# THE CHURCH.

### COBOURG, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1844.

206

an unbroken line of Bishops, having Christ for its energies as one would demonstrate a mathematical danger of being pronounced adulterous." Divine source, and depending on the accuracy of un- problem; in opposition, in short, to what our Lord controverted historical records for the evidence of its was at pains to declare, "The wind bloweth where it which our correspondent refers, is not of very frequent tenths, pensions, annuities, payments for Bulls at the institucontroverted instorical records for the evidence of its continuous existence, is essential to the perpetuity of the Ministry, the due administration of the Sacra-ments, and the constitution of the Christian Church. They are the perpetuity of the perpetuity of mot tell whence it commute, or whither it goeth; so is ments, and the constitution of the Christian Church. That the principle for which we contend was recognized and asserted in the primitive times, and that though now despised it was then reckoned of impor- be and probably are, for all we know to the contrary, houses, or any other place than an edifice speci- of the Gospel was dimmed, and errors and superstitious practice specitance, is evident from the writings of most of the an-very exemplary and very conscientious men. But we cient Christian Fathers. IRENZEUS, for instance, who may inquire whether such a criterion of the "true Apos- also be universally abandoned; for it must be apparent, sistance availed until the reign of Henry VIII. That haughty flourished about 70 years after the days of St. John, says ;-- " All who desire to see the truth may perceive says ;—" All who desire to see the truth may perceive the apostolic tradition exhibited in the whole world. We can enumerate those who were by the Apostles appointed bishops in the Church, and *their successors down to our own times*, who have taught no such thing, neither knew any such thing as they [heretics] idly neither knew any such thing as they [heretics] idly talk of." TERTULLIAN, too, who lived about 30 years later, in setting forth, in contrast, the vain pretensions of heretics against the order of true Christian Churches, thus expresses himself,-" Let them declare the original of their Churches; let them exhibit the order of their bishops, so running down from the bethe order of their bishops, so running down from the be-ginning by successions, that their first bishop had one of the apostles or apostolic men for his ordainer and predecessor; for in this manner it is that apostolic by a divine appointment, it was chastised with an awchurches carry down their reckonings."-If the suc- ful retribution by God himself. The dissembler may was taken. cession asserted by the Methodist Connexion be the true one, then that contended for by the early Chris- with his inward emotions; and we know, from daily tian Fathers must be false !

that the only tangible and rational distinction betwixt a religious system of Divine appointment and one of merely human fabrication, is the existence of some rely human fabrication, is the existence of some merely human fabrication, is the existence of some ject to injury and destruction from every incursion of connexion or other with the first commissioned emis- the flood, and every shock of the tempest. saries of Christianity. They can understand that an The Editor of the Guardian, with a complacency even unto the end of the world."

with the qualifications of these six persons: they may that the custom of solemnizing marriages in private of King Stephen in particular, in the same ratio that the light tolic Succession," be a secure, or a reasonable one; -from the very construction of the service, from the monarch, not prevailing with the Pope to grant him a divorce whether it may not often be defeated by hypocrisy, or very solemnity with which all would desire to see it from his Queen, quarrelled with his Holiness, and carried his This inward call, it will be recollected, was precisely the claim advanced by Korah and his associates: they, it was alleged, were quite as holy as Moses and Aaron, preserve a decorous exterior very much at variance occurrences that it is no unusual thing for a person to

their stand without the precincts of the Church. It influences of the Spirit of God; for if Satan, as the which we would recommend an early application. Of the Commons in Parliament. has been a very popular practice with Dissenters to Apostle admonishes us, is transformed into an angel such extra numbers, the price will be  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .,—compre-of the Church of England, and shall have and enjoy annexed treat the whole matter with a sceptical derision, which of light, his temptations to the weak and unstable may hending both sheets in which the Charge will be to the imperial crown of this realm, all bonours, dignities, prethey would have others receive as a dignified disdain appear to be the product of heaven instead of the de- contained. indicative of conscious strength; but even when the vices of hell. And thus, if the allegation of an boast was loudest, and the taunt was uttered with the inward call, apart from any lawful external vocation, greatest shew of contempt, we must still believe that is to constitute the bond of union between the ambasthere was a conviction of hollowness and insecurity sadors of Christ in all ages, then is the ministry of the duly to notice soon, and some of them, probably, in is declared and set forth in manner and form following, viz.beneath this parade of confidence and unconcern .- Church the most defenceless and precarious institution For on no other supposition but that of a compulsory upon earth,-liable to equal desecration from folly retreat, can we reconcile their present anxiety to make and from craftiness; and hence, if this Methodistic out a true succession for the advantage of Methodism, delusion be established, we shall discover at once that

of the individuals concerned in this particular transac- would, besides comprehending the legal objection just Bishop of Rome, previous to the intrusion of Augustine and Abuses of the Papal system. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. The the Christian Guardian of the 19th ult. we perceive an Editorial account,—forming the continua-tion of some previous remarks,—of the late Annual Conference of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society, holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society holden in the town of Brockville. In the contence of the Methodist Society holden in the Society is a state of the proceedings the Bey Time Society is a state of the proceedings the Bey Time Society is a state of the proceedings the methodies and webalt there is a state of the contence, and a very manifest admission that it is town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodies are a state proper time of the proceedings the methodies are a stated the the the one the area of the present the proper time of the proceedings the methodies area of In the course of the proceedings, the Rev. T. Metcalfe, whilst recommending to his co-adjutors the nances of Christ and his Church. Such devices,—in ple or custom has any concern. When such an im-Metcalle, whilst recommending to his co-adjutors the reception into the Methodist ministry of six appli-cants, or probationers, is represented as stating that they were of the "true Apostolic Succession." This newly invented "succession" is employed, of their tendency, too, is to supersede a well grounded, blessing upon all the pursuits and duties of life. To See of Rome entroached by degrees on the rights of the Church This newly invented "succession" is employed, of course, to overthrow, if possible the long established impression entertained by all Christians, before the they make the mysterious agency of the Holy Spirit researches of modern separatists had discovered "a mechanical, estimating it by rationalistic theories, and better way," that the derivation of authority through proposing to investigate and compute its indwelling as were not professed before the Church, "were in the disposed of all offices, dignities and benefices in the Church of Eucland.

We do not pretend, of course, to any acquaintance upon this subject, take occasion to express a hope burthens increased upon the nation year by year, from the time

In our last number a marriage was inserted as having been solemnized by the Lord Bishop in the Cath- of tithes, oblations and obuentions, shall be finally determined and demanded, on these grounds, an equal share of edral church of Toronto, on the 15th ult .-- We are within the King's jurisdiction and authority, and not elsewhere; and demanded, on these grounds, an equal share of prerogative and authority. But the pretext in this case, exposed its own falschood; for no real holiness solemnized by his Lordship, and that he has no knowcan exist without humility: it was asserted in defiance ledge whatever of the parties named in that announce- the See of Rome, or any other foreign court, any appeal in any

much desired publication of the Charge of the Lord this Parliament. And if any person shall sue any appeal to The "fable" of the Apostolic Succession, -as its affect a piety which he does not feel, and and fabricate Bishop of Toronto, and hope to complete it in an the Bishop or See of Rome, or procure or execute any process The Judge of the London District Court, and Clerk of the Peace opponents have been pleased to stigmatize this impor-tant verity,—has long been "familiar as a household a regregation. Moreover, the weak-mind-In this extra sheet we propose to furnish the Index Thus we see all appeals and references word" amongst those who impugn the Scriptural in-stitution of Episcopacy, and who choose to maintain their stand without the precincts of the Church. It

> We are much obliged by the transmission to us, lately of several Pamphlets; all of which we hope henceforth accept and take the same his Majesty's style, as it our next number.

On Sunday the 30th June, the Lord Bishop of 35th Hen. VIII. ch. 3. Toronto, assisted by his Chaplains, the Rev. H. J.

of England. He grew so mighty as to dispose of the Crown itself. From the Church and nation he exacted annual subsi-We are glad to feel persuaded that the custom to dies to a very great amount, under the names of first-fruits,

the Acts from which the following parts are taken :-- " All causes testamentary, causes of matrimony, and divorces, right tut all manner of appeals, of what nature or condition soever they be, shall be made and had after such form and condition, We propose in our next number to commence the as is limited for appeals in causes of matrimony, tithes, obla tions and obuentions, by a statute made since the beginning of ellors and abettors, shall incur

"The King shall be taken as the only supreme head in earth eminences, jurisdictions, privileges, anthorities, immanities, profits, and commodities, to the said dignity of supreme head of the same Church belonging."-26th Hen. VIII. ch. 1. "It is enacted, that all his Majesty's subjects shall from Henry the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England, and also of Ireland, in earth the supreme head."-The above Acts have cut the Pope off from being the head

with their former reiterated denial of the principle it-self. The truth is, they begin to see very clearly that the only tangible and rational distinction betwit that the only tangible and rational distinction betwit that the only tangible and rational distinction betwit the boly structure of Evangelical Truth, intimately also by the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., and the Church of England, and the beauty of the whole is that this separation from the jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff was effected, not by a Protestant King and Parliament, not by a solution of the State of the State of Toronton when the follows of the State of Toronton when the State of Toronton when the follows of the State of Toronton when the Stat

Apostolic Succession; it has nothing in common with Apostolic usage; it reaches not to the age of the Apostolic usage; it reaches not to the age of the Apostolic usage; it reaches not to the age of the Apostolic usage; it reaches not to the age of the But Mr. Metcalfe, it appears, would have us to Understand the the candidates to whom he refers. We should consider the custom of resorting to the CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page. Postry—The Pimerel. Metalaction and for the English Re-formation. Metalaction and for the English Re-formation. Metalaction in his own words, "had given evidence Church: and words, "had given evidence Church: and words, "had given evidence there of the Papal system. Church and system for the Damagous the extend dates to whom he refers "had received their commission from Jesus Christ;" We should consider the custom of resorting to the the extende of the States for the solemnization of marriages, even that and temporal power over kings and nations, to rule then the and pointed the rest word food to the Eng-sing of the preparatory duties,—or, to state their position in his own words, "had given evidence of their conversion to God."—Now we know nothing of the individuals concerned in this particular transac-the deed of gift of the solemnization of Augustine and the custom of resorting to the the custom of resorting to the the custom of the solemnization of marriages, even that and temporal power over kings and nations, to rule then the and temporal power over kings and nations, to rule then the furth age. Arbitishory Williams by the death bad of James I. Baishop of Rome, pervious to the intrusion of Augustine and the curch on the solemnization of the sole, a learnest, and the States for the solemnization of the sole, a learnest, and the States for the solemnization of the sole, a learnest, and the state all your other customs, though the furth age. Arbitishop Williams by the death bad of James I. Baishop of Rome, pervious to the intrusion of Augustine and the deal of gift of the scite, bishop of Rome, pervious to the intrusion of Augustine and the scite and word the transac-the states at the explane of the scite, in favor of the Diocesan, was completed some time ago, by the rescued England, and the Church of England, from his irrod from his irrod in favor of the Dicesan, was completed some time ago, by the generous donor, Mr. Marks.—British Whig. would do if any foreign power would seek and demand from them an annual heavy contribution, or seek to dictate laws unto them, or attempt to invade their soil. They would say, our them, or attempt to make the subject to any foreign juris-country "is not, nor ought to be, subject to any foreign juris-S. D.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

## CANADA.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH. (From the London Enquirer.)

We are always glad to mark the progress of impro and we are glad to record an event, that while it is likely to contribute to the architectural beauty of our Town, will in a contribute to the architectural beauty of our Town, will in a him now for the first time, and on the other hand, those facts had had very little light thrown upon them; but as the quesallude to the erection of a new Episcopal Church on the scite tion was brought forward, and as he (Lord J. Russell) had where the old one stood. The laying the Foundation Stone been concerned formerly in the affairs of Canada, he did not of this building took place on Monday last, with Masonic hon- think it right to be silent. He had been one of those who of this building took place on Monday last, with Masonic hon-ours, and we will venture to say a more imposing and interest-ing display has never been witnessed in our Town. The intended ceremony having been duly announced, crowds from the surrounding country met to witness it, and accordingly at an early hour our streets were thronged with anxious specta-tors, and presented a gay and animated aspect. The proceed-ings were well and judiciously arranged, and luckily the favourshie state of the weather cave eavy one an onperturbation to an our the state of the weather cave eavy one an onperturbation to an our the state of the weather cave eavy one an onperturbation the and prevented a gay and animated aspect. The proceed-ings were well and judiciously arranged, and luckily the urable state of the weather gave every one an opportunity enjoying the occasion.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto came to London expressly for the purpose of affording his assistance and sanction—and all classes and denominations joined in a truly christian spirit do honor to the occasion. Never have we seen a more nume-believed, had been struck with an observation of his (Lord J. do honor to the occasion. Never have we seen a more numerous and respectable procession in this Town, and never has any public ceremony passed off with greater eclat.

ORDER OF PROCESSION. William Niles, Marshal of the day. W. Thomas, Esquire, Architect. Union Jack. Town Band. Drums and Fifes of the 23rd Fusiliers, Tyler of Lodge 209. Tyler of Lodge 209. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, supported on the right by Br. Wilson Mills. Chaplain of St. John's Lodge, and on the left by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Rector of Saint Paul's Church, London. The Clergy, in their Robes. Masonic Banner. Stewards. The Worshipful Master, and Brethren of Saint John's Lodge, 209, two and two. Tyler. Stewards The High Sheriff of the London District. The members of the Bar, in their Robes. Church Wardens. The President and Members of the Mechanics' Institute of London, with their Flag. The President and Members of St. George's Society of St.

Thomas, with their Banners. The President and Members of St. George's Society of London with their Bann

The President and Members of St. Andrew's Society of London with their Banners The President and Members of St. Patrick's Society of London,

with their Banners. The Citizens of the Town of London, and Neighbourhood.

In this order they marched to St. Panl's Church-yard, where, in presence of several thousand spectators, all interested in the imposing proceeding, the laying of the Foundation

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BARRIEFIELD .- Preparations are making for celebrating Divine Service in this new gothic edifice next Sunday week. With the exception of completing the gallery, this Church is now finished, and a very handsome Church it is. It has been erected by contract, at the expense of than one thousand pounds, the whole gathered from the Kings-

### From our English Files.

PARLIAMENTARY .- STATE OF CANADA. We last week presented to our readers, nearly in full, Lord Stanley's unanswerable speech, in the discussion in the House of Commons, on the state of Canada. The following speech of Lord John Russell, delivered in the course of the same debate, will be read with not less interest, as exhibiting the unanimity of feeling which exists amongst British statesmen, in conder ing the factious proceedings of the late Executive Council of this Province. LORD JOHN RUSSELL said that he had been unwilling to

give any opinion on the matter, because, on the one hand as to the facts on which his judgment was formed with respect to the conduct of Sir C. Metcalfe, those facts had been presented to be, and perhaps had been, created; but with respect to Lord Sydenham, he was sure that no man could have been appointed The Lord Bishop of Toronto came to London expressly for who was so likely to use his faculties for the benefit of the peo-Russell's), that there was no place where a man could do so much good to a large portion of his fellow creatures as in the situation of Governor General of Canada. Lord Sydenham accepted that office, and when he got out, devoted his energies to the good of the country. Lord Sydenham possessed great influ-ence with the Assemblies of Canada, and he (Lord J. R.) believed that that influence was owing to the knowledge which Lord Sydenham possessed of Parliamentary business, and the manner in which free discussion ought to be carried on, and likewise to the knowledge he had of affairs of trade and commerce (hear). Accordingly those who were engaged in affairs of state felt that his advice was useful to them, and therefore his opinion had great ascendancy with the Representative As-semblies. Those resolutions which the noble lord had read to the house were passed by the advice of Lord Sydenham, in oppo-sition to those put forward by Mr. Baldwio. They purported that the government could be carried on in accordance with the wishes of the representative body of Canada, but that the Governor-General could not divest himself of his duty to the Crown. On these two principles the government had been since carried on. With respect to Sir C. Bagot, he did not think it at all necessary to recur at length to his conduct in the government. He thought that Sir C. Bagot, in the circum-stances in which he was placed, could have done no other than choose the Ministry out of the large majority of the represen-tative body; but he (Lord J. R.) thought that circumstance did occur which certainly tended to weaken the authority of the Governor-General in those provinces (hear, hear). It must be remembered, however, that for a long period Sir C-Bagot was suffering under indisposition (hear, hear). When Sir C. Metcalfe was placed in the situation of Governor-General of Canada, he declared his adherence to the resolutions of 1841; he declared his adherence to the principles of responsible go ernment, so far as they were applicable to a colony (hear, hear); he continued the Ministry of his predecessor; but he found but not till after a considerable time had elapsed, a difference of opinion between himself and his Ministry; they required concessions from him, which he considered it not to be consisswer, and he had read also the answer to an address of the peo-The Amateur Band of our Town deserve much credit for the manner they acquitted themselves on the occasion, and the in-spiring anthems sung, added much to the harmony and solem-they acquitted themselves on the occasion, and the in-spiring anthems sung, added much to the harmony and solempossible for Sir C. Metcalle to consent to say that in all cases he would bind himself to the Executive Council, to follow their

The Church.

fitted for their work by him."

Priest or Deacon in the Church of God.

But this internal call, as it may be termed, impor- contented, and the invention of new codes of faith to be found at variance with Divine and Apostolic ar- discoveries of navigation. rangements. " No man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron;" no man could assume the office of Aaron, unless entitled resorted to in frontier places in this Province, of reto it by the divinely appointed rule of descent and pairing to the United States for the solemnization of succession. Should it be conceded that the ministe- marriages, where they are frequently performed by rial office may be assumed, as enthusiasm may mis- magistrates as well as by dissenting ministers, submits lead or caprice may prompt, the obliteration in time of to us the following questions on which he is anxious every discriminating feature which shews the Church | for information :--to possess an original somewhat higher and more sacred than the vain imagination of man, must be the inevitable result. A principle like this, conducting, States, is the offspring of such parties to be considered the world. Of him it is said, "Christ glorified not parents? himself to be made an High Priest, but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to-day have I begotten remain in full communion with her, after it is known thee."

The voluntary act of any individual, whatever may be the associated evidences of his honesty and guilelessness, performed in any manner that may suit his these questions, it is because the first two involve a own prepossessions,-whether it be for the avowed point of law upon which it is not to be expected that preservation of unity, or the kindling of discord; for we should be competent to decide; and because the the advancement of orthodoxy, or the nuture of false last is connected with a grave question of Church doctrine,-cannot possibly form the ground-work of dicipline in which the highest ecclesiastical authorites that spiritual charter, "known and read of all men," alone can be authorised to interpose. and "sealed with the earnest of the Spirit," which re- But what is legally right, may sometimes, unhap-

unsound beginning leads naturally and surely to a peculiarly his own, expresses a charitable wish that premature end; and that a communion which fails to the Methodist "Church," as he pleases to designate it, establish some lineal affinity with the Apostles of old, "may be known as a revival Church, bestowing the cannot hope to share in the promise expressed to blessings of holiness, with God-like benificence, on them by the Saviour, "Lo, I am with you always, Canada's entire population!"-We transfer the aspiration to our columns, not for the purpose of noticing In the case to which we have alluded, it was stated the peculiarly invidious reflexion which it directs by Mr. Metcalfe, in favour of the Candidates, that against the practical godliness of all who do not own their pretensions to the "true Apostolic Succession," the discipline to which the Guardian is wedded, but were comprehended in the fact, that "they had re- of stating our settled conviction, that if the leaven of ceived their commission from Jesus Christ, and been malice and wickednes which festers in our fair Province,

and has more than once developed itself in public The importance of an inward call is fully recognized calamity and intestine strife, is to be purged out by the by our Church, when she addresses the candidate for Spirit of the living God, it will be through the agency Holy Orders, even after his literary and moral qualifi- of institutions upon which His own solemn sanction cations have given satisfaction, with this inquiry: "Do has been set, and not through the instrumentality of you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you this office and ministration?" those human devices and desires which are the offspring too generally of pride, and selfishness, and a rebellious The Church, in this inquiry, is careful to declare that will. And if a spirit of more genuine devotion and the most elaborate preparation, and the most exten- purer charity is to pervade and invigorate every desive literary endowments, are subordinate to spiritual partment of our community; if brotherly love and meetness, for this grave and solemn work; so that, concord is to prevail, where now envy and confusion however eminent may be the acquirements of the in- reign; it will be when the temper which leads to relidividual, if he has no reason for believing and hoping, gious division, shall be subdued into a right apprecia--for absolute assurance of such graces of the Holy tion and becoming zeal for the ordinances and institu-Spirit is no better than presumption,-that his heart tions of Christ and his Apostles,-when the advocates is influenced, and his resolution directed by an im- of religious division shall become sensible of the pulse from above; if his conscience will not permit obligation to maintain inviolate, until the coming of him to entertain with humility the pious conviction the Lord, all those instruments of grace and memothat his desire to be invested with the ministerial of- rials of His tender mercy, which their fathers in Christ fice proceeds from Him who alone can make him "an of every age and every clime combined to maintain able minister of the New Testament;" no encourage- with pious gratitude and faithful vigilance, until with ment is held out to him to ask or desire the office of the abandonment of primitive usages, human novelties began to attract and engross the restless and dis-

tant and requisite as it is, is not to be separated, in and polity came to be as much a systematized occupaits operation, from prescribed regulations,-is never tion, as the improvement of mechanical science or the

A correspondent, in referring to a custom sometimes

1. Is the marriage thus solemnized valid? 2. If it be so according to the law of the United from its very nature, to riot and disorder, and leaving legitimate, as regards the right to property, &c., in the reverend sanctity of the Sacraments at the mercy the British dominions? in other words, are the chilthe reverend sanctify of the Sacraments at the mercy of the wild enthusiast, or of the unscrupulous dissem-dren of British subjects, who are thus married, to be who are thus married, to be bler, was never sanctioned by the blessed Saviour of considered their lawful heirs after the demise of their

> 3. Is it proper to permit in our Church persons to that they have been thus united? and if not proper what course should be adopted to remove the evil? If we do not venture to offer an explicit answer to

presents the transferable commission delivered by pily, be morally or religiously wrong; or rather, the Christ himself to all those whom he appointed to watch law, though designed to operate in harmony with all over and instruct his Church, within whose bosom he recognized moral and religious principles, may someestablished, in correspondence with the Levitical econ- times fail to reach with its condemnation cases which omy a three-fold priesthood,-"" first i postles, second- are clearly opposed to both. It must be very obvious and fourth centuries. If so, they were necessarily indepe arily prophets, thirdly teachers." A commission implies that, religiously speaking, a marriage solemnized by of the Bishop of Rome, because at that early period, he had no an original appointment : succession is the regular any other than a lawful minister, is no marriage at all : transmission from one individual to another of that "what Gop hath joined together," are words,-sancoriginal appointment; and for the legality of this tioned by our Saviour himself and appropriately introsuccession, it is manifestly all important that each link duced into the marriage service,-that can have no equal; he became a Lord, not only of his brethren, but also of of the chain should correspond with its primary con- pertinency to a case in which no minister of God has of the chain should correspond with its primary con-stitution. The fiction, developed by Mr. Metcalfe, if been employed; and although the law of the land the vice-gerent of Jesus Christ. The venerable Bede testifies to the fact that the British Liturgy was in many respects conit be any connexion at all, is an arbitrary one; it is no may stamp a sanction of legality, in certain cases, upon trary to the Roman, before the time of Augustine, who, soon and condition of every Christian man." These treatises were

The Rev. JOHN HICKIE, Travelling Missionary in the London District.

The Rev. GEORGE STEPHEN JOSEPH HILL, Missionary

The Rev, JOHN WILSON, formerly Assistant Minister DEACONS.

Mr. CHARLES RUTTAN, Divinity Student of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Diocesan Theological Institution, appointed to assist in the Parish of Cobourg and parts adjacent.

Mr. ROBERT HARDING, Divinity Student of the Society destination of this gentleman is not yet fixed. The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, John iii, 14, 15.

M An Agent for this Journal, will, on or about the 15th instant, proceed on a collecting tour, in its behalf, from Toronto westward,—embracing the Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, Brock, and London Districts, as far as the Town of London, but including places in its immediate neighbour-but discussion of London, but including places in its immediate neighbour-but including places in its immediate neighbour-ing places in its immediate neighbour-but including places in its immediate neighbour-ing places in its immediate neighbour-but including places in its immediate neighbour-ing places in its immediate neighbour-ing places in its immediate neighbour-ing places in its immediate neighbour-but including places in its immediate neighbour-ing places in its interview in the places in its interview in the places in the p hood. This gentleman will be furnished with a reformation of religion was effected, either in doctrine or in statement of the amount due on account of "The worship; for you have admitted that the King and the majo-Church," for the present as well as the preceding rity of his counsellors still adhered to the old d volumes, and it is earnestly hoped that parties in own way to treat of all the points you have mentioned. arrear will be prepared to settle their accounts, when presented.—Subscribers also, who can conveniently degrees, the decayed timbers out, before you can replace them advance the amount of the succeeding, or eighth volume, which will then have commenced, would confer a particular favour,-as saving ultimate applica- ing of an edifice; but as these are neither the river nor the cations,-in paying the amount to our Collector.- edifice, until they are combined, so private judgments can effect The gentleman thus employed, will be empowered to rity. In all deliberative bodies, individual members introduce make any arrangements in regard to local agencies, Jaws by motions to amend, repeal, and make new laws, which which, after consultation with the resident Clergyman, may be thought desirable, or conducive to the intermay be thought desirable, or conducive to the interests of the paper.

Communication.	112
ON PRIVATE JUDGMENT.	AND AND
NO. III.	

C .- You concluded by observing that our Church shook off the yoke of Rome on the authority of private judgment, and that we now disclaim it to injure the Dissenters, though at the Reformation it was the staff on which we leaned.

D.-Truly I did say something to that effect, though not in the same words, and I think it is a fact which will set at nought all that you have said, and as much more as you may choose to f not on the ground of private judgment? If it gave you the right of judging for yourselves then, it gives us an equal right to judge for ourselves now.

C .- You seem very confident in the belief that private judgment was the grand arbiter and lever of the Reformation. I think you are mistaken, and to convince you of your mistake I will lay statements and facts before you to prove that the Reformation was not the work of private judgment. In proving my position, I beg you will hear me patiently till I get through, and then, if you will have any thing to say, I will hear you. Truth has nothing to lose by discussion, while mutual benefit may be the result, if we (as I hope we shall,) keep our temper. D .- Well, go on, I am willing to hear you for a time; but it is another thing to swallow your theory. C - I suppose you allow that there was a Christian Apos-

tolic Church, or a branch of the Catholic Church of Jesus Christ in Britain, from a very early period of the Christian era; perhaps very nearly coeval with St. Paul's intended journey Spain, and that that branch was as independent of Rome as it was of Cesarzea, Antioch, Corinth, or Crete. You will allow this, I know, because it cannot be denied; for history records that there were Churches and Bishops in Britain in the third endent jurisdiction beyond the limits of his own Diocese. He was only an equal among equals. But, being the Bishop of the Imperial City, he acquired power and influence by degrees; in proportion as he acquired influence and power, he ceased from n being an the kings of the earth, and affected to be an universal Bishop,

"If any person shall sue to the court or see of Rome for any

licence, faculty or dispensation, or put any of the same in exe-cution, he shall incur a præmunire."—25th Hen. VIII. ch. 21. "If any person shall use or put in use any bull, writing, or at Chingacousy and the Gore of Toronto. Rev, JOHN WILSON, formerly Assistant Minister at Cobourg, and lately appointed Missionary at Colborne and Grafton in the Newcastle District. any speech, preaching, teaching, writing, or any other open deed; or shall willingly receive and take any such absolution or reconciliation, shall incur a præmunire."—13th Eliz. ch. 2. r reconciliation, shall incur a premunire."-13th Eliz. ch. 2. By these statutes you see that the Church of England was separated from the usurped jurisdiction of the See of Rome by the national authority, before scarcely a change was made in the internal affairs of religion at all. And what was enacted by the King and Parliament was concurred in by the Bishops and Clergy of both the convocations of Canterbury and York. for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Diocesan Theological Institution. The destination of this centleman is not vet fixed. with one exception only, that he had not. Hence the juris diction of the Pope over England was lawfully suppress M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, from both the eivil and spiritual authorities. The Church was thrown back to where it was when Augustine made to the Bri ish Bishops the speech which I have quoted from the venerable Bede. But what had private judgment to do with it? It was the public judgment of the nation. D,-I do not dispute the fact that the authority of the Pope

C.-Had you not interrupted me, I would have taken my with the new. This was done by the Acts of Henry the Eighth; and as to private judgment, it served as the little streams which make a river, or as the wains which draw materials to the erect- Thi rience in the world, shew us that all laws generally originate in, and spring from, the separate fountains of individual minds One mind communicates with, and imparts to, another. And if the causes which require the remedy that is to be sought, be

extensively felt, many minds will be at work, in search of a remedy. Mutual interchange of sentiments, views, and projects, will take place. At the proper time and place, the neces-sary motion will be made, but until it is adopted by the majority of the legislative body, all previous labour remains unavailable. Separate pieces of stone and wood will not make a by 64 feet; exterior dimensions, exclusive of the semi-octagon ouse until they are fitted, united, and built. For instance,

lic have, for years, been seeking to abolish slavery?. many speeches have been made, pamphlets printed and put in feet. circulation, and denunciations uttered, but until the supreme egislative authority be persuaded to adopt the measure, and At the head of very many who sought to purge out the old lea-ven in doctrine and worship, stood Thomas Cranmer, Archof any age since the time of the holy Apostles can furnish a more estimable character. To say that he was a very learned man and deep divine, is merely to say what is equally true of in profound wisdom, prudence, discretion, meekness, patience, severingly in preaching, writing, and at the Council board, to prepare all men for a more thorough reformation than the King had contemplated, when he accomplished the suppression of the Pope's jurisdiction in England, and procured for himself nearly TRINITY CHURCH, TORONTO. —The building Committee the same sort of Church headship as he had taken from the other. This monarch, with whom Cranmer had to deal, was haughty and overbearing in the extreme as a man; despotic, severe, and wilful as a ruler; fickle and capricious as a husband and friend; pedantic and conceited as a scholar, and bigoted to of  $\pm 350\ 0\ 0$ ,—it having just been leased to produce an annual and india goot in his religion. Had the good archbishop been a Luther, his career would have soon ended. But such was his wisdom, disinterestedness, piety, justice and integrity, as to have secured the esteem, friendship, and even the love of the terrible monarch, which continued unabated to the last hour of

his life. To the goodness of God, then, is it to be ascribed that, under such a stern ruler, the good archbishop and his friends, Latimer and Ridley, were able to influence so many minds in the convocation, and in the houses of Parliament, as to receive, and permit to be published, the instructions set forth in "The Institution of a Christian man," and "The necessary doctrine

Surveyor and Draftsman, of this Town.

St. John's Lodge, No. 209. Held at London, C. W. under sanction of the Grand Lodge of (hear, hear). The other point in dispute, besides that of the

5844.

With Masonic Honors, Being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist. Samuel Peters, Worshipful Master pro tem. acting on behalf of Hugh Falconer, W. M. Andrew McCormick, Past Master, p. t. acting on behalf of S. Peters, P. M. John McDowell, Senior Warden William B. Lee, Junior Warden. David Coombs, Junior Deacon. Peter Gaudy, Junior Deacon. John Brown, Treasurer. Alexander Gordon, Secretary. Wilson Mills, Chaplain. Jacob Leclere, Inner Guard. Wm. O. Griffiths, Tyler. Francis Shanly, { Standard Bearers. Wm. H. Abbott, {

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost—Amen. This Foundation Stone in St. Paul's Church, London, was laid

with Masonic honors on Monday, 24th June, A.D. 1844, and in the eighth year of VICTORIA, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. The Right Honourable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart.,

G. C. B, &c., Governor General of British North America.

If you John Strachan, D. D., L L.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto-ake, by Benjamin Cronyn, M. A., Rector of St. Paul's, London. Lawrence Lawrason, M.P.P., & William W. Street, Esquires, Church Wardens.

William Inomas, Esquire, Architect.
Church was erected upon the site of one built of W
in 1833, and destroyed by fire on Ash
Wednesday, February
21st, 1844.
Inscriptions on parchment.
Silver coins of this Reign.
Numbers of The Church newspaper,
Ecclesiastical Gazette, Inquirer, and Patriot.
Portraits of
The Queen, Chief Justice Robinson,
Sir C. T. Metcalfe,
The Hon. Thomas Talbot.
Prize List of the Upper Canada College.
and the second

THE NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH Which is now being erected in this Town, is from the designs of W. Thomas, Esq., Architect, of Toronto, and is in form a Paralellogram being 100

chancel at the east end, and a tower at the west, making a how many thousands of individuals in the neighbouring repub- total length of 130 feet, with a south porch ; the interior heigh to angle of side walls is 30 feet, and to centre of ceiling is 38 feet. The principals of the roof are exposed, framed in compartments with tracery points, and resting on spandrils and corbels at the side wall, which gives the ceiling a light and eleabolish slavery by law, private judgment must submit. It can-not abolish slavery. It was so in the time of Henry the Eighth. pointed windows tracery heads, and buttresses, terminating with pinnacles and corbel tables on each flank and to chancel The ven in doctrine and worship, stood Thomas Cranmer, Arch-bishop of Canterbury; than whom I know not that the history pannelled with rich tracery windows and parapet; ngle but. tresses with detached octagon turrets, terminating with octagon man and deep divine, is merely to say what is equally true of pinnacles and canopies. The whole height of the tower being 112 feet; the Church, when completed with side galleries, will ornament and benefactor, in every age since; but he excelled in profound wisdom, prudence, discretion, meekness, patience, and sweetness of temper, accompanied with fervent piety and indefatigable industry. He and his friends laboured most per-tures with which England so much abounds—and we are gla tures with which England so much abounds-and we are glad

f Trinity Church, Toronto, have much satisfaction in acknowedging the very liberal grant of a lot of land in the East end for the City towards the endowment of said Church, from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, which is equal to a donation income of £21 17 3.

KENT TESTIMONIAL .- Mr. Alderman Dixon has much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of £25 from the Rev. E. Denroche, being the "free will offering of the Brockville Missionary and some of his people towards ' *The Kent Prize* or Prizes.'

The REV. A. TOWNLEY begs gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of Five Pounds from Samuel Street, Esq., of Chippawa, in aid of the Church in Dunnville, being a second subscription to that Church. June, 1844.

The two Parchment Inscriptions deposited in the stone, the opinion of the Executive Council as to any appointment were beautifully drawn and printed by Mr. Robert M. Moore that was to be made, he (Lord J. R.) should have thought Sir

C. Metcalfe took an erroneous view ; but the house had beard to-night from the noble lord that no such thing was the case appointments to offices, was with respect to a bill which had een passed by the Canadian Legislature, and which Sir C. Metcalfe had reserved. Now the house had been told that on that point of dispute there was a difference of opinion as to the facts. The hon. member for Montrose, Mr. Hume, said that it was merely a question whether or not a slight was put on the Legislature by reserving the bill; but if that were so, he (Lord J. R.) could not conceive how that could be made a ground for the resignation of the members of Council. If their opinion was that Sir C. Metcalfe should listen to them and not obey his instructions from England, they took, he must say, in his opinion, an exaggerated view of their own power and importance, which it was impossible for Sir C. Metcalfe to give way to. Taking, then, the high authority of Sir C. Metcalfe for the facts-and there could not be higher authority (hear, hear), it appeared to him (Lord J. R.) that Sir C. Metcalfe was right in his disputes with his late Executive Council; and, looking to the future, he must say that it was to him some ground hope that the late Executive Council seemed to shrink from the ground that Sir C. Metcalfe stated to have been at first put forward hy them; they seemed not now to take up the but to state that the ground was only the want of that confidence in his Ministers which a Governor-General ought to show If, then, as he hoped, they did not mean to insist on those demands, it would be far easier for the Assembly to come to some agreement than if some great constitutional question were at issue. But he imagined that neither Sir C. Metcalfe nor any other Governor, would deny that with regard to certain persons appointed to those offices, their general conduct towards him, and his towards them, ought to be marked with confidence in all transactions (hear, hear).

Therefore he did not take the gloomy view that the hon. and learned member for Bath did, that those persons were not at once replaced. He trusted that the Legislative Assembly of Canada would see that it was far better for them to have mer who were likely to carry on the business of the Govern solely with a view to the prosperity of the country. The no lord had stated, in a way not unwarranted by the fact the great advantages which Canada derived from her connexion with country. It was impossible to imagine that Canada could ob-tain any more advantageous position at any price. Even if she were to become an independent republic, she could not last so but for about six months; and if she were to join with the United States, what would become of her independently; and es-pecially of that peculiar regard to her religious establishments which this country had always shown in her connexion with Canada. (Hear). He could not but think, then, that the people of Canada and their representatives would ultimately agree in the appointment of Sir C. Metcalfe; and also that his arrangement with regard to the Executive Council would be for the herefit of Canada. the benefit of Canada. He was sure that they would not improve their situation by endeavouring to deprive the Governor of that authority which was so necessary for the maintenance of the connexion between this country and the colony.

THE HAPPINESS AND MORAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE POOR-(From the St. James's Chronicle.)

There is nobody in this country who ventures to confess an indifference to the happiness and to the moral improvement of the poor. All, upon their own representation, are devoted philanthropists. The misfortune is, that all are not agreed as to the proper mode of carrying the common benevolent purpose into execution. There is one class, and we rejoice to say a numerous and still increasing class, who think that the Scripture prescription is, after all, the best, and that if you take care to improve the physical condition of the poor-if you instruct them in what you believe to be the saving truth of the Bible-if you as abridge their bear if you so abridge their hours of toil as to enable them to learn from their own consciences and from you, you adopt the best means of making them happy. This line is not, however, be pursued without some sacrifices. It will, in the first in-stance, cost something, both in what you must give and what you must forbear to extort. There is, however, another elass, sufficiently numerous, but more active and arrogant than its numbers warrant, and, unfortunately, by the force of activity and arrogance, but too war and arrogance, but too successful. This class would pursue totally opposite regimen in dealing with our less fortunate ow-creatures. They would, to be sure, improve their con -every one is for that-but they would improve it, n relieving their wants, but by a discipline in all the ascetic vi tues-teach them to bear wants with equanimitytemperance and providence by workhouse diet and impriso ment, or the "punishment of nature," i. e. starvationindustry and preserve from idleness by long factory hours, at

cultivate the domestic character by separating husband rife, parents from children, upon the principle that-" What we love and have we seldom duly prize,

Going something beyond the Scripture hypothesis, the philan thropists do not content themselves with the hypothesis of the apostle, and say, be you "warmed " and filled," and give nothing —this, would be at least as in the theory they say, you shall not be warmed and filled, unless you work har -this would be at least a civility, if not a service