THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1842.

On Sunday last, the 30th October, THE LORD Brenor or Toronto held an Ordination, at the Cathedral Church of St. James, in this city, when the following gentlemen were admitted to Holy Or-

DEACONS.

PHILIP GEORGE BARTLETT, late Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of the Carrying Place, in the District of Newcastle.

Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of Brock, in the Home District.

cesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of Port Burwell, in the District of

PAUL SHIRLEY, late Student of the Diocesan Theo-

appointed Travelling Missionary to the Gore, Brock, and London Districts.

GEORGE WINTER WARR, late Theological Student in Ireland, appointed to the mission of Oakville, in the District of Gore.

THE REV. WILLIAM MAW SHAW, A.B., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Missionary at Emily, in the District of Newcastle.

THE REV. ALEXANDER PYNE, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, Missionary at Sarnia, in the Western

THE REV. JOHN PENTLAND, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, Missionary at Whitby, in the Home THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS, Missionary

at Scarborough, in the Home District. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Henry James Grasett, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, who, together with the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., one of his Lordship's Chaplains, assisted in the laying on of hands. The Bishop preached a very impressive sermon, briefly defining the nature of

the Church, and enlarging upon the arduous, yet honourable, duties of the ministry. We have reason to believe that these ordinations, now happily becoming more numerous and frequent, have been instrumental in opening the eyes of many Separatists to the Divine claims of the Church: at the same time they exercise a wholesome and serious effect upon the laity, reminding them also of their great obligations as members of Christ's body, and participators in Sacraments, which being administered by authorised hands, have the sure promises of Divine

grace annexed to their worthy reception. Since the Lord Bishop held his Visitation in September, 1841, thirteen Clergymen have been added to this Diocese, while two only have withdrawn from it. The good effects of the Theological Institution at Cobourg are already felt; and the Rev. A. N. Bethune, by his indefatigable and able superintendence of it, has increased the debt which the Church already owes to him.

another column indicates, have received their first importation of Bibles, Testaments and Books from the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front to the computions and the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front to the computions and the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front to the computions and the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front to the computions are the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined front the large tracks upon her; at least till they have learnt to present a fearless and determined the large tracks upon her; at least till the large tracks upon her; at least importation of Bibles, Testaments and Books from to the corruptions and encroachment of the Papacy.

England, and now offer them for sale at their house,

If I succeed in calling attention to this important matter, I 144, King-street, in this city. Mr. Champion, the shall have gained my object. indefatigable and very efficient Depositary, has not yet had time to prepare Catalogues; but at the earliest opportunity they will be published in this paper.

In the mean while, however, we congratulate the Church in this Diocese on the means now afforded for the formation of Parochial Lending Libraries, and on the possession of a great variety of Books and Tracts, upon almost every subject connected with tiful specimens of typography, and are moreover illustrated with appropriate and well executed vignettes, and got up in a very elegant and attractive manner. the excellent collection of theological works offered for sale by Msssrs. Rowsell, there is now no fear of the distinctive character of the Church being misunderstood for want of the necessary information.

A great effort will be made by the Society in January next, to remit home a very large sum of money, so as to procure a most extensive and varied stock of Bibles and Testaments, and of such publications as Churchmen may be likely to require for every conceivable purpose. In order to accomplish this measure, -so necessary for the diffusion of those principles, on which the success of the Society (hu- they have not some title to the Christian name; but I would manly speaking) most materially depends in all its projected fields of labour, -funds must be promptly, and to a large amount, obtained. The Society will have to pay cash for all the stock which it may purchase of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and this we are sure will lend force to the observations which we have already made.

We again refer our readers to the advertisement itself, and to another containing a few publications of the American Episcopal Tract Society. Among these the American Episcopal Tract Society. Among these latter, a complete edition of Perceval on the Apostolical privileges,—as it is the sign and seal of Christian Percentages, as it is the sign Succession, sold at 1s. 3d., is recommended to notice.

The Articles, relating to the King of Prussia's ecclesiastical movements, to be found in another column, possess great interest. With every desire, however, to give credit to that estimable monarch for pure and enlightened intentions, we cannot but regret the latitudinarian manner in which he accommodates himself Christian Society in the world except their own." tudinarian manner in which he accommodates himself one day to Protestantism, and the next to Romanism.

Christian Society in the world except their own.

If, then, this was the situation of the world, and the Baptist Record, by fair inference, admits that it was,—if, so We can augur no good from such a compromise of far as Christian privileges were concerned, the whole world was thus lying in a state of Heathenism,—if none but urbaptised

The Constitutional Society of Toronto, it will be perceived, has been re-organized, Hateful as had thus been lost, how in their case, was this defect remedied, political agitation must be to every loyal man, it is and loss supplied? Will The Register have the good nature to better than acquiesence in the present flagitious state explain? The question is a very simple one :—It is not one that involves the validity of Non-Episcopal or Lay Baptism,

The Rev. M. Burnham, the Incumbent of this mission, of public affairs.

Two columns of Editorial matter are excluded by the pressure of other subjects, more deserving of room page, next week, to editorial articles, and thus to clear off all arrears. We intend, if possible, to devote the whole of our first

Communications.

THE DUTY OF PRAYING FOR THOSE IN AU-THORITY.

Sir,-Late events have tended to draw my attention to the importance of giving more earnest heed to the Apostolic in-junction—"I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all for Kings, and for all that are in authority; that we " may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness, and ho-

I feel no sympathy with those who would imply that religion has nothing to do with politics. The Word of God teaches a different lesson, for it directs us to regard Him as the Ruler of the destiny of nations, it declares that a people fearing Him and working righteousness shall be exalted in the earth, and

that ruin will overtake a nation that worketh evil.

I fear we are not sufficiently mindful of St. Paul's direction
to Timothy; that we do not remember to pray especially for our public services. I would therefore bring the subject before our people generally, as a duty plainly enjoined upon them in

may fulfil the purposes of their appointment, viz. to be a terror to evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well?

I offer these brief remarks to the members of our Church throughout the Province East and West, in the hope that they will be persuaded of the propriety and importance of habitually obeying a precept which, though repeatedly enjoined in the Scriptures, is too often, it is to be feared, practically unheeded.

Nov. 1.

A PRESENTER.

ROMANISM IN CANADA.

Dear Sir,-Will you permit me to ask, through your paper what is the meaning of Dr. Dunlop's motion for leave to bring in a "Bill to provide for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Clergymen in Canada East" (West, I suppose, is meant, but it possible for the Baptist Baptism in any instance, on their own

a man wise in his own conceit, there is more hope of a fool than is regular, they are still in an unbaptized state, -in other words f him." How strikingly is the truth of this aphorism exhibited a the conduct of those who, leaning to their own understanding, regarded as a sect of interlopers. I do not say that they are in the conduct of those who, leaning to their own understanding, have taken expediency for their guide, and alike refuse to give ear to the lessons taught them either by the Bib'e or by past experience. Were not this the case, surely the wise legislators of this day would never be so foolish as to fancy that the memers of the Romish Communion can ever be really attached to, or cordially approve of, a Protestant Government. The thing is appossible; for they view us as damnable heretics and schisnatical sectaries, and as consistent Romanists they cannot do rwise; yea, and, if honest men, they never can look upon the Princes of the House of Brunswick as other than unrighteous usurpers of the throne; and, in fact, if Romanism is indeed worthy of our approbation, many others, besides Papists, cannot help asking whether the Revolution of 1688 was indeed cannot help asking whether the revolution 1 1998 was indeed other than a wicked rebellion! For if Popery now is not only harmless but holy, it must have been so then, for its own authorities tell us that it is and ever must remain unchangeably the

Do our rulers then for a moment imagine that they conciliate the affection or respect of the Romanists by those concessions which they are now so frequently making? Nay, verily, they do but smile in the bitterest derision at these too evident proofs of our fear or our folly, and press forward, confident of ere long storming the very citadel of our Faith! Alas! that men will

peril their country, their religion, and their very souls in their mean and selfish desire of a degrading popularity!

But permit me also to ask where are all those doughty champions, who make so loud an outery respecting party legislation, high-church arrogauce, and equal rights, when, I will not say any act of fuvour, but of common justice is spoken of towards the Church of England? Sir, I trust I know how to respect an honourable foe, but from my soul I despise the conduct of those sectarian papers and "agitating" "divines" who are continually whining out their fears respecting the influence of the Church of England, and convulsing the Province from one end to the other, in order to deprive her of endowments already estowed; but who yet can hold their peace, and fear to utter one word of censure, when they see the emissaries of Rome pervading the entire Province, and behold the Legislature giving to them large and exceedingly wealthy possessions to which they had previously no legal claim; and, lastly, can hear, in silence, a Protestant Member of the House of Assembly rise in his place and propose that the State shall still further provide for O, Sir, I grieve for the dishonour which is done her Clergy. O, Sir, I grieve for the dishonour which is done to the Christian name! for these are the men who talk of being "Dissenters on principle," and who say that conscience compels them to oppose what are the rights and privileges of the Church of England; and yet these are the very individuals by whom "principle" is forgotten, and in whom "conscience" slumbers; while Popery, aided by the flattery of the great and by the funds of the Empire, is weaving her threefold net of superstition, ignorance and tyranny, around our devoted Province. Let THE CHURCH SOCIETY, as an advertisement in Canadian Dissenters continue to oppose the Church if they will, but let them no more talk of being actuated by "principle"

A CATHOLIC.

THE BAPTISTS, OR ANABAPTISTS.

Sir,-It appears from an extract given in The Church of the 2d Sept. that The Baptist Register of Montreal is remarkably 2d Sept. that The Baptist Register of Montean is remarkably quick in discovering and pointing out any thing, in the constitution of the true and undivided Church of Christ, to which he stands opposed, that may be twisted, or turned, or tortured by

In The Banner of the Cross also for August 20th, there is and got up in a very elegant and attractive manner.

With such sources of information as these, and with

Record, which evinces the same schismatic intolerance, ignorance, and self-conceit: "As Baptists, we ought to be that to Almighty God, for upon us mainly rests the responsibility of undeceiving the traditional multitudes of other denomi "tions who, in common with all errorists, baptize infants, and "thereby allow the Mother of Harlots to recognize her own "most successful plague-spot upon the Constitution of every "Christian Society in the world, except our own."

"Christian Society in the world, except our own."

The effrontery that is here exhibited on the part of a sect that cannot but be at a loss, on its own principles, to prove its title to the Christian name, is truly astonishing.

I do not mean to say that the Baptists, or Re-baptisers, as

they should be more properly called, have, by their rejection of Infant Baptism, excluded themselves from the benefits of our Saviour's atonement, or that, in a charitable and qualified sense, wish them on their own principles to prove their title. Perhaps The Register will be obliging enough to furnish an abstract

It is undeniable that the Scriptures recognize no man as a ember of the Christian Church, but one who has been admitted into Covenant with God by Holy Baptism. Consequently the into Covenant with God by Holy Baptism. Consequently the due reception of Baptism i, essential to the Christian name and character: therefore unbaptized persons cannot be addressed or considered as Christians;—and if not, so far as Christian privileges are concerned, they must necessarily be viewed as in a

pen are admitted into a christianized state, and made members of the Church in relation to which they had previously been strangers and aliens,—so an unbaptised person cannot lawfully administer it, and if he should, a Baptism thus sacrilegiously administered cannot be valid.

Now, on Baptist principles, at the time when their sect

persons, (for on Baptist principles all such as have been baptised in infancy are viewed as being in an unbaptised state,) were to be found,—in short if the only true and yalid Baptism but the validity of Baptism by unbaptised or unchristianized hands. Will The Register, therefore, in the fulness of his with prayer. The objects of the meeting were then strict and uncompromising adherence to the letter of scripture on the subject of Baptism, have the charity to refer to some amount of good likely to result from the establishment of plain passage in scripture, where one who humbly desires to sit at his feet as a learner, may see a case in point? Can The Register produce any one passage in the Sacred Volume which, Guelph, and were all unanimously adopted: each one by his utmost ingenuity, he will be able to torture into the

real, and has been felt most sensibly, as will appear from the following extract from the History of the Baptist (so called) gratitude and tender our thanks to the Rev. Benjamin following extract from the History of the Baptist (so called) Roger Williams, the condition of importance and gave it the full benefit of their experience in forming and gave it the full benefit of their experience in forming windness of God to them, they called Providence, Mr. parochial societies, and much information of importance. " Williams and those with him considered the importance of "Gospel union, and were desirous of forming themselves into "a Church ; but met with considerable obstruction. They knowledge been offered at any other parochial meeting "a Church; but met with considerable design of Believers' but one of which I have no doubt the Society will feel the Baptism by immersion; but from a variety of circumstances benefit and importance. It was moved and seconded, and had hitherto been prevented from sub region. To obtain a most ably supported by Col. Burwell, who manifested the " suitable administration was a matter of consequence. At

our Governor in our family and private devotions, as well as in our public services. I would therefore bring the subject before our public services. I would therefore bring the subject before can be no question but that the account above given of the "That the following Ladies do constitute a Committee," baptism of Mr. Williams is correct, for, according to their to co-operate with the Committee of Gentlemen in making principles, there was an absolute necessity for resorting to an subscriptions and collections in aid of the Church Dioce-If the command, however, were not so plain, have not our Governors a claim to be remembered by us, whenever we put up our prayers to Him who hath the hearts of all in His keeping?

Things went so far that the only alternative in advance was an absolute necessity for resorting to an our prayers to Him who hath the hearts of all in His keeping?

Things went so far that the only alternative in advance was an absolute necessity for resorting to an our prayers to distinct the following that the only alternative in advance was an absolute necessity for resorting to an our prayers to did to their number.

Things went so far that the only alternative in advance was an absolute separation to mean a first the following the followi

tions? and have not they above all men need of grace that they may fulfil the purposes of their appointment, viz. to be a terror ment of their wishes,—in direct opposition to the scripture testimony,-and without the least precedent in the history of the Church for the expedient to which they resorted, rather than confess the error into which they had fallen respecting the validity of Infant-Baptism,—(the denial of which had placed them in such a dilemma)—they chose to resort to an expedient more befitting children at their play, than serious men in the solemn exercises of religion. One of their mem bers who was not a member of the Church, undertakes to admit a second into membership, and the second in return kindly does the same charitable office for the first who admitted him, along with the rest of the brethren !

Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of the Carrying Place, in the District of Newcastle.

Andrew Jameson, late Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of Brock, in the Home District.

Thomas Bolton Read, late Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of Port Burwell, in the District of London.

Matthew Ker, late Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of Port Burwell, in the District of London.

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Paul Shirler, late Student of the Diocesan Theo-

logical Institution at Cobourg, and for many years a laborious and successful Catechist in the Midland District, appointed to the mission of Camden, Loughborough, and Portland, in the Midland District.

John Hickie, late Theological Student in Ireland, Baptism afford, their claims to be called and considered a Christian sect must be very weak indeed.

It therefore must certainly follow that the editor of The Register will show more sense in doing his endeavour to hide the nakedness of his own beloved sect, than in wasting his feeble energies by vain endeavours to rend the beautiful mantle of his too indulgent mother, the Church. Compton, 23rd Sept., 1842,

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Diocese of Quebec.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections in aid of the funds of the Society mace in the several Churches of the Diocese, in compliance with

the Lord Bishop's Circular:-Amount previously announced ... The Treasurer has since received the

St. George's Church, Guelph, through the J. Flanagan (in part) Merrick ville Church, after a Sermon preached by the Rev. E. Morris, through J. L. Read,

the Rev. A. F. Atkinson Trinity Church, Thornhill .. through the Rev. A. Townley..... 2 1 through the Rev. A. Townley..... Christ's Church, Mimico, Etobicoke 3 0 3½ St. Philip's Church, Weston, do. 2 16 6

THE PARIS AND ST. GEORGE PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

On the 20th of July last, a public meeting was convened in the Church at Paris, for the purpose of establishing, in that place, a Parochial Branch of The Church In the morning of that day we were gatified by the arrival at our village of the following Rev. gentleme Messrs. Cronyn, of London, Palmer, of Guelph, Atknson, of St. Catharines, McMurray, of Dundas, and Boomer, ing our Clergyman and the principal members of his congregation in the formation of this Association. The congregation in the formation of this Association. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, notwithstanding it was a very busy time with people in general, but especially with the farmers, it being in the midst of hay harvest. A very lively interest was taken in the business of the day: some declaring that they would not have been absent on any account; and others rejoicing that the time seemed to be at hand, if not already come, when the Church of England in this Province was librally to obtain the support she deserves. The feelings likely to obtain the support she deserves. The feelings that chiefly pervaded the whole assembly were heartfelt gratitude and a firm resolution to promote the objects

ontemplated, according to their ability. The Rev. W. Morse, being called to the chair, comenced the business of the meeting with prayer. It was moved and seconded, that John Smith, Esq., do act as The Chairman then addressed the meeting, explanatory of the reasons why it was desirable that an Association of this description be established. which, resolutions, similar to those adopted by other Parochial Branch Associations, were unanimously carried. The Reverend gentlemen, who afforded their services, made some animated and stirring addresses, which will not soon be forgotten by the persons present, sensible as they are that the more the cause of the Church is advocated and understood, the more will she secure the affecions of the people.

The first meeting of the Committee of this Association

was held on the 24th day of August, when the members present gave their names as annual subscribers of the several sums as here stated :-

£ s. d. Coleman...... 5 0 S. Stanton and family 1 0 J. Rickerts has expressed his intention of giving a town lot, value from fifteen to twenty pounds, as an

endowment to the Church at Paris.

The several members of the Committee, for the more effectually carrying out the objects of the Association. have divided the village and surrounding neighbourhood into districts, so that each in his own locality will use his endeavours to make collections and subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Association.

JOHN SMITH, Secretary. Paris, October 19, 1842.

ST. THOMAS PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH

A meeting of the inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity having been held this day, in the School-room of the Church, for the purpose of organizing & Parochial Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in accordance with a wish expressed in a late number of The Church, and by request of the Chairman, I take the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you a short account

the Church Society was forcibly demonstrated.

The resolutions offered were similar to those carried at being supported by the mover with many interesting and shadow of a warrant for Baptism administered by unbaptised useful remarks.

It would perhaps be improper here to express our The difficulty that I here notice is not an imaginary one, that has never been felt in practice:—on the contrary, it is valuable assistance rendered in the proceedings of this Church at Providence, giving an account of the baptism of Roger Williams, the founder of the Baptist sect in New and inconvenience to themselves, attended the meeting,

connected with them. I will here notice a resolution which has not to my greatest pleasure in its adoption, and who took this oppor-tunity of announcing his intention to give six acres, in

of Lake Erie, and with a dense population, our Church has but one settled Clergyman. This evil we have ground to hope will be partially remedied ere long, for the Lord Bishon has promised that before the commencement of Bishop has promised that, before the commencement of winter, he will send a Clergyman to Port Burwell, and another to Dunwich; but when we consider the extent of country, and the number of people requiring their services, we may well exclaim, "What are they among so

D. J. BOWMAN, Secretary. October 27, 1842.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION .- According to appointment the following members of this Association met on Wednesday morning the 19th October at Erindale pringfield, the very picturesque residence of the Rev. J. Lagrath; namely, the Rev. Messrs. Magrath, Meyerhofer, Gibson, Street, MacGeorge, Townley, and Darling. he Biblical discussion, and the conversations on the various subjects brought forward, were especially interest-ing. Divine Service was held in the Parish Church, gfield; Prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs.

peculiar pleasure.

Sec'y, H. D. C. Ass'n.

Byrown.-It is at all times a source of gratification to s to notice any valuable improvement in our Public suildings. Among others we have remarked that the Episcopal Church in this Town, has recently been lighted up in a very complete style. There are five Lamps of the kind designated Solar Lamps, which are the latest mprovement upon the Argand Lamps. They were pur-chased from Messrs. Savage & Co., in Montreal, and we nderstand the means were furnished chiefly from a liberal donation made by the Member for our Town, S. Derbishire, Esq., from the award of an arbitration in favour of Messrs. Hunton & Routh, Merchants, in this Town, and per a very generous donation made for the purpose by Dr. Alfred Morson of this place.—Bytown Gazette,

New Brunswick Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT BLACKVILLE. (From the Miramachi Gleaner, of October 11th.)

On the 20th Sunday after Trinity, (the 9th ultimo,) the ewly erected Parish Church of Blackville, on the South West Branch of the Miramichi, was opened for Divine Service. At an early hour in the morning, the Royal Standard was hoisted on the church tower, from whence it continued to wave in graceful folds, until sun-setting. The weather was rather unfavorable, but not with standing this circumstance, "to be happy, and to make happy, seemed to be the only maxim that could be traced on the faces of the numerous assemblage gathered together from all parts of our noble river, on this solemn and interesting

This Church is built in the plain Gothic style of architecture, having at its western end, a tall tower, the basement of which forms the Vestry room: the tower is crowned with battlements and pinnacles, and has a pleasing appearance. A lowly Chancel, which is lighted by a triple window, and encircled by a border of stained glass, terminates the eastern part of the nave, the apex of its gable being surmounted (as it always should be) with a well executed cross,

"Meet emblem of THE CRUCIFIED, For our transgression slain.

with very small panes of glass, of the diamond form. Substantial buttresses have been placed between each of the windows, and at all the arch. windows, and at all the angles of the other parts of the days meet with a cordial welcome on the Rhine.

Church—the Societies for the propagation of the Gospel, and promoting Christian Knowledge; the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick has also afforded its usual liberal aid. To the Rev. Maximilian Geneste, of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight; to the Rev. T. P. Holditch of Market Harboro', Leicestershire, and their respective riends, as well as to a few generous ladies and others in above named Island, and other parts of England, whose charity ends not at home," the Visiting Miss ary and his little flock are greatly indebted for much kind istance; and it will certainly be gratifying to these exellent bodies and individuals to learn (should this paper ance to meet their eye) that the bounty which has flowd thus timely, into this distant dependency of the Em ire has been, through God's goodness, the means of com-leting another church, wherein the Emigrant and the migrant's children may, "with one heart and one mouth" pray to a common Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier .-May the Christian charity of all be returned seven fold

into their own bosom!

Before the hour appointed for the commencement of Divine Service had arrived, every part of the Church was

by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, M. A., Rector of Miramichi.

From our English Files.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND HIS RHENISH PROVINCES. Coblentz, Sept. 15.

Of the dinners, balls, and other convivial meetings arranged to greet their Prussian Majesties in almost all the principal towns that lay in their route I have hitherto said nothing, because a trait more interesting than any description of the taste or elegance displayed on these occasions runs through the whole, which is more easily followed now that they are drawing to a close. The tact with which the King seized every occasion that presented itself to say something gratifying to the various towns at which he played the part of host or guest deserves admiration, and has been crowned with merited success. The ovation prepared for him by his subjects in these countries addition to what he has already given, for a Church and Parsonage, in the rising village of Fingal in Southwold "suitable administration was a matter of confequence. As "suitable administration was a matter of confequence."

"length the candidates for communion nominate, and appointed "Ezekiel Holliman, a man of gifts and piety, to baptize Mr. addition to what he has already given, for a Church and Ezekiel Holliman, a man of gifts and piety, to baptize Mr. Williams, and who in return baptized Mr. Holliman and the "Parsonage, in the rising village of Fingal, in Southwold, six miles west of St. Thomas.

"The resolution alluded to forms the sixth in the pro"The resolution alluded to forms the sixth in the probrance the reception which the Count of Westphalia met in Berlin, when he took the protest of the minority in the provin-cial Diet, on the subject of the Archbishop's imprisonment, to

Does not their office expose them to peculiar trials and temptabeen within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and
been within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and
been within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and
been within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and
been within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and
been within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and been within its fold. peet of a Church and Parochial School house being soon built in that village, it will no doubt have an Association of its own. In no part of the Diocese is the Church Society likely to have a more beneficial influence, than in this extensive and destitute settlement: some idea of its spiritual destitution may be formed from the fact, that in its whole extent, of more than 150 miles along the shoras he embraced that opportunity of returning attentions that he had received there as Crown Prince.

The actual words spoken on the laying of the foundation stone at Cologne differ a little, as they are now published, from the impression left at first upon the hearers that were nearest. As I know that the King declared himself able to correct any note of his words that might have been taken down, although he had made no draught of the speech, it is not unlikely that the version given in the Cologne Gazette may have received the

This paper gives the speech as follows:- "I seize this opportunity to bid those guests a hearty welcome who have here met, as deputies from the unions of the building of the cathedral, from our land and from all Germany Gentlemen of Cologne a great work is about to be performed amongst you. you feel it, no ordinary work of splendour. It is the work of the brotherly feeling of Germans of all denominations-of all creeds. When I reflect upon this circumstance, my eyes fill with tears of joy, and I thank God that I have lived to see this day. Here, where the foundation-stone lies, together with the towers, the fairest gates in the world shall be erected. Germany Springfield: Prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs. Townley and Darling, and the Sermon preached by the Rev. G. C. Street, from St. Matthew, xvi. 26.

The very cordial welcome by their venerable Brother, and the kindly hospitality of himself and his amiable family, will be remembered by the Clergy present with the banished all that is unreal, untrue, and therefore not German! May this path of honour never be tredden by dishonourable underminers of German unity in princes and necolar honourable underminers of German unity in princes and people, by disturbers of peace, of confessions, and of the various classes of society. May that spirit never enter here which once impeded the completion of this building, nay, of the edifice of our country! "The spirit that erects these gates is the same which 29

years back broke our fetters and extinguished the shame of our country, which reconquered this river's bank—the same spirit which, fructifying, as it were, under the departing blessing of the last of three great princes, showed to the world but two years back that it still existed in all its undiminished strength of youth. It is the spirit of German unity and might. May the gates of the Cologne cathedral prove an arch for its fairest triumph! Let it build! Let it finish!

"May the great work proclaim in the latest generations in Germany, great and powerful in the unity of its princes and people, maintaining without bloodshed the peace of the world—may it proclaim Prussia happy through the glory of our nation and its own prosperity, a monument of the brotherly feeling between creeds who feel that they are one before their sole, their divine Head.
"May the Cathedral of Cologne, I pray fervently to God,

rise over this town—over Germany, through ages rich in peace between men, in peace before God, to the end of time!" Here the acclamations of the crowd interrupted the King,

"Gentlemen of Cologne, your city is highly privileged through this edifice above the towns of Germany, and this you have yourselves worthily acknowledged. On this day it becomes you to feel this self-importance. Cry, therefore with me—and amidst your shouts I will strike this stone with my hammer raise with me the cry of thousands of years—the distinction of your city—'Alaaf Cölln!'"

The scene, which was highly impressive, I have already in part described. It formed the culminating point of the Royal proproduced a moment scarcely less impressive. This was when at a banquet the King drank, health and prosperity to the city, and the Archduke John, uncle to the Emperor of Austria, and the patron of all that is liberal and useful in his country, spoke a few words of no small meaning when coming from an Austrian Prince. The Archduke described the inhabitants of the ancient City.

Prince of Austria to a King of Prussia whose consort is a Prin- body concerned.

One exception I must however, make in my plan, of not fill-Indeed the whole exterior of the building appears to be well finished, and wears (as it was happily observed by a pious churchwoman) quite an old country aspect—Within the interior of the Church, there is a centre aisle, wein infisited, and the control of the Church within the interior of the Church, there is a centre aisle, (as there always should be) on either side of which are control of the church within the interior of the Church, there is a centre aisle, (as there always should be) on either side of which are nobles from those of the citizens of Dusseldorf and Cologne, which prevented a concentration of monied force in either of aced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretion will not turn their backs upon God's altar. Most voutly indeed is it to be wished, that the time is not far of an original nature, that demands acknowledgement. The listant when those anti-scriptural and anti-catholic things called pews, will be removed from the area of every church

ced upon either side of the chancel arch; the cushions and kneeling benches for each of these are covered with dark blue cloth and are opposite with appropriate tassels. blue cloth, and are ornamented with appropriate tassels and fringe; the furniture of the Communion table (having the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth. The same protein is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth. The same protein is also of the cloth is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth is also o

Knowledge, at the request of that unwearied friend of the church in this Province—the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Towards the building of this church, munificent grants have been made by those ancient friends of the Colonial have been made by those ancient friends of the Colonial control control control control control control control cont ment when the coloured balls, suspended by small parachutes, hovered over or in front of the ruin, and drew its sombre front into relief out of the dark back-ground of the night. Long after the fireworks ceased the firing of maroons in all parts of the ruin continued, and prolonged the fascination of the scene. When these at length became silent, the moon, as if invited, emerged from behind her cloudy screen, and illuminated with her soft splendour the rich scenery, which was never before seen in such a variety of light within so short a lapse of hours. This moment was unquestionably the most delicious that the Royal party enjoyed on their somewhat fatiguing progress, during which the hospitality which the King of late had met with in other countries was Royally requited. Amongst the foreign officers who were quartered at the King's expense at Bonne there were nearly 60 of the British army and navy, and the impression left on the minds of all must have been of the most asing kind, and we trust will contribute to draw tighter the bands which an identity of political interests has entwin our isle and the confederation of which the King of Prussia is so prominent a member.

> THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S ECCLESIASTICAL DESIGN. (From the Times.)

The position occupied by the King of Prussia at the present B. A., Visiting Missionary for the Miramichi River, who was assisted in the Litany and Ante-Communion Service, by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, M. A. Restant of Miramichi River, who the proceedings connected with the establishment of an Englishment of a The Psalms, which were most effectively sung on this oc- | The King's mind is evidently directed, and his policy is likely casion, were the 100th and a part of the 84th.

After the singing of the latter, the sermon was then preached by Mr. Bacon, from Exodus xx. 24.—"In all blaces where I record my name, I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee." The reverged gentlement discourse were will bless thee." The reverged gentlement discourse were a series of the series agranded and in the respect even of those will bless thee." The reverged gentlement discourse were series and in solicy is interest, and in spointy is interest.

The reverged gentlement discourse were series and in solicy is interest. The reverged gentlement discourse were series and in solicy to be addressed, in no slight degree, towards this point; and there is a granded and unquestionable sincerity and piety in the respect even of those where I record my name, I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee." The reverend gentleman's discourse was sures. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive how those views can throughout plain and practical, exceedingly impressive and appropriate.

During the reading of the sentences at the offertory, the devotions of the people were received, and then "reverently brought to the Priest, by whom they were humbly presented and placed upon the Holy Table." The but, in the present extraordinary state of religion in Germany offerings of the poor people, who have no doubt done what they could, amounted to £6 2s. 3d.

The service was concluded with the sublime Prayer "for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here on man as the King of Prussia. Experience forbids the suppoearth," a Collect, and the Blessing.

It was delightful to observe the deep interest taken in ther for good or evil, whether practicable or impracticable, can the solemn services of the day, by the members of the congregation, many of whom must have been hitherto quite unacquainted with the beauties of the very ancient and Cathelia Literary used by the Angestic Characteristic Characteristics of the very ancient well as moral. We should look, therefore, with interest, and and Catholic Liturgy used by the Apostolic Church | not without anxiety, to the development of that course in which the late celebration at Cologne must be regarded as a "humani nil a me alienum puto." The interests of Portugal Long may her noble Liturgy continue to be read within step of no inconsiderable amount, even if we could view it with call for it loudly. It is a narrow policy which compares the the walls of Blackville church! May all who shall from henceforth assemble within it, find it "good for them to case; the King of Prussia's views do not stop short of those be there:" to all may it prove to be "none other but the House of God, and the Gate of Heaven!"

case, the Ring of Case, own subjects; for rather, he is too wise a man not to know that it is impossible to isolate one kingdom in Europe from the religious sympathies and disturbances of sympathy which affect the rest. Taking, therefore, his own authority in his own dominions as the centre and basis, and the Germanic feeling of nationality as the immediate circle and atmosphere of his operations, he embraces within his design those more remote influences towards which the moral powers of Prussia and Ger-

appropriately, the view of religious philosophy) which it presupposes has long been prevalent in Protestant Germany.—

The systems of doctrinal belief handed down by Luther and Calvin, in process of time, and under the influence of that liberty of private judgment which they also transmitted as a first principle of religion, became thoroughly decomposed.—

Things went so far that the only alternative in advance was a most mistaken feeling. If an attempt to obtain the illustrious deputy's discourse!" while as often as otherwise the Friday's or Saturday's debate does not make its appearance even in the calving and the composed.—

One of the greatest bars to improvement is despair; but this is a most mistaken feeling. If an attempt to obtain the illustrious deputy's discourse!" while as often as otherwise the Friday's or Saturday's debate does not make its appearance even in the calving and the composition of the greatest bars to improvement is despair; but this is a most mistaken feeling. If an attempt to obtain the illustrious deputy's discourse!" while as often as otherwise the Friday's or Saturday's debate does not make its appearance even in the calving in

ts whole extent, of more than 150 miles along the shores of Lake Erie, and with a dense population, our Church has but one settled Clergyman. This evil we have ground to hope will be partially remedied ere long, for the Lord and Calvinistic sects. The King, therefore, with the assistance of his Minister, M. Bunsen, compiled a new liturgy, and arranged a new organization, to which such of the Lutheran and Calvinistic pastors as thought proper were invited to conform on a certain day. The majority of them did so; and what was left optional at first was eventually made compulsory on the remainder. In this manner the dissensions of Luther anism and Calvinism were extinguished in Germany; and a new unity arose, in the shape of what is now designated the Prussian Evangelical Church. A much more formidable task, however, still remained; and

> he Archbishop of COLOGNE upon the subject of mixed marriages proved at once the importance of producing (if possible) a religious armony between Catholicism and Protestantism, and the great difficulty of that undertaking. It was probably not without a view to this object that the late King is said to have contemplated the introduction of episcopacy into his new church; and the present King has followed up that design, by entering into negotiations with some of our own bishops, and contributing to the support of an English bishop at Jerusalem, expressly for the purpose of obtaining episcopal orders for candidates for the pastoral office in the German church. The alliance which, through these negotiations, it has been endeavoured to establish between the Pressure averaging the pressure averaging the content of the pastoral cont the Prussian evangelical church and the church of England gave occasion for a public expression of the King's desire to consoli-date a general religious concord, upon the principle of the es-sential unity of the different creeds of Christendom; and this principle seems to have been admitted by the English prelates concerned. It was thus announced in the Prussian Gazette, - "All parties agreed in the conviction that the diversities of Christian worship in the Protestant church were uptheld by a superior unity—the Head of the Church himself;
> and that to this unity, to which all the diversities referred as
> to their centre, was the foundation of true Christian tolestion.
>
> About the same time that the King's views were received thus favourbly by the English prelates, they were making similar progress at the Court of Rome. Through the instru-

the differences which arose between the Crown of Prussia and

milar progress at the Court of Rome. Through the instrumentality of the same able diplomatist who organized the Prussian evangelical church and negotiated the establishment of the
Jerusalein bishopric, a settlement of the questions in dispute
between the King and the Archbishop of Cologne was obtained
from the Pope, which conceded the whole question of mixed
marriages, superseded the Archbishop from the practical exercise of his functions, and, in fact, gave a complete triumph to
the Prussian Crown. The King naturally claims this as a
momentous victory to his favourite principle; and the late momentous victory to his favourite principle; and the late ceremonial at Cologne has been a celebration of this victory, as the completion of that magnificent structure is intended to be a monument of it. As in London His Majesty exemplified that principle by going in state to St. Paul's in the morning, while he privately attended the Lutheran chapel in the afternoon, so at Cologne he went first to the Protestant service, and afterwood of the line in the strength of the line in the strength of the line in the line is the line in the line in the line in the line is the line in the line in the line in the line is the line in the line in the line is the line in the line in the line is the line in the line in the line is the line in the li wards (to the lively joy of a crowded Roman Catholic congregation) assisted at high mass in the cathedral. Nor was with me the cry of thousands of years—the distinction of ity—'Alaaf Cölln!'"

scene, which was highly impressive, I have already in part ied. It formed the culminating point of the Royal pro-Yet, at Aix-la-Chapelle a fortuitous circumstance a moment scarcely less impressive. This was when inquet the King drank, health and prosperity to the city, Archduke John, uncle to the Emperor of Austria, and City of Emperors as warm in their attachment to their Princes, "And now," said he "I am glad to see this attachment fixed who feel that they are one before their sole, their Divine Head." upon a Prince so justly beloved. Toasts," he continued, "are usually the expression of wishes; the character of this Prince is a realization of our most ardent wish."

The divides of the consulation processes and the language and the manner in which his advances were received by our and the manner in which his advances were received by our area. The display of the popularity now enjoyed by the King upon the Rhine, and of the sentiment of unity thus expressed by a

PORTUGAL AND HER LEGISLATURE. [For Portugal, very frequently read Canada.—ED. CH.]
And now a word as to the doings of the deputies during the three months they have been at work. Political hatred and jealous rivalry are the sole springs of action amongst politicians here, as evidenced by the last here, as evidenced by every considerable debate during the last three months in the Cortes. The everlasting theme was Costa Cabral—hated with undying rancour, because he has been successful. How truly, down to the present hour, does the criticism hold of the carbivater of the successful. criticism hold of the celebrated Conde de Ericeira, who at the memorable epoch of the establishment of the House of Braganza upon the throne of Portugal in 1640, said, "My countrymen feel will appear to the countrymen feel will appear to the country men feel still more deeply than their own misfortune the good fortune of their neighbours!" Hatred here is so intense that a man throughout the diocese; that those things are either useful or ornamental to "the house of prayer," surely none can maintain.

The little Reading Pew and Pulpit, each in the form of scription. This was the scene fixed upon by these gentlements of Deputies and a richest enter the solution of the Knine which the traveller meets on ascending the will not besitate to befoul himself—nay, to place himself in the worst possible light, and admit that he has been actuated that proudly swells" between are too well known to require destroy the worst possible light, and admit that he has been actuated that proudly swells" between are too well known to require destroy. Thus the editor of the Correio, a member of the Chember of Deputies and a richest enter the solutions. will not hesitate to befoul himself-nay, to place himself in The little Reading Pew and Pulpit, each in the form of an irregular Hexagon, and of open Gothic work, are placed upon either side of the chancel arch; the cushions and

celebration of Divine Service, and which were used this day for the first time, have been presented to the congregation by the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at the request of that unwearied friend of the church in this Province, the Lord Pickers of Name o taking money for the species of function which they discharge is quite consistent with that character; but I am sure that the irregularities displayed by these paid servants of the people is altogether inconsistent with it. In spite of the stringent regulations of the President, they have frequently failed to make a ase, and this in the first blush of the sessional business, while at its close they skulked away with nothing left concluded.

They have not failed, however, to draw their 13s. a day.

Instead of the common term, "Your Excellency

Instead of the common term, "Your Excellency applied to these statesmen, a designation which they have the face to claim by right, the appropriate title would be, "Your Rascality," "Your Scampishness," or "Your Profligacy." Every deputy is "illustrious" by courtesy—nay, every individual in society is "Most Illustrious Sir." The phrase which in England we could be Rayal Dukes, and to the hear of Waterloo. land we apply to Royal Dukes, and to the hero of Water alone, "the foremost man in all the world," is here so draggled in the puddle, that even your tailor, if you do not dub him in the puddle, that even your tailor, if you do not any film in the superscription and commencement of a letter addressed to him, "Illustrissimo Senhor," would deem himself insulted. The comparatively enlightened Portuguese, when you point out these absurdities, will defend them on the score of their being a refined and chivalrous people. Traces of neither one nor other can I perceive, unless filth be refinement, and listless indolence chivalry. The same apologists must confound the two latter qualities, when they justify upon the ground of "chivalry" the incredible laziness of the common people, who so far prefer a Lazzaroni condition to manual labour for hire, that 50,000 Spanish Gallegos, who are not too proud to work, drain Portugal annually of a million of money! There is no one cause that more tends to retard the industrial progress of Portugal than the revolting pride of a people, who, bating their antecedents, have less cause to be proud than, perhaps, any in Europe. How insufferable it is to think of the lowest and most worthless male or female being called "Your Grace" (Vossa Merce) and of a little bit of a dressmaker, shopkeeper, or musician, claiming as by right to be styled "A Excellentissima Senhora Dona Maria" (the most excellent lady and mistress, &c.)—au arrogation of titles which places them on a level to the sense of t with their sovereign, and which is the more disgusting, since the absence of cleanly habits, the barbarous curing, and interthe absence of cleanly horses, and the intolerable odours they are per-inhale through the street windows, out of which they are perpetually gazing, combine to class them with the ugliest temale populations in Europe. Think of "Your Excellency" applied to ladies of this caste! It is time that these cobwebs of a past and wrong-headed age should be swept away, and that this Augean stable of moral and material uncleanness should be thoroughly cleaned. If I am asked how these things concern me, my answer is that they concern me much. The in-terests of truth require that they be stated without gloss of varnish. The interests of humanity still more require it: "humani nil â me alienum puto." The interests of Portugal from their due appreciation. Statements like this may, perhaps, open the eyes of the Portuguese at last, and teach them that selfpride is a poor consolation if they are despised by the rest of Europe—may lay that substratum of humility which is the first condition of advancement—may suggest that to hug the remem brance of by-gone glories but ill compensates an utter lack of the living graces of civilization—and (let me be candid) may lead to the formation of those habits and ultimately those wants, which may make Portugal a twenty-fold consumer of British-

manufactured produce.

Their style of Parliamentary reporting here is ludicrous in that federal unity of creeds which he is bent upon consolidating the church of England on the one hand, and the church of Rome-herself on the other.

Whatever may be thought of the practicability of this project (though the principles on which it is founded have met with distinguished advocates in this country, including the late lamented Dr. Arnold and the present Regins Professor of a little of Parliamentary reporting here is Judicrous enough—"a part of the system," which in an age like this sauffs out very significantly the claim to civilization. The speeches of all those opposed to the politics of the paper are packed up in the smallest possible compass—at most half a dozen lines—those only of their partisans given in extenso; but even these not until the third or fourth day after they are spoken. When with distinguished advocates in this country, including the late lamented Dr. Arnold and the present Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford), it cannot surprise any one acquainted with the religious history of Germany, and Prussia in particular, that it should be considered practicable by King Frederick William. The state of theological opinion (or, to speak more appropriately, the view of religious philosophy) which it presupposes has long been prevalent in Protestant Germany.—

The systems of destricted helief handed down by Luther and

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