"men, who shall be able to teach others also."-(2 Tim. ii. 2.) All which evidently relates to ordihope of effecting their conversion-but to such as Melvill. were already Christians, "to faithful men," who, in virtue of this commission, were to do that which they had not power to do before, to preach the Gospel and teach others also."

We find also this admonition, "Lay hands suddeuly on no man" (1 Tim. v. 22), wherein you perceive that this full power of ordination was possessed by Timothy, in the exercise of which he is here enjoined to use the greatest caution lest any but men truly faithful should obtain the ministry of holy things.

First Page.

Devotions to St. Joseph.
On Clurch Decoration.
Plain Discourses on Church Government. truly faithful should obtain the ministry of holy things. But when or where were such charges ever conveyed to the mere elders of the Scriptures? Some of that this Epistle was written, had sent from Miletus to tarily relinquish their connexion with the journal. fore we ought to look beyond the human agent."—

(say £250) from their own resources,—beg leave respectfully to solicit aid from their fellow churchmen and friends through Ephesus, and called the Elders of the Church (Acts xx. 17); and when they came, instead of charging a term of three years with the Managing Committee them, as he charged Timothy, on the subject of ordi- of the Diocesan Press, and on the 30th of June that Now, if elders were in reality entitled to ordain, how at Cobourg, under the editorial management of the shop Burnet, the example of Robert Boyle, another are we to account for this omission, when he had sent Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., the Diocesan Professor of bright pattern of what a Christian gentleman should be: Lieut. Col. Dyer, P. P. Russell, E-q., and James Taylor, Esq.; for them for the express purpose of giving them his Theology. We think we have a right to infer that they had no such power, which indeed is no where attributed to them either in the Acts or the Epistles. which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying But in that passage the preposition with at most implies merely concurrence, and not the creative power asserted in the parallel passage already quoted, Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou stir up the gift that is in thee BY the putting on of my hands." Timothy, on the other hand, evidently possessed the right to ordain. It is ascribed to him, in the solemn charge, "Lay hands suddenly on no man." It was this that constituted his Apostolic chaferior order of Elders.

Again-how otherwise can we satisfactorily account or another class of duties as solemply arged upon his attention? "Let the Elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honour, especially they who labour in the word and doctrine." (1. Tim v. 17.) Against an Elder receive not an accusation, but before two or three witnesses. Them that sin "rebuke before all, that others may fear." (Same, verses 19, 20.) How can these charges comport with the opinion, that he was only an Elder himself? How can this obvious superiority and right to govern, to put upon trial, and to rebuke the Elders of Ephesus consist with his possessing no higher authority than theirs in the Church of Christ.

But we can adduce yet further evidence of the postolic character of Timothy. In some of St. Paul's Epistles, we find him speaking of some persons as united with him in addressing the Churches to which he wrote. The 1st to the Thessalonians is one of them. It commences in this manner "Paul and Silvanus and Timotheus unto the Church of the Theshad unto you." (i. 9.) "As we were allowed of proved of its contents, and that they were equally something more :- " Nor of men sought we glory, neither of you, nor yet of others, when we might have been burdensome, as the Apostles of Christ."

Plainly and directly then is Timothy here probut Satan hindered us. (ii. 18.)

Barnabas, Epaphroditus and Timothy are all expressly the public administration of Baptism is becoming called Apostles in the Scriptures; and surely we have a throughout Canada the rule and not the exception,right to infer that they actually were what they are call- and that the open and solemn performance of this ed. The case of Titus is scarcely less remarkable. To holy sacrament is beginning to manifest a salutary him St. Paul writes thus-" For this cause left I thee | influence over the congregations,-reminding them of But we are content with that which ancient ecclesiasti- happy adaptation of the means which the Church cal writers have given him-viz. "the Bishop of provides for spiritual edification, and to work out our

appointed. We hold it therefore to be proved beyond where the Prayer Book is most strictly adhered to in not cease at their departure; and the proof has been gospel is gladly received, and the works of faith drawn, you will observe, wholly from the Scriptures. abound. We have thus made a considerable advance towards the object we have in view-which is to shew that the office still exists. The next step will be to shew that, by the Primitive Fathers of the Church, the Bishops were always regarded as the successors of the Apostles, to whom alone the power of ordination lawfully belongs. You will remember that we have already argued from the terms of our Lord's commission that appear that this is no new construction of the words, the conduct of the Apostles (in adding to their original | practices of Dissent. number,) as recorded in the Scriptures, and by the unvarying testimony of antiquity as to the form of Church government which they established every where.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Church that we ask you to give it your adherence, but trace her constitution to primitive times, and to shew RELIGION IN THE LONG RUN." (I. 248.) on her ministrations the stamp of authority. It is more so, if the kings of the earth throw over it their were become Socinian congregations." made less so, if they trample it under foot, and force it to seek refuge in deserts and mountains. Let the State exalt some sect, clothing it with dignity, and of the land, we shall not a jot the more recognise in that sect the true and Apostolic Church: let the State degrade that Church which we believe to be the State degrade that Church which we believe to many true and Apostolic, confiscating her possessions, and and clearly shows his conviction that Dissent tends it to seek refuge in deserts and mountains. Let the Socinianism, in other words, infidelity.

"Replied,' his Diary continues, 'to Dr. Gaskin, who has the vice of the Temple, will, we who had very kindly written to me, to ask if true that I had communicated at the Dissenting meeting in his parish. I knew not it was his parish, but I did not pre-consider enough.' This had happened a few weeks before, when staying with some friends at Is-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Fourth Page.
English Ecclesiastical Intelli-

Messrs. Rowsell had entered into an engagement for (V. 140.)

of Montreal left Quebec, on the 8th instant, upon a might have relieved their necessities." tour of duty, principally for the purpose of visiting There is indeed a much controverted passage which the Missions up the Ottawa, and there holding Conis frequently appealed to on the other side of the firmations, expecting to return home about the end as usual, with most excellent articles, selected and question, viz., "Neglect not the gift that is in thee, of this month. We now learn, that in the Autumn, original, and, amongst other information, furnishes us his Lordship hopes to visit the Missions in the Dis- with fresh evidences of the triumphs of Evangelical on of the hands of the presbytery." (1 Tim. iv. 14.) trict of Gaspé in the Gulph; and, in the course of truth and Apostolic order. next winter, those south of Quebec, as well as the Churches near to that city on the north side of the Hewit, a distinguished preacher of the Congregational St. Lawrence. These journies, added to the long and sect, has been recently baptized in Trinity Church, extensive Visitation of last winter, will complete the Newhaven, by the Rev. Dr. Croswell, in the presence circuit of the Diocese.

the Secretaries of the several District Associations, was preparing for the Congregational ministry;" and his desire that Sermons should be preached for The in the New York Churchman, it is stated that Bishop Church Society, throughout the Diocese, on the Sun- Onderdonk's well-known and admirable tract, " Episracter, and that gave him pre-eminence over the in- day next preceding the general Anniversary Meeting, copacy tested by Scripture," led him to renounce Con-

> The REV. T. H. M. BARTLETT, A. M., has returned to this Diocese from England, and will, we of the Banner: inderstand, be stationed for the present at Kingston,

On the 27th March, when the House of Commons was in a committee of supply, Mr. Hume, having bjected to the expenses incurred in the christening of the Prince of Wales, was thus answered by Sir

The hon member had commented on the charge of 2000 for the christening of the Prince of Wales, and the hon member thought that the Duchy of Lancaster belonged to the sive sermon was afterwards preached by Dr. Upfold. We have "salonians." In the former part of the Epistle, plural pronouns are constantly used. "WE give "thanks to God always for you all." (i. 2.) "Ye "there are followers of us." (i. 6.) "They them became followers of us." (i. 6.) "They them- and that every shilling derived from those revenues should selves shew of us, what manner of entering in we had unto you." (i. 9.) "As we were allowed of the Prince of Wales. Such a settlement as this, it would be Standing Committee on Tuesday afternoon last, 15th just. God to be put in trust with the Gospel, even so we of Wales. There appeared, as the hon. member observed, God to be put in trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth on the previous prince of Wales. There appeared, as the hon. member observed, a charge of 2,500l for the christening of the Prince of Wales; the proceedings of a late meeting of the Presbytery of New Charge of 2,500l for the christenings of Princes of Wales. There appeared, as the hon. member observed, a charge of 2,500l for the christenings of Princes of Wales. There appeared, as the hon. member observed, a charge of 2,500l for the christenings of Princes of Wales. There appeared as the birth of the previous prince of Wales. There appeared, as the hon. member observed, a charge of 2,500l for the christening of the Princes of Wales. There appeared as the birth of the previous prince of Wales. There appeared as the b if not that the persons named were in some ceremony might have been performed in party, as Mr. Weir; none a love of truth, they would, after parading the almost unlimited confidence among their party, as Mr. Weir; none degree associated with St. Paul in the composition of BUT HER MAJESTY WAS DESIROUS THAT IT SHOULD TAKE PET HER MAJESTY WAS DESIROUS THAT IT SHOULD TAKE
PLACE IN A CONSECRATED EDIFICE. (HEAR, HEAR.) HER
MAJESTY THEREBY SET AN EXAMPLE TO HER SUBJECTS,
NOT TO DEPART FROM THE RULE OF THE CHURCH, THAT

As those which we have now and offen-times are degree associated with St. Paul in the composition of the Epistles—yet certainly that they knew and apauthorized as he to address the Churches. But there THE CHRISTENING OF CHILDREN SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN A is yet another passage of the same Epistle to which CONSECRATED EDIFICE. (HEAR, HEAR.) The King of Prussia demeanour gave universal satisfaction and endeared him to the country. There was no doubt that this Royal visit occasioned great additional expense, but the whole of it had been defrayed to the country. There was no doubt that this Royal visit occasioned great additional expense, but the whole of it had been defrayed to the sanction of the Newhaven Church his personal friend. He has departed this world as sincerely beloved, as universally regretted. your attention is particularly directed as evidence of came over to attend that ceremeny, and his attendance an great additional expense, but the whole of it had been defrayed by Her Majesty, with the exception of this sum of 2,500/.

It is indeed a cause of the highest gratification that ounced to be an Apostle. He would not have said Her Majesty should in this signal instance prove as the Apostles" but as the Apostle of Christ, if he herself a faithful daughter of the Church, and set an had meant that title to apply to himself alone and not example to her subjects of obedience to ecclesiastical to his companions also. It is remarkable, that in the and spiritual authority. What objection, drawn from same Chapter, he distinguishes himself from those his motives of worldly pride and distinctions of rank, can brethren, as having been more particularly desirous now be made to the public performance of baptism, of visiting the Thessalonians—"Wherefore we would when the most exalted personage in the realm has have come unto you, (even I Paul) once and again; thought it a duty to comply with the rules of the Church ?

And now, I think, it has been fully shewn that From many quarters, we are pleased to learn that in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things their own Christian responsibilities, and elevating the that are wanting, and ordain Elders in every city, as initiatory ordinance of our faith from that low esti-"I had appointed thee." (Tit. i. 5.) Here Apostolic mation in which, when confined to private houses and power and authority are plainly ascribed to him, and vestry rooms, it was too long and too generally held. on that ground we might claim for him also the title. We seem, as a community, to appreciate at last the "Crete" -as they call Timothy "the Bishop of system with a growing conviction of its scriptural and apostolic character. One fact we can youch for upon But none of these were among the persons originally our own knowledge,—which is, that in those parishes easonable contradiction that the Apostolic office did letter and in spirit, in rubric and in doctrine, the

Our friend of the Philadelphia Banner of the Cross, has been taunted by a Dissenting journal with the fact, that the late Mr. Wilberforce once received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in a sectarian meetinghouse. Having access to the Life of Will erforce by his Sons, (2nd ed. London. 5 vols. 1839.) we can furnish our cotemporary with sufficient evidence to the office was designed to be perpetual. It will soon prove that Mr. Wilberforce, into whatever irregularities and concessions his ardent piety may have led but one which is supported and confirmed, alike by him, was any thing but friendly to the principles or

"In the same year [1786] Mr. Wilberforce dissuaded a relation, who complained that in her place of residence she could find no religious instruction in the Church, from attending at the meeting-house. 'Its individual benefits,' he writes in answer to her letter of inquiry, 'are no compensation for the general evils It is not because the Church is an Established of Dissent. The increase of Dissenters, which always follows from the institution of unsteepled places of worbecause the Church is an Apostolic Church, able to ship, is HIGHLY INJURIOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF

"'Mr. Hughes of Battersea dined with us-Disnot the fact of a Church being an Established Church senting minister. He is a sensible, well-informed, which makes it true and Apostolic; its truth and pious man; strongly dissenting in principle; but mo-Apostolicity are neither derived from, nor can be derate in manner. He confessed not one in twenty of injured by, connection with the State. If true and Doddri ge's pupils but who turned either Socinian or Apostolic at all, it is true and Apostolic in and through tending that way; (he himself strictly orthodox;) and its own constitution and creed: it cannot be made he said that all the old Presbyterian places of worship purple, and throne it on high places; it cannot be This is an extract from the Diary of Mr. Wilberforce, made less so, if they trample it under foot, and force and clearly shows his conviction that Dissent tends

again, "the things that thou has heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful state had not touched, and could not touch, that place of worship. 'So far,' he told Dr. Gaskin in the subjoined state- has been to promote the Glory of God, and the prospective of the flock ment by the Rev. R. Whitwell, the Rector of St. which made her the Church. They may despoil her, reply, 'from its being my practice to communicate in Armand West, and most heartily commend it to the to meet such Christian love with grateful hearts, and aid they may strip her, they may insult her, but they can- Dissenting meetings, it is the only time it has ever hap- notice of every Churchman: nation, and not to instruction in doctrine or practice; not unchurch her; no Parliament could make her pened.' It was an act which he never repeated. Dr. On Saturday night, the 22nd April, the spire of the parish for the things which he had heard were to be committed—not to the ignorant and unbelieving in the mitted—not to the ignorant and unbelieving in the mitted—to the ignorant and unbelieving in the mitted—to to the ignorant and unbelieving in the mitted—to the ignorant and unbelieving in the mitted —to the ignorant and unbelieving in the mitted—to the ignorant and unbelieving in the mitted —to the ignoran worthy, and I believe truly religious man, and wrote me a very proper letter,' was Mr. Wilberforce's next report to Mr. Stephen. 'After all I fear the fault was acting too much from impulse, and not enough thinking beforehand.' Dr. Gaskin's letter he docketted 'Claims' beforehand.' Dr. Gaskin's letter he docketted 'Claims' creating a church in the village of Philipsburgh, the want of the control of the public worship; thus leaving the entire parish completely destitute of proper church-accommodation. From the unfortunate location of St. Paul's—being nearly two miles out of the village, and distant from the greater part of the inhabitants—attempts were made three years ago (but unfortunately failed) towards exceeding a church in the village of Philipsburgh, the want of the village of Philipsburgh with serious careful and the village of Philipsburgh worship; thus leaving the entire parish completely destitute worship; thus leaving the entire parish completely of the Church-deserves most scrious consideration; which has, for a long series of years, been attended with serious and 'reading the 5th Book of Hooker,' is a following loss to the interests of our Zion, great inconvenience to the entry in his Diary." (IV. 318.) Dissenters indeed parishioners, and proved a severe trial to the spirits of the

At the termination of this (the sixth) volume of preach to-morrow: I should have liked it, but thought ing of 1840. order were at this identical period resident at Ephesus; and St. Paul, on his journey to Jerusalem, long before

The Church, on the 30th June next, the present and St. Paul, on his journey to Jerusalem, long before

With this short tale of disaster and church destitution, the patriotic parishioners of St. Armand West,—unable to raise even one half the expected amount for the object contemplated

The Banner very justly notices that Robert Nelson, that eminently pious layman, would never counnation, he never referred to it; but addressed them term will have expired. The Church, on the com- tenance schism by entering a Dissenting meetingaltogether upon the subordinate duties of the ministry, mencement of the seventh volume, will be published house; to which we may add, on the authority of Bi-Now, if elders were in reality entitled to ordain, how at Cobourg, under the editorial management of the shop Burnet, the example of Robert Boyle, another

> "He was constant to the Church; AND WENT TO NO SEPARATE ASSEMBLIES, how charitably soever he might think of their persons, and how plentifully soever he to state that it is only about half a mile from St. Paul's church, We have already mentioned that the Lord Bishop think of their persons, and how plentifully soever he

> > The Banner of the Cross of the 20th instant teems,

In the first place, we learn that the son of Dr. of two thousand persons. It is believed that Mr. His Lordship has signified to his Clergy, through Hewit, "at the time of his conversion to Episcopacy, which is to take place on the first Wednesday in July. gregationalism, and become a candidate for orders in the Church.

The other incidents will be best told in the language

there to occupy the place of the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, whose lamented indisposition incapacitates him for the discharge of ministerial duties.

The Churchmen of Toronto are sorry to lose so the Church, Boston, is meant,) to preach for them. A SUDDEN CONVERSION .- Under this head, the Philadeleffective a preacher and so zealous a parish priest as forth the beauties and advantages of the Liturgy, that the Mr. Bartlett, and their satisfaction at his return will be doubly great, when caused by the restoration of Mr. Cartwright's health.

On the 27th March, when the House of Commons uncompromising Churchman.

in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Mr. William J. Bakewell, for twenty-five years a Unitarian minister, the last four of which the Prince of Wales, was thus answered by Sir he has been pastor of a congregation in that city, (to whose public renunciation of the heresy we alluded two weeks since,)

The hon. member had commented on the charge of 2,500l. was baptized by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Upfold, in the pretook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He is preparing to enter the ministry of the Church, and was duly received as

If the Dissenting journals were really actuated by

haven Church Chronicle supplies us with this addiional illustration:

The Boston Witness tells us, that "Dr. Ray, superintendent f the Insane Hospital, states in a late answer to inquiries made of him, that five patients have been admitted to the Asylum, the victims of Miller delusion. Eleven victims of Millerism have been admitted to the Massachusetts Lunatic Asylum."

The Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder, of the 13th inst., also furnishes proofs of a like description:

Our Methodist brethren, although their connection has aleady been broken into many parts by points of controversy in elation to Church government and other matters, have still in ch one of these sections many open and dividing questions. A question has very recently been agitating the body of the Episcopal Methodists, which even the New York Advocate & ournal, the great organ of that body, supposed might result in the severance of the whole of their brethren in New England m their communion. The editor of Zion's Herald, a leadng Methodist paper in Boston, did not anticipate so fatal an ssue, but, to forestall any failure in his divinings, he makes the tollowing very remarkable statement:

"Never was there perhaps, on any equal portion of our globe, more religious distraction and novelties than at present infect New England, and a fearful result is now arresting the attention observing men, viz., that in this most free, most moral, and else on the globe, and that among the states which compose New England, Massachusetts, the best of them all, presents a larger ratio than any of the others. Any species of humbug, whether it relates to science, religion or business, can command its champions. In such a state of the public mind nothing is secure; no one can predict how far the agitations in our own church [? may extend, but we have yet seen no evidence to alarm us; and we apprehend no losses which will not be repaired immediately by that wonderful state of revival with which the Lord now blessing the greater part of our brethren who are 'seeking peace and pursuing it.'

A full confession this, that Massachusetts, the hotbed of schisms, presents a larger ratio of insanity than s to be found any where else on the globe!

It will be seen that Messrs, Rowsell have advertised a List of "Articles of Church Decoration," manufactured by Mr. French, of Bolton, in England, the arrival of which they expect in a very few weeks, and several of which have already been bespoken.

On the first page of this week's impression will be found an article, having especial reference to these decent ornaments of the sanctuary. It is written by the Rev. J. B. Owen, a Clergyman of excellent character, well known for his adherence to that middle way which saves the Churchman from the Scylla of Popery, and the Charybdis of Dissent. In the recent debate on Lord Ashley's motion respecting the con- ing Colony, but in every part of this Diocese. dition of the manufacturing classes, he was honourably mentioned as a strenuous promoter of religious education among the poor; and he is also known as the author of an excellent little work On Confirmation, and of a Lecture against Papal Infallibility. The cupy, to dwell upon the real importance of such care and superintendence; but there is reality in their importance. present production, on our first page, sustains his character for orthodoxy and sound sense.

gyman as Mr. Owen, adopted in the Chapel Royal at however great they feel their own unworthiness to be, Brighton, and introduced into their Churches by those they cannot but know that they are called upon to dispense

must be driven to sore straits, when they attach any wholly ministering to the people in four school-houses, instead weight to an act, which Mr. Wilberforce committed but of two convenient churches, with which at least the parish once, and which he viewed in the light of "a fault." ought to be supplied, as was indeed decided by the unanimous "'L. off to Birmingham to hear [Robert] Hall and recorded opinion of the people at the regular Easter meet-

With this short tale of disaster and church destitution, the the Province, towards building, in the first place, a church in Philipsburgh, and will feel obliged if the clergy, whose missions are already blessed with church-accommodation, and also the Editor of *The Church*, will use their kindly influence in obtaining donations for the above "work of faith and labour of which may be transmitted to the three following genor in any other way which may better suit the convenience of

where our volunteer yeomen so nobly repulsed and scattered the enemies of British supremacy, December 7th, 1837, thereby preventing this section of country from being overrun by

Philipsburgh, Missiskoui Bay, May 17, 1843.

We need scarcely say how happy we shall be to receive and transmit any sums towards the erection in his own person, is not without claims upon this diocese, for his charity was called forth by a case of a

the subjoined brief memoir of an ardent and influential loyalist, just summoned to his last repose:

n port also shewed respect to the deceased, by hoisting their flags half mast high.

dians coaxed into existence by the imbedie conduct of Lord quarter of a century.

Gosford. On the breaking out of the rebellion he contributed "In all this we trust that we behold a return to first by his pen and example, to rouse his countrymen, in support of the government. We may be pardoned for saying that in 1837 and 1838 no paper rendered greater service to the British offerings for those who ministered at the altar. Such Government—as far as Canada was concerned—than the Montreul Herald, and no man could have been more zealous in the cause than Mr. Weir. His purse, his pen and his sword, were all at the service of his country, and employed with a zeal, an energy and a courage which few men would have exhibited, and could not have surpassed. After 1838, he was the unclining advocate of British interests, the independent supporter of the British Government in Canada, but like other men of the same feelings, he lived to see his loyalty despised, Saviour, we may rejoice that the clouds of that night, in towards him by the Government a malice more mean than could have been expected from a private individual,—instanced a happier day. Nor can we reasonably doubt, that if it by the petty injury of withdrawing official advertisements from his paper altogether. But, notwithstanding, the generous feelings of the English race in Canada were linked with the effort, or any contribution from ourselves, it would

werving independence. as those which we have now, and offen-times previously, adduced. We here reiterate the substance
of our own statement, conveyed in the language and

ENGLAND OR IN AMERICA, BECOMES A ROMANIST, MORE We should, as Churchmen, be most unthankful, if THAN ONE HUNDRED DISSENTERS BECOME CHURCHMEN. we did not experience a sorrowful emotion at the early decease of Mr. Weir. On almost every impor-The tendency of Dissent to cause insanity has been | tant occasion he showed himself a warm friend of the noticed more than once in this journal. The New- Church, and advocated her claims with a fearless and uncompromising zeal, that entitles him to our grateful recollection. As an enthusiastic lover and supporter of every British institution, he has had few equals; and his good and loyal name will flourish and be verdant, when the halting and doubtful men, now raised to a bad eminence, are consigned to oblivion, or remembered only for the extraordinary rewards which have been showered upon them for their notorious want of loyalty.

The Church in New Brunswick.

We have been favoured, in the kindest manner, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, with a circular letter addressed by that venerable and unwearied prelate to "The Diocese of Nova Scotia," upon the subject of the proposed bishopric for the Province of New Brunswick, now forming part of the Diocese of Nova Scotia. His lordship, after setting forth, in a well-condensed summary, proceedings of the great meeting respecting Colo Bishoprics, held in London, on the 27th April, 1841 (see The Church, vol. iv. pp. 198,204), thus proceeds to (in pecuniary respects) most competent portion of the earth, is found a larger ratio of insanity than is to be found any where urge upon the members of his large and scattered flock. sary work of erecting New Brunswick into a separate

"In full accordance with the principles which have been brought before you, some good progress has been made within the last few years. The division of this unwieldy Diocese, which required the Bishop to travel, by sea and and the consequent appointment of a Bishop for Newfoundland and Bermuda, and the division of the Diocese of Quebec at the same time, though a little prior to the movement of the Archbishops and Bishops, were ong the early results of the active operation of those principles on which that movement was made. For the first time in the history of England, the Church has been sent out, in her fulness, to a new Colony; and the ablishment of a Bishop and a body of Clergy in New Zealand, was contemporary with the organization of the Colony. A Bishop of our Church has been placed in the Holy City of Jerusalem to the delight of every pure branch of the Christian Church. Another Bishop has en appointed to the care of the Churches in our several ncies in the Mediterranean. Another has been sent to Van Dieman's Land. Three Bishops have been sent to the Islands which lately formed the single Diocese of Barbadoes. The effect of all this has happily increased the desire for a much further extension of such ble

The next object of the Fathers of the Church is the erection of the extensive and important Province of New Brunswick into a separate See-earnestly hoping by this measure, to obtain benefit and blessing for all the members of the Church, not only in that rapidly increashopelessness of expecting the full benefit of Episcopal care and superintendence, while so extensive a harge as that of the present Diocese of Nova Scotia is

committed to a single Bishop.
"It would ill become me, filling the station which I oc-Few persons have more reason to see and feel their own insufficiency, than those who, for some time, have filled Church-decorations recommended by such a Cler- the office of a Chief Pastor of the flock of Christ. But

of Christ, almost unknown to them. Here the object is is full success, not for the benefit of distant brethren, but for the welfare, the temporal and eternal welfare of yourtherefore may it be hoped, that every member of our flock will consider it not merely an indispensable duty, but a delightful privilege, to give his most earnest and active regard to the call now made upon him; and then he wil e ready to make even inconvenient sacrifices if such shal

'The Clergy will feel it to be their duty without loss of time, to make known the peculiar demand which is now made upon the best feeling of all the members of the Church; and I earnestly recommend their endeavours to do this, by affectionate appeals from the pulpit, followed by personal communication with all the individuals of leir respective flocks. Not one should fail to bear a part, however limited his means may be--nor should he onit by faithful prayer, to seek that his humble offering may be made acceptable to God, through the Divine

"Perhaps some may be inclined to wish that what they most consider a burthen, could have been provided for from other sources, without calling for any sacrifice from hem. Instead of pronouncing harsh and hasty condemnation of such wish, I will acknowledge, that there was a time, when in the fervour of youthful zeal, and from affectionate regard for the members of the Church in these Colonies, I was led, not only to desire, but very ernestly to endeavour to procure the whole of a comfortable support for our Missionaries, from England, with little, or perhaps no assistance from their own flocks. Eight years were occupied in this endeavour, and I greatly in the year 1813. A suggestion was made to me soon aferwards, by a bright and shining light of the Church, the eminently great and holy Bishop Hobart, which I wis then ill-prepared to receive. But long experience bas convinced me of its wisdom. That amiable Father, with a mingled serenity and animation, peculiarly his own, endeavoured to satisfy me, that so long as our Church should look, for its whole support, to the bounty of England, and should be unassisted by our own con-gregations, she would remain in a state of languor, and r prosperity would be delayed. Since that opinion was given, we have passed through severe trials, and have of our Protestantism. of a church in Philipsburg, in place of the one that has just been completely demolished. Mr. Whitwell, suffered severely, by an unexpected and sudden diminusimilar kind that happened in this upper part of the Province.

Was a most unjust, a most undeserved, and grievous injury, and a subject for our deep regret and sympathy.—
But the labours of these suffering Clergy, (to their great praise,) were never diminished by this calamity, and it The Montreal Herald of the 19th May, contains has pleased God to give them new encouragement from another source. An holy feeling has been awakened among our people, which is now uniting them with their spiritual shepherds, and with all the members of the great Yesterday afternoon, a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the citizens of Montreal attended to the grave the remains of Robert Weir, junr. Esq., proprietor, and for a few years past, chief Editor of the Montreal Herald. The vessels give a portion of their time, and care, and contributions, affections of the people around him. May it long conto the Church; and an affectionate sense of their duty to her has been animated and strengthened. Nor is it too Mr. Weir was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1831. During the last ten years,—the most exciting perhaps in the history of this country,—he took an active Church will no longer be deemed a burthen, but a delight. in the politics of the day, as a newspaper writer. His Already we have some earnest of such blessing. Within politics, it is needless to say, were warmly Conservative. In the few last years more progress has been made-more the stormy years of 1834-5-6. Mr. Weir was the energetic opponent of the pretensions of the Assembly, then composed almost entirely of the creatures of Mr. Papineau, and in 1837 was among the first to organize the Eritish population in Montreal, in opposition to the armed masses of French Canacieres of the creatures of the creatures of the Eritish population in Clergy, (small and insufficient as it still is,) than were ever hoped for by the most sanguine, in the preceding

towards either, created nothing but ridicule, on the one hand, and a more firm determination on the other, to support his ference, and irreligion, in various measures, would be the certain effects.

"Perhaps it ought not to create any surprise, that some could be possible for any other to obtain it. For the same reason it would be no object for the mere exercise of patronage, even if the government, to whom the appointment will constitutionally belong, could, by any possibi-lity, be inclined to name an improper, or an insufficient person, for an office so solemn and important, and responsible. We can more readily believe, that as the whole dan has been suggested, and thus far, successfully caried forward, with the purest and most holy motives, by the Chief Pastors and rulers of the Church, the Govern ment, with due regard to this important fact, as well as the nature of the office, will think it essential to the right completion of the object, to seek for the aid of the Archbishop of Canterbury (of whose province these Colonies form a part), in the selection of the fittest person that can be found. Nor can we doubt that His Grace, when thus called upon, will perform the solemn duty allotted to him, with a single eye to the glory of God, and he welfare of the Church. Here then, humanly speaking, is abundant security for a happy issue; security that should allay every painful uneasiness which the natural anxiety, in such a case, might otherwise create.

But, my Christian brethren, we have still firmer ground on which to rest our confidence. It may surely b posed that this whole work has been undertaken in humble faith and trust. It has been regarded as the cause of God, and of his Church: every movement in it has been committed to his guidance and controul. can we doubt that in the abundance of his mercy, he will so overrule the event, that his glory, and the welfare of curely promoted? Can we seek for, or desire, a happier

"I must claim your indulgence while adverting to myself, in the midst of considerations of such high importance, as those which are now before you. Urgently as I am pressing for the means of dividing this large diocese ircumstances of real sorrow to myself. The union with and endearing character; and the tie which thus unites us, cannot be severed without pain. The affectionate in tercourse which it has been my happiness to enjoy with my brethren in New Brunswick, who are very dear to me; and the solemn employments in which we have often been engaged when together, will remain subjects for my grateful and happy recollection; but in propor-tion to the happiness of those remembrances, must be the pain of the reflection, that such intercourse and such engagements will no longer form a portion of my joy. The welfare of the Church and your highest interests demand the sacrifice; and therefore I am bound not only to sub-

mit to it, but as far as I have power, to forward it.

"From this topic I gladly turn to the particular encouragement, which has been afforded to your best exertions in this halve." tions in this holy cause. The sum of 10,000l, was quickly allotted, by the Archbishops and Bishops, from the general fund, for the endowment of a Bishopric in New Brunswick. More than 2000l. have already been added, by a few zealous members of the Church in that Province A most respectable and efficient sub-committee have been London for the furtherance of this object, by whose exertion it will be greatly aided and lerated; and if God shall permit the present appeal to reach the hearts of all the members of the Church. throughout the Diocese, we cannot, we dare not doubt, that in a few months, sufficient additions will be made to the endowment, to obtain the creation of the new See, and the appointment of some able and devoted se-vant of God, to the important charge.* In the full exercise of such comfortable hope, beloved brethren, I heartily bid you God speed in this holy undertaking, and am with fervent

"Your faithful and affectionate friend,

" Halifax, April 25, 1842."

prayers for your continual guidance and blessing from

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH. To the Editor of The Quebec Mercury.

Sir,-In your refutation of the remarks made by the Limerick Chronicle, in reference to the Religious conductof our French Canadian fellow-subjects of the Roma Catholic Church your "charity" verily, covereth a mul-titude of sins. As to the assertion of that Journal I trust with yourself that it is never exemplified; but, Sir, I am sorry that your estimation of their religious character cannot be borne out by those who have had much experience amongst them, and that even in the country. As to their fasting and frequent attendance on church, their devotion may be zealous and self-denying; but how consistent with true piety is their desecration of th Sabbath. As to playing cards,—during Lent is the vertime they are amused with such, being then more confine to the domestic circle; but this amusement might conceded if only practised on the week; but visiting as is also dancing, with many. And as to public disregar of the day—local and political meetings, a disgrace to portion of the British sway, held after mass, need only referred to: and connected with the like restless princip and immediately within the jurisdiction or at least neighbourhood of their sanctuaries are goods occasionally so and as a consequence purchases and bargainings elsewher are not to be wondered at, nor unnecessary harvesting putting up of barns, &c. And doing these things on th

Sabbath are the people to be landed as religious? Yet Mr. Editor, our Roman Catholic brethren are not alon in the breaking of the Sabbath,—it is a crying sin on the land that our Rulers, from the Governor to the Magis trate, with our merchants and others who fill the big places, are but indifferent to the divine command, else whence the lukewarmness of the one and subversion not doing our own works in the other. Much as we may deplore the ignorance and irreligion of Roman Catholicism there is much to lament in the weakness and assimilation

Shore of the St. Lawrence, 8th May, 1843. [Quebec Mercury, 9th May.

DARLINGTON CHURCH.-Mrs. Low, Treasurer of the Ladies' Bazaar, Darlington, begs to acknowledge, with grateful thanks, the receipt of £5 currency from the

raterul thanks, the Feech of 25 currency from the ladies of Cobourg, per Mrs. Calcott, in aid of the fund for finishing St. John's Church, Darlington.

HORNEY.—We are happy in being enabled to state that a new Church was opened in Hornby a few weeks ago, by the Rev. G. W. Warr of Oakville, and it is now hoped that an enlargement will soon have to take place, the numerous Protestant families in that loyal and thrivin affections of the people around him. May it long continue so.—Hamilton Gazette, 23rd. May.

English Intelligence.

The Steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 19th nstant, having left Liverpool on the 4th of May. She bring no striking news.

The House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Hume, have

a majority of 238 to 96, voted thanks to Lord Ashburto for his conduct in concluding a treaty with the United State. In the course of his speech, Sir R. Peel said, "he believed the the Oregon dispute would be settled ere long, as well as that of the right of search; and, notwithstanding the efforts of individual to excite animosities, he was satisfied that the Treaty of Washin ton would lead to relations of amity and good will between t

The Presbyterian Establishment of Scotland remains pretty much in the same condition, except that the more moderal non-intrusionists seem to evince no disposition to abandon the manses, and trust to the voluntary principle.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—At a court of the governors of this estitution, held on Tuesday, the President, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., announced that by the command of He Majesty, a deputation consisting of Mr. R. H. Pigeon (the treasurer), Mr. Thomas Poynder, Mr. Edward Marjoribank and himself, had waited upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace, to present to her Majesty, through the hands of his royal highness, the address of the governors to Majesty, written on vellum, acknowledging her Majesty's m kind and munificent donation of 1000l., and reque Majesty's gracious permission for the enrolment of her no amongst the governors of the hospital; and that the deputatic were most graciously received by his royal highness, who assurt them that he would immediately lay the address before h

Majesty. The president announced that his royal high had himself subsequently sent 500%. The name of his rou highness was at once enrolled, by a unanimous vote of the Court in the list of the governors. At the same Court it was al announced that Mr. J. H. S. Maine, of Pembroke College Cambridge, a former scholar of the Hospital, who proceeded the University with one of its exhibitions, at Michaelmas, 184 had recently gained a University Scholarship on Lord Craven Mr. Maine, in token of their approbation, the sum of 50 guines

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET, MAY 2.-More firms on the part of the holders of Wheat has appeared during the xtent. There has been a little more enquiry for America Flour, the prices of which remained nominally the same as las Tuesday. Oats have fully supported their previous value. The duty on Foreign Grain is unaltered

At this day's market former prices of Wheat were fully suported, and in a very few instances an advance of Id. per 701 No change in American or Canadian Flour, the demand for which was extremely limited. Oats were almost unaltered i

QUOTATIONS.—United States sweet flour, 26 a 27s.; sour 23 a 24s.—duty paid.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, MAY 3.—The stock

of Beef and Pork is considerably reduced; holders are now firm at the advanced quotations, and the tendency of the market is upward. The little new that has arrived has been taken from the quay at full rates. No new Hams or Bacon have ye

sup-en in relieved the pressure, and holders are now firmer. With a large pport of Lard, prices have receded 2s. to 3s. during the las month. Some holders refuse to go on at present rates, but the articles must be considered dull. Grease Butter have been taken at the quotations.

QUOTATIONS.-U. S. Beet, mess, 40 a 52s.; prime, 36 40s.; Pork, mess, 28 a 38s.; prime, 23 a 34s.; Bacon, 26 a 29s. per cwt.; Hams, pickled, 15 a 24s.; Cheese, fine, 43 a middling, 39 a 42s.; ordinary, 36 a 38s.; Lard, fine 32 a 33s.; ordinary, 30 a 31s.; inferior, 28 a 29s.; Butte grease sorts, 33 a 36s.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(From the Nottingham Journal.) Upon the announcement of the Government plan of education we expressed a fear, from the tenor of Sir James Graham's speech upon that occasion, that the scheme was not based upon principle. rinciples, so far as religious teaching is concerned, of a suffintly definite character. Upon perusing the clauses of the bill regulating factory education, subsequently introduced into the House of Commons, and which we understand is to be the model of future measures, we were somewhat agreeably sur-prised to find that the Government had adopted a firmer course than we had anticipated; and that although the scheme is not entirely what we could have wished, yet, considering the ma terials of which Parliament and (in fact) the Government composed, there is an assertion of as much principle as could under the circumstances, be reasonably expected. Still it it not a plan calculated to excite enthusiasm on the part of any class in its favour, while it is sufficiently exclusive in its cha racter to call forth the bitter hostility of every form of religion error which the supineness of the Church, and the fostering The following brief outline of the principal provisions of the bill, as respects education, will perhaps enable our readers to

form a correct opinion of its proposed enactments:—
"The Bill enacts that schools shall be built and supported where any of the great manufactures are carried on, partly ou of the poor's-rate. Two-thirds of the sum required for build ing a school may be advanced out of the public money, viz. one-third from the Parliamentary grant through the Com of Council, and one-third out of the poor's-rate. Whatever

leficiency may exist in the means for the annual support of th school, is also to be paid out of the poor's-rate. "It authorises the building and maintenance of schools ou

"It forbids the employment of a child in any manufacture who does not attend one of these schools-except only tha children may attend a National school, a British and Foreign school, or a school within the factory where they work, after those schools shall have been reported by an Inspector of

schools, to be 'efficiently conducted.' "The schools to be built and supported out of the poor's rates are to be under the management of seven trustees; o whom the Clergyman of the parish is to be a permanent one two others are to be churchwardens, chosen (when there is greater number of churchwardens than two) by the Clergy nan, -and the remaining four to be annually appointed by

the justice of the peace for the division. The clerical trustee is to be the permanent Chairman o the Trustees,—to have a casting vote,—to have the superintendence of the religious instruction to be given,—to have the chise, and examine the children in the principles of their re instruction given, to examine the scholars upon it, or to make