that absurd, impracticable, and anti-Protestant statute, the Common School Act. The Examiners are fourteen in all, -seven of them, as the Act directs, Roman Catholics, and the other seven, Churchmen and members of various Protestant

The nomination of this Board demands, and shall receive at our hands next week, a longer notice than we can at present bestow upon it. We will content ourselves now with saying that a grosser insult was never offered to the United Church of England and Ireland, and to all the educated, intelligent and loyal citizens of Toronto, than in the selection (viewing it as a whole) that has been made. We have not the slightest doubt that the insult was intentional and deliberately planned, and had for its especial object the bringing of Sir Charles Metcalfe into odium, and arousing the Conservative and loyal press against him individually. But of course His Excellency knows nothing of the shameful abuse of his name and patronage; and we, for one journal, do not intend to charge him with the commission of an outrage, which, when discovered by him in all its glaring impropriety, can only recoil upon the heads of those eminently unpopular and recklessmen by whom he is surrounded

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, one of the editors of the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder, has lately visited England, and is now publishing a series of letters in that journal, descriptive of what he saw and heard. He is a sincere admirer of the Hon, and Rev. Baptist Noel, and strongly opposed to the views entertained by Dr. Hook: yet has had the generosity to bear the medals—was put into a bottle, which the architect sealed by Dr. Hook; yet has had the generosity to bear the following testimony to the faithful preaching of that eminent and excellent divine:

After having been at the Chapel Royal, I went up to Eaton Chapel, Westminster, to hear Dr. Hook,—and I was truly surprised, and pleased by the sermon to which I listened. It was certainly, in its substance, one of the best sermons I heard in England. His text was, "We preach Christ crucified," and his statements of doctrine were evangelical in the most decided terms. Both positively and negatively, his exhibitions which he has been uniformly, as far as I am informed, the reputed advocate. He shewed faith in the heart, to be the only instrument of coming to Christ, and of receiving him. He positively and very distinctly renounced the whole idea of any power or influence in sacraments to this effect, except as they were received in faith and made operative through its tion by the Holy Spirit. His expressions upon this subject were remarkably strong and emphatic. His manner was impressive, though his whole appearance is exceedingly against him. He is a large and by no means dignified or refined person in appearance, with an expression of countenance far from open or attractive, and having very little the aspect of a minister of the Gospel. Still the substance of his sermon was unusually good,-I cannot withhold my expressions of honest

We by no means pin our faith upon the sleeve of Dr. Hook; but we have inserted the preceding as an involuntary tribute to his worth, and an acknowledgment of the scriptural manner in which he discharges his ministerial duties. Much has been written against Dr. Hook; and his many admirable writings and holy

presentation. Yet, we have little doubt, that if many of those now loudest in abusing him, were to come within the reach of his influence, they would profit by his teachings, and wonder at the prejudice which they had so unreasonably entertained against him.

We beg to call attention to some Advertisements of books just received from England by Messrs. Rowsell,—being a few amongst an excellent and varied assortment. The selections of Brogden are spoken of in the principal English periodicals, as most judicious and valuable; and the works of Maurice and Manning are standard treatises, marked by originality of thought and richness of illustration. The Life of the Rev. Isaac Milles is a beautiful little piece of biography, the reading of which transports one into some quiet village of England, blessed by the residence of a faithful parish priest. We happen to know that Highclere, where Milles passed so great a portion of his useful and holy life, enjoys the pastoral superintendence of a Clergyman as orthodox and devoted, as he was in his generation.

Messrs. Rowsell have also received their articles of Church Decoration, which, we trust, will speedily find their way into the churches of this Diocese.

The proceedings of the Annual Meeting of The Church Society, held on Wednesday last, passed off in the most cheering and satisfactory manner. It would be impossible for us to furnish any thing but a absurd and the most groundless,-rumours that could very slight notice of them in this number, and we

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF Tuesday, the 30th May, was an interesting day at York Mills,—one that will not easily be forgotten by the Min-ister and Congregation of St. John's Church, nor by the various members of our Venerable and Apostolical Com-

munion, who, in a truly catholic spirit, came from a distance to take part in the joyful solemnities connected with the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which prevented some from leaving their homes, and caused others on the way to the scene of attraction to turn back, present in the parish church.

At 12 o'clock the Lord Bishop of Toronto took his seat within the rails of the altar, accompanied by his Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, and the services were commenced mours are WILFULLY UNTRUE, and we defy any man to show that the resignation of the present Editor is and lessons suitable to the occasion, and particularly so to the state of the church in this province, were used by the appointment of the Bishop instead of the psalms and lessons for the day, and also the Nicene, in the place of the Apostles' Creed.

After the three collects, the congregation sung, seemingly with one heart and one mind, the last four verses of that most beautiful "Song of David," the 122d; and at the conclusion of morning prayer the 15th, 16th, and 17th verses of the 90th; both of them confessedly well adapted

to the time, place, and circumstances.

The Rev. Dr. Beaven, Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, then preached a very excellent and appropriate sermon, from Psalm exviii. 22, 23, and 24, making an appeal to the audience to give full expression to their sympathy, and to further the sacred object, by the magnitude of their contributions, which was readily responded to, the result being a collection of 141 48, 334d.

Here a short break occurred in the progression of the incipal service, but indeed of a highly interesting nature: the Lord Bishop administered the ancient and scriptural rite of Confirmation to the Rev. A. Townley, the Rev. A. Sanson, and Messrs. Leach and Ritchie, candidates for

One of them feels no hesitation in saying that he was led to take this step by a desire to become in all things a pattern to those among whom he labours in the work of the ministry,—to obey the voice of the Church—and, in nsideration of our manifold infirmities, to avail himself of every accessible means of grace and spiritual blessing. And doubtless, as far as the cases agree, such were the

motives of the others.

The Bishop addressed the newly confirmed with great energy and pointedness, observing that circumstances over which they had possessed no control alone had kept them from this simple and advantageous act of obedience, and that they had made a noble profession in the sight of

His Lordship then proceeded, attended by his elergy. We have little doubt that many of the Protestants to the site of the incipient building, rendered the more who subscribed to the re-building of the fibric, are prominent by the waving of the flag of England, which, together with the royal standard fastened at the top of the triangle from which depended the foundation s

> attached members of the Church, The site is on a lofty and picturesque eminence, and mmands on every side a most extensive prospect of varied rural scenery—it is central, convenient and advan-tageous, and aitogether in keeping with the character of

By reason of the heavy rain not more than a third of they solicited the assistance of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Governor-General, and on Saturday last, the sum of £25 was transmitted, by the Private Secretary, to J. B. Warren, Esq., one of the Committee, being the munificent direction of William 1. temporary shed. However, as it was, the rain did no seem to have the effect of abating in any degree the eager nterest kindled in those who were able to attend.

The Rev. H. J. Grasett said the versicles and collects appointed for the occasion. After which a roll of parchit with the following inscription was read by the Minister of the parish:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son. And of the Holy Ghost. Amen. This Corner Stone
Of St. John's Church, York Mills, County of York, Home District,
Was laid on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1843, And in the sixth year of Her Majesty Victoria-

Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, By the Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D. L.L.D. Lord Bishop of the Diocese; The Reverend Alexander Sauson being Minister of the Congregation; And Messrs. C. Vannostrand, W. C. Rochfort, H. Papst, and W. Marsh, Churchwardens.

The same, together with D. M. Murray, Amos Thorne, Samuel Huson, Archibald Cameron, Francis Neil, Esqs. Robert James, sen., John C. Vannostrand, Robert Tredger, Joseph Harrison, sen., George Harrison, William Miller, and John Turple, The Committee for the erection of this Church.

H. Papst and George Brown, Builders;
J. G. Howard, Esq., Architect.

"Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it." This Church, erected by voluntary contributions, with the assistance of fifty pounds sterling from the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, obtained through the Bishop of Toronto, and in the place of the old Church falling into ruins.

This document-together with the latest number of The Church Journal, and a programme of the ceremony; an English shilling, sixpence, and four penny piece of the present reign; a penny and a half penny of the Mon-

and deposited in the cavity of the stone.

One of the medals had been dug up previously, in a good state of preservation, from beneath the south-east angle of the old building, and bore on the one side this

"Francis Gore, Esquire, " Lieutenant Governour,

" 1816." And on the other-"Fifty-sixth "George Third."

With this addition, "Removed from the old Church, near this, 30th May, 1843," engraved around the verge. The second had in like manner—
"John Strachan, D. D.

"Bishop of Toronto.
"Alexander Sanson, Minister. On the reverse-

"Victoria."

The third was put in by Mr. Howard, the Architect, and was covered with an enumeration of the several churches now erecting in this diocese, upon his plans. of words: "This corner-stone of the foundation we lay in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and may God Almighty grant that the building thus begun in his name may be happily carried on to its complete termination, without injury or acci-dent, let or hindrance; and that when completed, it may

of men, from generation to generation, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.'

After which, though it continued to rain without cessation, the Bishop addressed the people, but briefly. By a happy turn, his Lordship made the inclement weather an occasion of encouragement: he said, "I do not look upon it as an unfavourable omen, for when I first came here, this time twenty-seven years ago, it rained still more heavily, and I read prayers and preached to only three persons!" He then gave an interesting sketch of his labours, difficulties and successes, saying that by and by, as he was uniformly at his post, the people began to argue thus—If the clergyman comes all the way from Toronto (then York), surely we should attend his ministrations? So that the school-house in which they worshipped became too small, and they resolved to build the resent Church of St. John. He congratulated the congregation on their increased number, expressed his hope that they would continue to increase, and exhorted them to stand fast by the good work now commenced till its completion, and afterwards to think of sending that aid others which they themselves have received. beautiful and apposite hymn was then sung, uno ore, and the prayers, the praises, the ordinances, and the sacred things of the memorable day were closed and crowned with the solemn benediction of the Bishop, our Father

Mrs. Cameron, the widow of the late lamented Colonel Cameron, afforded the hospitalities of her house to the Lord Bishop and a large company, and, in every way, promoted the objects of the day. The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, and the Hon. Mr. Vice Chancellor Jameson, the Hon. and Rev. A. Cavendish, and the Rev. G. Mortimer, Rector of Thornhill, together with many other warm-hearted friends of the Church, were present

The present place of worship is an oblong frame building, erected in the fall of the year 4816, by the united liberality of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood (members of the Church with a very few exceptions), among whom Mr. Seneca Ketchum and Mr. Joseph Shepherd seem to have distinguished themselves, from first to last, by their generous contributions, zeal and constancy—the former devoting a portion of his means and the most of his time and attention to the pious undertaking—the latter, three acres of land for a site and burying-ground, and also a handsome subscription. Indeed it would appear almost needless to particularize, for every one evidently came forward with a willing mind and a liberal hand.—Some gave money—some materials—others labour: and Some gave money—some materials—others labour: and thus they succeeded in rearing, amidst the then wild woods, a Christian temple—a house of prayer, in which, for the last 26 years, the weary have found rest-the weak strength—the mourners consolation, and souls have been fitted for the "holiest of all." The corner-stone was laid in the presence of a large number of spectators by Governor Gore and our venerable Bishop, then the missionary of York, and in a manner exactly in keeping with the infantine state of the parish: a long and narrow cavity was dug, a bottle containing the medal and half-penny mentioned above deposited, and a jude unpolished stone placed upon the top; after which, the people having seated themselves on the boards and tinbers collected around the site, the missionary preached to them an appropriate sermon. There is something cleasing in this part of the retrospect, and it derives additional interest from an incident lately related of a very old man, the grandfather of our senior Churchwarden, who was prevented from joining in the happy solumnities of the day by sickness, which shortly after terminated in his death. It is said he was assisted to the window of his chamber that he might witness before his dissolution the germ, as it were, of the sacred edifice, and then, though feeble and infirm, expressed his joy and gladness at the prospect of leaving behind him the means of grace, in the form he loved best, for his numerous amily.

But the building in which they and others have worshipped is fast hastening to decay, and, it is probable, if not certain, that it will not bear up under the weight of another winter's snow, nor stand against its storms; consequently steps have been taken from time to time during e past season for the erection of a new one in its stead. and the members of the congregation have indeed closely

followed the example of their predecessors.

In the first instance, when all were unanimous as to the necessity of the case, a general meeting was summoned, at which a Committee of twenty, including Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer was chosen to proceed with measures for the accomplishment of the object—the material decided upon, viz., burnt brick—and the sum of one hundred and thirty-three pounds subscribed, payable in three instalments, at six, twelve, and eighteen months from date of subscription.

Subsequently, the size, style and cost of the building came under discussion, and the Committee concluded that it should be forty feet by sixty—Gothic, plain and simple. with the lancet window, and a tower complete in itself. During the interval between the next meeting, Mr. Howard of Toronto, Architect, was requested to furnish a plan, and to survey the work from first to last: accordingly his design and terms were submitted to the Committee, and both gave entire satisfaction. The beauty, simplicity of the plan is admired by eve

At the next meeting, contracts which had been given in were examined, and that of Mr. H. Papst, one of the Churchwardens, determined upon as being, in every respect, the most advantageous. He agreed to complete lery at the west end, according to the plans and specification of Mr. Howard, for 632l. Since the sealing of the contract, it has been ascertained that the diamond shaped leaden lights cost a mere trifle more than the common ones, and as the difference has been tendered they will be used. It is also intended to face the whole of the Church with white brick, as some excellent blue clay has been found in the neighbourhood, and two ladies, foremost A in works of piety and love, have generously given additional sums to effect so desirable an improvement. There has been a collection during Divine service every Sunday for the last six mouths, which averages about twelve lings; and we have between four and five hundred the amount required to finish the building and make it convenient for public worship. We hope, therefore, that many of our fellow Churchmen, when they hear of this, will not suffer us to fall behind, or leave any part of God's taking, remembering the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive.

DARLINGTON CHURCH.—The Treasurer of the Ladies Bazaar, Darlington, with most grateful thanks, acknow-ledges the recipt of 7l. 10s. from Mrs. Macaulay and the

(From The Quebec Mercury, of June 1.)

The Bishop of Montreal returned to town yesterday, after an absence of rather more than three weeks. His Lordship's intention on leaving home was principally to visit the Missionary station up the Ottawa River. With this view, he proceeded as far as Clarendon, where he found a new but thriving settlement, and a large body of people warmly attached to the Church and her ordinances. On his return to Aylmer, His Lordship was invited to lay the first stone of a Church to be erected in that flourishing village, for which C. Symmes, Esq. had given a site of the estimated value of 2001. This was done with the usual formalities. The building will be of stone, neat and substantial. The new Churches at Clarendon, "the Gore," and Vaudreuil, were-sufficiently advanced to be used for purposes of public worship, but were not considered ready for consecration. That at Vaudreuil, is a very picturesque building of stone; not unlike one of the smaller parish charches in the mother country.

The Bishop on his way up, had consecrated the pretty little stone Church at Laprairie, which, although used for some years, has been brought to its final con and on Tuesday last he was called upon to perform the same interesting ceremony at Sorel, where an excellent and commodious brick building has just been erected in place of the old wooden structure, now fast falling into

Montreal, and one in its immediate neighbourhood will probably soon be thus set apart to the service of Almighty God, it will be seen that the members of the Church of England in the Diocese are not wholly unconcerned to

Mr. Gayer's flock there has been lifted from the mass England in the Diocese are not wholly unconcerned to

the District of Gaspe, and the same again, or rather more, lent auditors, who, we read, then "kept the more silence. in that portion which yet remains to be visited of the Acts, xxii. 2. District of Quebec; these, in addition to forty-three which took place during the Visitation of last winter, will complete the list of periodical Confirmations in the whole

their names as belonging to the Church. 86 tickets were given by the Missionary for Confirmation, but owing to unavoidable causes of detention on the road (from mising in "the unsearchable riches of Christ." the day after his Lordship's appointment. The people had assembled on the day named. Yet, so far as it had been practicable, by great efforts, to circulate notice, they all assembled again. The most distant could not be reached, and 51 only were confirmed. Some of them came on foot many long miles and back. Mr. Symmes to gard the exament to the revoluce, her Majesty would be designed in the day named. Yet, so far as it had been practicable, by great efforts, to circulate notice, they all growing congregation; and the warmth of his delight in seeing them may be compared with Bishop Broughton's seeing them may be compared with Bishop Broughton's letter I have copied, and can send you. The name of this nucleus-parish, thus breaking forth is depression. Some ascribe it to the alterations in the tariff sent a message from Aylmer to Clarendon, 50 miles and law agriculture of the duty so imposed by the said art the duties in truth, the scools dawn upon the recent Egyptian darkness of the regrence is unsatisfactory—a falling off of two miles and two miles and to the Province, her Majesty would be graving to in 1829-30.

The state of the Revenue is unsatisfactory—a falling off of two miles and two miles and two miles and the deficiency has been met by two miles of the majesty would be graving congregation; and the warmth of his delight in sevent to the Revenue is unsatisfactory—a falling off or reductiveness of the Income Tax, which extends the duties on wheat and wheat flour imported two miles and two miles and two miles and two miles and the duties on wheat and wheat flour imported the duties on wheat and wheat flour imported to recommend to Parliament the removal of the duties on wheat and wheat flour imported two miles and two miles and the duties on wheat and wheat flour imported to recommend to Parliament the removal of the duties on wheat and wheat flour imported two miles and two miles and two miles and the duties on wheat and wheat flour imported two miles and two miles and the duties on wheat and wheat flour i

Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER. (To the Editor of The Cork Constitution.)

Sir,-Having seen the peasantry very eagerly purchase some printed papers, offered for sale by a fellow in this town on Friday last, from the importance they seemed o attach to them, I gave a penny for one, merely from curiosity. I enclose the document, believing that had I scribed it, you would scarcely credit my manuscripe as a true copy, from the monstrous extravagance and absurdity of the thing. As you will perceive, it purports to be a prayer found in the grave of our Lord Jesus Christ in the year 1803, a mere repetition of which, every day, or even the possession, is asserted to be a sure specific against all manner of evil. Passing over the prayer, which is most idolatrous, so far as praying to the ood of the cross, to MARY, JOSEPH and NICODEMUS, I could merely beseech my Roman Catholic countrymen, o open their eyes to the great folly of trusting to such ables as this, or allowing themselves to be deluded of their money and their reason by designing knaves, or anti-Christian fanatics, who defile the name of our ado-rable Redeemer, by mixing it up with such unfounded vagaries and abominations as this paper plainly exhibits. Our Lord, it is true, left a prayer to his disciples not to be hidden in his grave for eighteen hundred years-not be addressed to stick or stone, to Mary, Joseph, or the God of Glory. (Luke, 11th chapter.) Had any ther general form of prayer been necessary for his disples, our Lord would surely have given it. But, like he miracles of Youghal, it remained for the enlightened eteenth century to find a prayer hidden in his grave, o which is attributed every possible virtue. If Roman Catholics suffer themselves to be hoodwinked under such delusions, it is their own fault. They have, if they avail of it, full opportunity of reading the Holy Scriptures, for, thank God, there are few books more plenty; but if, by a blind adherence to priestly commands, they abstain from reading God's Word, it is no wonder they should be dupes to such follies as this document, the Youghal miracles, and the numerous species of deceptions practised on them. Your's truly,

Fermoy, April, 1843.

A PRAYER.
The following Prayer was found in the grave of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the year 1803, and sent from the Pope to the Emperor Charles as he was going to battle, for safety. They who shall repeat it every day, or hear it repeated, or keep it about them, shall never die a sudden death, nor be drowned in water; nor shall they fall into the hands of their enemies in battle, nor shall poison take an effect on them. And it being read over any woman in labour she shall be delivered safely, his or her right side, and he or she shall not be troubled with any misfortunes; and if you see any one in fits, lay it on his her right side, and he or she shall stand up and thank God, and they who shall repeat it in any house shall be blessed by the Lord, and he that will laugh at it will suffer. Believe this for certain it is true as the Holy Evangelist had written it, they who keep it about them shall not fear lightning or thunder, and they who shall repeat it every day shall have three days warning before their death :-

"THE PRAYER. "O adorable Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, dying on the Gallows Tree for our lives-O Holy Cross of Christ, see me in thought. O Holy Cross of Christ ward off from me all sharp all weapons of danger. O Holy Cross of Christ ward off from me all things that are evil. O Holy Cross of Christ protect me from my enemies. O Holy Cross of Christ protect me in the right way of happiness. O Holy Cross of Christ, ward off from me all dangerous deaths and give me life always. O Crucified Jesus of Nazareth, have mercy on me now and for

"In honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in honour of his way to heaven-true as Jesus Christ was born on Christmas

iently with dread and fear, when I suffer, and that without aplaining, and that through thy sufferings I may escape all

dangers now and for ever.—Amen."

We think we published the "Prayer" some months ago in the Constitution, and were our unhappy people not woefully in the dark, the first "Union" which they would endeavour to "repeal" is the union between themselves and the system which sanctions such an abasement of their reason and such a degradation of their souls.

FRIAR MATHEW AND THE BANDON REPEALERS, -SAB-

BATH BREAKING. (To the Editor of The Cork Constitution.)

quarter, and the secretary of the Bandon temperance sofor sending up some ten or fourteen pounds to the Repeal his state of mind. You soon after fell sick; we felt lonely, Association, with an invitation to Dan to come down to and left your house to go to Mr. Simeon's. Here the Jews

mandments to suit themselves, like the *Priests*, but one thing is quite certain, that Friar Mathew either does this child and I returned home for the sole purpose of arrangnot believe, or has no respect for the Divine command ing my affairs, and then to come out and bring my child with "Remember the Subbath day to keep it holy!" His followers me; but the Lord's thoughts are not as our thoughts. A few here are become the very pest of society, and are a greater injury to their families than in their most drunken days.

This followers me; but the body are a contract the body are a few days after my return home the child fell sick, and after a short time God removed her from me—a heavy affliction, which cast ceal that they are Repealers, and at the disposal and unany further steps. In the meanwhile, Benjamin and Rabbi der the command of the great demagogue O'CONNELL.—

Abraham had left their home and gone to Mr. Nicolayson's; house in a more imperfect state than their own, but lend us a hand in so noble, so pious, and so beneficial an underrampant are they in their ruffianism that they will not that, as soon as I had adjusted my affairs, I would join them: submit to their controul. Under such circumstances, to my great surprise, however, they returned home before I the public may judge of their conduct, in passing through our towns on Sunday evening returning from Timo-

Ladies of Kingston, in aid of the fund for altering and finishing St. John's Church, Darlington.

The sermon nad just commerced in Darly and and all was attention and silence, when the rabble passed with the Band, in full French uniform, playing one of their "Shaking of the Barley" tunes. They passed quite close to the Methodist Chapels when the congregations were just assembling, and all who had not the good luck be in before their arrival had to return to their homes. The Scotch Church congregation was similarly circumstanced, but to the Wesleyans it was not only a nuisance and an annoyance, but an injury, as a sermon was preached that evening for the benefit of the Missionary ciety, and several remained at home rather than risk an attempt at forcing through so much filth and wicked-The Head Constable of Police remonstrated, but vain, as the Band still continued to play, and he was hustled out of their path.

On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning an arch was erected across the Mail Coach road, about half nile out of town, and suffered by the authorities there to remain the entire Sunday and Monday.

How long this state of things will be suffered to continue the constituted authorities can best determine; but

while the law is sufficiently strong to put it down, it will be a lasting disgrace to those whose duty it is to do so. I am, Sir, your obedient servent, A LOVER OF ORDER. Bandon, April 26, 1843.

CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY IN IRELAND.

(From The Church Intelligencer.) -At a time when Romish Priests venture, ecay.

Cambridge itself, to malign the truly Catholic Church, and thus to beard us in our very Universities, it is comfortable to turn our eyes westward, and to see in a re corner of Ireland, God's work progressing like the Ark,

on this tour of duty, eight confirmations were held. by the mere force of light and truth, conveyed to them through the medium of the Irish tongue; a language by the mere force of light and truth, conveyed to them About the same number will be performed, with the which, when addressed even to unwilling recipients, seems Divine permission, during the course of the summer in to act upon them as Hebrew acted upon St. Paul's turbu-

as willing to convert souls to Him now, as He was on the [To the foregoing account we are enabled to add a few day of Pentecost. And, indeed, the cases are somewhat particulars. In the Township of Clarendon the population is analogous. Cloven tongues there, and imparted languages 1017 of whom between eight and nine hundred have given in showed, that the Holy Ghost intended that all people

the day after his Lordship's appointment. The people had assembled on the day named. Yet, so far as it had growing congregation; and the warmth of his delight in The state of t

labours as a parish priest, have proved insufficient to screen him from the grossest and most wilful misre
dent, let or hindrance; and that when completed, it may be consecrated and generous Chirchman. The Bishop be consecrated and set apart for Him and His service, to be inhumed series to be inhumed series to be inhumed by his son in our own consecrated ground: the published and consequently the consumption of excisable articles. It is, last session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to amend the

multitudes "who came to spoil, remained to pray," when they heard the beautiful service poured forth in Irish; and at the Lord's prayer—no longer the Latin "pater noster," they all audibly and reverently joined.

Yours, Sir, faithfully. Cambridge, April 12, 1843.

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.

(From the Monthly Account of the Society's Proceedings.) JERUSALEM .- LETTER FROM THE REV. F. C. EWALD.

I met several Jews in the streets, with whom I conversed. I then entered the house of a Jewish family, who I knew were fully persuaded of the errors of Judaism, which have often been subjects of our conversation. They are willing to become Christianity. I therefore frequently speak to the head of the family, in order to point out to him the spirituality of Christ's doctrine. When I went home, a Jew followed me to my house; he told me that he was convinced that the Messiah had come, and that he was only waiting for a favourable opportunity to confess his belief publicly, and join the Church of Christ. He called again on the 14th, and I conversed with him for a considerable time. I then visited several Jewish families. The distress among the poor Jews is at present very great, on ac-

The chief rabbi of the Koraim had often expressed his desire

Dec. 19.—All the Jews went in procession to the Valley of Jehoshaphat, to the tomb of the Prophet Zechariah, to pray

Visit to Bethany. Dec. 21.—I went to Bethany to see the spot where our Saviour used so often to retire—where that family resided of whom it is recorded that Jesus loved them—where Lazarus, who was four days in the grave, had been raised up by the power of our Lord. I left the city by St. Stephen's gate, rode ound the foot of the mount of Olives, and in less than an hour arrived at the memorable spot, which is now called El Lazria. The village is in a most wretched state. The tomb which is pointed out as that of Lazarusis in a vault, to which you have to descend by steps. The Latins perform mass once a year in this vault, but none of the other churches in the country follow their example. The place is very retired, and no person would (cheers). I think it necessary to remind the house of what this vault, but none of the other churches in the country follow their example. The place is very retired, and no person would magine that so famous a town was in its vicinity. But here, also, one is forcibly reminded that the glory is departed from Israel, and the country trodden down by the Gentiles. O In 1834 the Sovereign of this country, addressing parli

Celebration of Christmas. Dec. 25.—We were permitted, for the first time, to celebrate Christmas in the Holy City. I felt it to be a very great privilege to spend this sacred season in this spot, so near the birthplace of the Saviour of the human race, and I felt particularly thankful to a kind and gracious Providence that all the men sacred passion, and in honour of his holy resurrection, and God-like ascension, to which he liked to bring me the right which is the case with all the members of our mission, except way to heaven—true as Jesus Christ was born on Christmas day in the stable—true as Jesus Christ was crucified on Good Friday—true as the three Wise Kings brought their offerings the young ladies of the house. The Communion was adto Jesus on the thirteenth day—true as he ascended into
Heaven, so the honour of Jesus will keep me from my enemies,
bishop. The Rev. Mr. Blackburn preached from Isaiah lxi. 1 reaven, so the honour of Jesus will keep me from my enclares, which is an invisible and invisible, now and for ever.—Amen.

"A rise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." In the afternoon I preached in pray for me through Nicodemus and Joseph who took our Lord down from the Cross and buried him. O Lord Jesus, through of, and prayed for, our friends in distant lands. The deplorable thy suffering on the Cross, for truly your soul was parting from out of this world, give me grace that I may carry my Cross came to them as to His own, struck me more than ever during

n vears: tarter, and the secretary of the Bandon temperance soety, a few days since, was the organ of communication
r sending up some ten or fourteen pounds to the Repeal

in the same; and I was also convinced
that he could not, and would not, remain among the Jews in
his state of mind. You soon after fell sick; we felt lonely,
was put by the Earl of RODEN, which elicited the following constantly assailed me, and worked upon my feelings. also brought my wife, who said that my eldest child was conmperance is not in fact their object, nor do they con- me down very much, and made me unfit at that time to take could join them: you know what fur her has happened to them. You know also that they have promised not to speak to each other, nor to me or you. I was also asked to do the same, but The sermon had just commenced in Ballymodan Church and all was attention and silence, when the rabble pasthem repeatedly I was as determined as I ever had been. I have not seen Rabbi Abraham since, but I frequently see and speak to Rabbi Benjamin; neither of us can remain among the Jews -- we shall (D. v.) soon come and join you. I most seriously and affectionately exhorted him to consider well what ne was about, and repeated what I had told him on former occasions, to pray for strength from above; to which he replied, that he did so, and that they had made up their minds come out in about four weeks. May the Lord make the way clear before these two rabbies-may he give them power against the assaults of their spiritual enemies, and enable them act.

Fifteen days Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. (From The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 2nd June.)

The steam ship Acadia arrived at Boston at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, making her passage in twelve and a half days, including her stoppage at Halifax. She had 42 passengers to Halifax, landed 10, and took in 4, making 36 to

The Acadia arrived at so early an hour that the Boston nerchants were enabled to answer their letters. These letters will probably reach Liverpool in twelve days, thus placing in the hands of foreign correspondents answers to their commu-nications in about one month from the time when they left

Our London dates are to the evening of the 18th of May, and Liverpool to the 19th, inclusive.

(From The New York Albion.)

The remains of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex

The general intelligence is very interesting, and, indeed, important. The state of the finances of the nation as set forth in the Budget—the debate on the Corn-laws, and the resolution evinced by the Cabinet to resist the cry for Irish Repealare all subjects of deep import. We have given up nearly all our space to these topics. The Corn-law question received its the whole House, on the Act 5 & 6 Vic. c. 14 (importation quietus for the present season, in the decisive vote that was ven on Mr. Villiers' motion. A division showing 381 against 125, settles the matter for the present, at any rate. The posiive refusal of Sir Robert Peel to disturb the bill of the last session, doubtless, lent its aid in securing this large majority. How far Sir Robert might have felt influenced to admit a further reduction of the sliding scale, we do not know; but it is certain that had he attempted it there would have been a general defection in the ranks of his supporters. In fact, a general adventure and failures of the regular modes of conveyance) it was impossible for the Bishop to reach that place till for the Cross—the "offensiveness of the Cross" never of the Cross it was impossible for the Bishop to reach that place till for the Cross—the "offensiveness of the Cross" never of the Cross—the "offensiveness of the Cross" never of the Cross—the "offensiveness of the Cross of the Cross—the "offensiveness of the Cross of the Cross—the "offensiveness of the Cross of the Cross of the Cross—the "offensiveness of the Cross o

sent a message from Aylmer to Clarendon, 50 miles and upwards, to say that he would send the steamer to the head of the Chaudieré Lake (30 miles) to meet the Bishop, and in every way showed himself, in substantial deeds, a warm-hearted and generous Churchman. The Bishop's a warm-hearted and generous Churchman. The Bishop's lie Communication that the social lastic and act, the duties in England is so complicated, that it is difficult to apply a cat, the duties imposed upon wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom from Canada should be reduced.

That, during the continuance of the said duty, in lieu of the act, the property tax may have augmented the awarm-hearted and generous Churchman. The Bishop's lie Communication to the property lax. But in truth, the social lastic and act, the duties imposed upon wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom from Canada should be reduced.

That, during the continuance of the said duty, in lieu of the act, the duties into the United Kingdom from Canada should be reduced.

That, during the continuance of the said duty, in lieu of the flour imported into the property tax. But in truth, the social lastic and the said act, the duties imposed upon wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom from Canada should be reduced.

That, during the continuance of the said act, the duties imposed upon wheat and wheat flour imported into the flour imported into the flour imported into the flour imported act, the duties in the flour imported act, the duties in the flour imported act, the duties into the United Kingdom from Canada should be reduced.

That, during the continuance of the said act, the duties in property in the flour imported act, the duties in the flour imported act, the duties in property in the flour imported act, the duties in property in the flour imported act, the duties in property in the flour imported act, the duties in property in the flour imported act, the duties in property in the flour imported act, the duties in property in the flour importe

parrative of this funeral is very affecting. The Romish however, certain that trade is reviving, and may not this revival be owing to the cheapness of food, brought about by the reduc-tions of duties since last year. Cheap food gives cheap goods, and, of course, an increase of consumption and demand for

The Repeal Association in Ireland has of late proceeded to such lengths as to give serious alarm to the government. The mania is beginning to pervade classes whom it never before reached. Even the Corporations—the tory presses, and many of the leading tories themselves, have recently became converts to the dangerous delusion. While the sentiment extended no farther than to Mr. O'Connell and his followers, it was comparatively harmless; but it is now no longer so. In both Houses of Parliament then, direct questions were put to the Ministers, and they immediately responded, assuring Parlia-ment and the country that the demand should be resisted to

ment and the country that the demand should be resisted to the last extremity. Our readers will see with what emphasis, both the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert expressed themselves; and we trust the demonstration of the British Senate will have a salutary influence and check the growing evil.

The India mail brings important despatches. Lord Ellenborough has by proclamation annexed the Scinde country to the British territory—abolished slavery therein—declared all transit duties abandoned, and opened the trade of the Indus to all the nations of the world. This is a great acquisition to commerce, as the valley of the Indus is rich and fertile in the extreme; but, heretofore, of little value, in consequence of the charles higher and tyranny of the Ameers or chiefs. Sir Charles Napier is appointed Governor of the territory.

This augmentation of British conquests has, as usual, given rise to furious tirades against the ambitious acts of England;

distress among the poor Jews is at present very great, on account of the scarcity of water, which is now more expensive than the bread. The Jews have already appointed several fast days, on which they go to pray upon the tombs of the saints for rain.

The chief rabbi of the Koraim had often expressed his desire The chief rabbi of the Koraim had often expressed his desire of being introduced to the bishop, but various circumstances had prevented it hitherto. I proposed to wait at home for him to-morrow, in order that I might accompany him to the bishop. Dec. 15.—I was disappointed to-day, as the chief Koraim did not come. When I afterwards met him, he said that at the appointed time he was called upon to attend a sick person, he himself being a physician.

Dec. 18 (Lord's-day).—It was my turn to preach in English Dec. 19.—All the Jews went in procession to the Value. becomes improved, and they soon learn to value the

IRELAND-REPEAL OF THE UNION.

House of Commons, May 9th.

Lord JOCELYN wished to ask whether the government were aware of the fearful excitement which had prevailed for some weeks past in Ireland on the subject of the repeal of the union; whether they had determined to take any steps for the not determined to maintain at all risks and hazards the union

have been the publicly recorded opinions and engagements of the crown, and of both houses of parliament on this question. Israel, and the country trodden down by the Gentiles. O

Lord, arise, and have mercy upon Zion; build thou up the
waste places of Jerusalem, and set thy captive people free!

Dec. 22.—I again called upon several Jewish families, and
remained a considerable time in the house of a family who are
now enquiring into Christianity. I spoke very seriously to the
head of the same, who has thrown away the Talmud, but, at

of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate by all the means
in my power. In support of this determination I cannot doubt the same time, imbibed some infidel notions.

I received a message to day from Rabbi Eliezer, saying he soon intended to pay me a visit.

in my power. In support of this determination I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my parliament and my people (loud cheers)." These words of the Sovereign were responded to, by both houses of parliament presenting an address to the crown embodying the same sentiments and the same engagements, approaching the crown, and recording their fixed determination to maintain unimpaired and undisturbed the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Sir, (said the right honorable baronet,) on the part of her Majesty, I am empowered to repeat the sentiments enunciated by King William, (deafening cheering from the ministerial side,) and I have not a doubt but that the present house of parliament are fully prepared to fulfil the colors. are fully prepared to fulfil the solemn engagement into which their predecessors entered (more applause). Sir, I have to state, that her Majesty's government are fully alive to the evils arising from this agitation: and I can assure the house that there is no influence, no power, no authority which the law gives to the government which shall not be used to maintain that union, the repeal of which would not only be the repeal of an act of parliament, but a dismemberment of this great empire (reiterated cheers). Of this I am confident, that the executive government loses nothing in moral and legal strength by confiding as long as possible in the ordinary powers which the this day. In the evening heavy rains prevented my being present at the service at the bishop's.

Visit from R. Eliezer.

Dec. 26.—This morning Rabbi Eliezer called on me. That not seen him since he left my room. I saw him enter my house with follows not seen the described here. I am unwilling, without urgent necessity, to disparage the ordinary law by asking for excessity should arise her Majesty's government will at once apply to Parliament for those additional and effectual powers which the plant of the properties of the properties of the ordinary powers which the urgent necessity, to disparage the ordinary powers which the urgent necessity, to disparage the ordinary law by asking for excessity should arise her Majesty's government will at once apply to Parliament for those additional and effectual powers. with feelings not easy to be described here—I saw that man, who, in the face of the chief and most learned rabbies of his companity, confessed that he believed in Jesus Christ—that thus was his firm conviction, to which he had come, not rashly, but by a diligent search of the Scriptures for more than seven years. that man who boldly challenged them to show him from Scrip- and especially deprecating civil war, there is nevertheless no ture that he was in the wrong; that man, moreover, who at alternative which I should not consider preferable to the disfirst resisted the entreaties of many of his friends, and of his memberment of this great empire (enthusiastic cheering from Sir-At an early hour on Sunday morning the filth of own wife, and yet a short time after returned home. I made the ministerial side). But I hope, sir, that our forbearance our out-streets was collected, to accompany the Repeal Band on an excursion to Timoleague, where Friar Ma-Band on an excursion to Timoleague, where Friar Mathematic Thew was engaged in one of his Sabbath day gambols. I believe no one will now dispute that Temperance and Repeal are one and the same thing; it is the case in every

reply from "the Duke."]
The Duke of WELLINGTON said—There can be no doubt, my lords, of the determination of the Legislature and the Government to maintain inviolate the union between the two portions of the united kingdom; and there can be no doubt, also, as to the duty of Her Majesty's Government to act accordingly (Hear, hear). It is the determination of her Majesty's Government to maintain that union, and to come down to parliament and to call on parliament to give to her Majesty's Government its support in carrying into execution any measures that may be necessary in order to maintain the union, and to preserve from disturbance the peace of Her Ma-jesty's dominions. (Cheers.) I will read the words of the joint address of both houses of parliament to the Crown, agreed to in 1834. The address states:—" We feel it our duty hum-bly to approach your Majesty's throne, to record in the most paired and undisturbed, the Legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, which we consider to be essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the connexion between the two countries, and to the peace, and security, and happiness, of all classes of your Majesty's subjects. We feel this our determination, to be as much justified by our views of the general interests of the state, as by our conviction, that to no other portion of your Maje ty's subjects is the maintenance of the Legislative union more important than to the inhabitants of Ireland themselves." My lords, this is the opinion of her Majesty's Government at the present moment,

and upon this opinion, and in full confidence of receiving the support of parliament, her Majesty's Government will invariably Lord BROUGHAM and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE deprecated the unconstitutional course which was being pursued to those who sought the repeal of the union, and expressed their conviction that the utmost efforts of the country—its moral, legislative, and physical force—ought to be exerted to avert such a catastrophe. The Marquis of Downshire anticipated the most heneficial effects from the bold and manly declaration

of the noble duke. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Lord CAMPBELL, in presenting a petition, took the op-portunity of calling the attention of the house to the present distracted state of the Scotch church.

The Earl of ABERDEEN had hoped that the explanations given by himself and by Sir James Graham would have been sufficient to remove any doubt which might have existed as to the willingness of the government to make any sacrifice con-sistent with their duty to the country and to the Church itself, which might prevent the threatened secession. To sanction, however, the position of triumphant contempt of the judgment of the house which the leaders of the party had assumed, would be most unwise. He was ready to grant to the Church all the rights and all the power which it had ever by law enjoyed. but he could go no further, and the claims now set up-utterly inconsistent as they were with civil and religious liberty, and es tablishing a domination at once odious and degrading-he would resolutely oppose.

CANADA CORN BILL.

of wheat and wheat flour from Canada). Resolved, That on the 12th day of October, 1841, an act was passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, and reserved by the Governor-General, for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, imposing a duty of 3s. sterling money of Great Britain on each imperial quarter of wheat imported into Canada, except from the United Kingdom, or any of her Majesty's possessions, and being the growth and produce thereof.

That the said act recites, that it was passed in the confident belief and expectation that, upon the imposition of a duty upon foreign wheat imported into the Province, her Majesty would