The universal practice of the apostolic and early christian heretics of the first four centuries, when they wished to evade the confession of their sentiments, as to the fall of man, still avowed their faith in the baptism of infants, as a point never questioned. Nor was it till the sixteenth century that any body of Christians the children of the faithful. And even now, after eighteen ages, the whole universal Church, including all the Lutheran and Protestant communities, and the smallest subdivisions of persons separated from national churches, with the single exception of the small body who are known by the name of Baptists, hold the primitive doctrine of infant baptism.

The subordinate question of the mode of administering the rite, I pass over as of little consequence. Our own Church baptizes by immersion, except when the parents can plead the inability of the infant by reason of health. But baptism by sprinkling, especially in the colder regions of Christendom, where necessity dictates it, is agreeable to the general goodness of that God, who "will have mercy and not sacrifice." The import of the original word is allowed to be capable of either interpretation. And the greater or less quantity of the emblematical element is, under a spiritual dispensation, surely of subordinate moment.

It is important further to observe, that all the supposed advantages of baptism in adult years are secured by the primitive and edifying rite of Confirmation, which is retained, after the examwhen the parents and sponsors resign their charge, and the catechumen, ratifying and confirming his vows, is solemnly admitted, after due examination, by prayer and the imposition of hands, to blessings and privileges of the covenant of grace.*

* The minds of the young and unstable are sometimes disturbed by persons misinterpreting or misapplying our Lord's command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature; he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." This passage, say they, is clearly against the baptizing of infants; for if believing be a requisite qualification for baptism, as children cannot believe, so ought they not to be baptized. It is surprising that those who reason thus, do not advance a step further, and contend that as believing is here represented as necessary to salvation, it follows also that, as infants cannot believe, so neither can they be saved. Arguments that involve such glaring contradictions must necessarily be clusion an entire class of individuals who were never thought of in their premises. For to whom amongst the heathen and Jews was the gospel preached at the promulgation of the gospel? Was it not to adults? And to whom amongst the heathen, Jews and Mohammedans now, is it still preached? Is it not to adults, i. e., to persons capable of faith or unbelief? And of them every one "that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that be-lieveth not shall be damned." The error of applying such passages to infants, is seen at once when other passages of a similar construction are considered. As an instance, let us try to apply the argument to the apostolic rule, "If any will not work, neither eat;" infants cannot work; therefore neither shall they eat. And vet, absurd as such an argument is, it is the only on at all plausible which is advanced by those who object to the bap tism of infants. Let it be well noted, once more, that there is not one single instance, in the whole New Testament, of any person born of christian parents, ever having been baptized when grown up.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1839.

We animadverted last week in general terms on the repeated attacks of the Christian Guardian on every thing connected with the Church of England in this Province. Such conduct is but in accordance with the whole tenour of that inflammatory Journal, since it was transferred from the guidance of the moderate and controversy-shunning Editor who had the management of it during the most critical period of Sir Francis Head's administration, and who, notwithstanding the turbulent character of the times, contrived to maintain his own from whom he occasionally differed. Indeed so natural but railing and personal vituperation in the columns the Guardian, that we generally cast it aside, directly we have ascertained from a few commencing sentences that such is the nature of its weekly remarks: and were it to confine itself entirely to vague abuse, and indiscriminate mis-statement devoid of any definite precision, we should not feel ourselves called upon to bestow aught but an occasional passing rebuke upon its unequivocal manifestations of hostility and injustice to our Church. But when a distinct charge is made inculpating the highest dignitary in our Provincial Establishment, deliberately taxing him with having stated what is altogether false, we feel it a duty to offer a distinct contradiction of so shameful and groundless a calumny. Any good man who knows the character of the Bishop of Montreal, and who is but slightly acquainted with the editorial columns of the Guardian, will regard this as a work of super-erogation; but our object in noticing the matter at all is to convince those who would willingly believe the charge adduced to be true, and yet who, on hearing the evidence on both sides, dare not so far outrage common sense, and do violence to their own conscience, as to repeat a slander, undeniably and conclusively rebutted.

ficial Report of the Bishop of Montreal to Lord Durham, dated November 20th, 1838 :-

"In travelling from the town of London to Goderich, I passed through a tract of country sixty miles in length, in which there is not one clergyman or minister of any

The Italies are the Guardian's, and these are his remarks on the preceding quotation :-

"It would be perfectly easy for us to let these extracts go unnoticed, and in doing so we should be saved much unpleasantness of feeling; but as one ever concerned for the spread of truth, we cannot. The Bishop asserts that there was not one clergyman or minister of any denomination in the sixty miles of country spoken of .-This is altogether false. We know it for an undeniable fact, that different places on the whole of that sixty miles were visited by Wesleyan Ministers, who preached the

word, and administered the ordinances! But they were not ministers in the uninterrupted succession, and, therefore, not ministers at all!'

tively and unqualifiedly charged with having asserted in was called to the chair, and James Cummings Esq. acted as well as in language. Dr. Bunting and the Conference in Engan Official Report, that which "IS ALTOGETHER FALSE." false; the main ingredient of a falsehood is a deliberate his kindness was accepted, and cordially thanked. The Church and State, &c. To be convinced of this any one need taken to obtain a judicious lay-reader, there the Church grows, wherever it pinched them. The Baptist Bible was prepared by intention to deceive; and of this our Diocesan stands accused by the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

ship is thus criminated? Why the very accusation re- generous conduct, as it fully merited, received the grate- tained the views of our venerable founder in reference to the Church tants, and not, as has been generally supposed, to the Roman Ca- two grants of £250 each for printing it in India, and application futes and exposes itself. The Bishop's object was to ful notice of the meeting; and Mr. James Slater, who of England, and other subjects connected with it. It is a pamshow that within the tract of country mentioned there rushed into the church during the conflagration and saved phlet well worth the perusal of both Churchmen and Methodists. was not a single resident minister of any denomination, the books, was also complimented in a like deserved the only one, which the words can legitimately bear.— From these symptoms of attachment to our Church, mere circumstances; and, therefore, as there is no essential agree- and two hundred and eighty churchesof the "Confession of Augs." Is it not truly extraordinary that the Duke should possess such proves it to be true; for "as one ever concerned for the ing which is announced to be held in ten days time, an ing which is generally to be suspected.

promulgation of the gospel, no one allusion is found to any class spread of truth" he says, "we know it for an undeniable auspicious commencement will be made in a subscription of unbaptized youth, which must have been numerous in every fact, that different places on the whole of that sixty miles for rebuilding the House of God, so lamentably consumed. church, within a few years after its being founded, had the infants were visited by Wesleyan Ministers &c." So did the The loss of the edifice is not the only disaster; the fine of the converts not been admitted with them into the covenant Bishop know that different places of that sixty miles were organ, which cost £100, could not be rescued from the in it." This sentence is sadly destitute of precision; but I sup-VISITED by clergymen of the Established Church,—that flames, and is utterly destroyed. Such a misfortune as the Rev. Mr. Campbell of Goderich had been in the ha- this should and we trust will be felt by every Churchchurch confirms this view of the case as it lies in scripture. The | bit of preaching at stated periods at the settlement about a dozen miles from Goderich, where his Lordship preached that some judicious plan might easily be arranged, by himself, and where his chaplain we believe, baptized ten which a general contribution could be procured. children,—and that the Rev. Mr. Cooper, a graduate of Cambridge, who lives upon that road, being settled on a nishes us nevertheless with two grounds for consolation arose to deny the validity and extent of baptism, as applicable to farm, had occasionally officiated to some of his neigh- and even rejoicing. It has elicited a strong Church bors, -but he did not hold any charge. Therefore it is feeling, and provoked to acts of private generosity; and clear that the Bishop's words cannot be wrested to mean it proves that the enemies of British rule in Upper Cathat no minister of any denomination ever visited this nada, justly regard the influence of the Church of Engtract of country, for that would have been to take no ac- land as a main obstacle to ther unhallowed designs. count of his own clergy, of whose occasional ministrations he was cognizant from information obtained by himself in places where they actually had officiated. The ob- should ever echo with other lessons than those of scripvious and avowed purpose of the Report was to represent the distressing want of a settled clergy; of regular reli- of the Almighty that our Clurch should undergo pregious services; and of this the Guardian must have been fully sensible, for he merely ventures to assert that Wesleyan ministers visited, -not that they resided, or were stationed permanently within the sixty miles. Besides he had the entire extract of his Lordship's Report fairly be- | Ages. fore him, and in the paragraph following that which the Guardian has so palpably perverted, his Lordship is found (according to the Guardian's mode of proof) impugning his own veracity, for he thus goes on to remark: "I believe I am safe in saying that the great majority of the Deacon in the Cathedral Church of that city, by the inhabitants, among whom are comprehended the Land ple of the apostles, in all the branches of Christ's Holy Church; Company's settlers, are of the Church of England, and out by the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the services of some of our Missionaries, who have PAR- the Gospel; but it appears that his ultimate destination TIALLY VISITED this tract of country, have been thankfully | is not yet determined on. received by those who pass under other names." Here we the profession of his faith in his own name, and all the personal have the Bishop anticipating the Guardian, and while pointing out the want of a resident clergy, and a regular administration of religious ordinances, making the very admission of there being partial visitings of ministers of religion.

We make no further comments on this charge of falsehood brought by the Editor of the Christian Guardian against the Bishop of Montreal. We could, with the greatest sincerity, point to the mild virtues and unobtrusive demeanour of his Lordship during a spotless life, and his marked avoidance of controversy with, or even of remark on, religious denominations dissenting from, or hostile to the Church. We might do this, and much more in aggravation of the indecency, to call it by no worse name, with which an excellent prelate has been charged with having stated what is altogether false. But after the plain explanation we have given of the whole matter, farther vindication will be superfluous to those who love the truth; while to those who will not be convinced it will only bring a heavier condemnation; and this is a consequence we should be sorry to entail even upon the most relentless and unprincipled of our persecutors.

But we are not, we are happy to observe, left without a witness in our favour, whose sincerity and credibility even the Guardian will not venture to impeach. The letter of the REV. BENJAMIN SLIGHT, a Wesleyan Missionary, which appears in our impression of to-day, does not certainly bear specific reference to the subject with which we commenced our remarks, but it expresses a dissent from the general tone of the Guardian, and from the mode of conduct which its Editor has adopted towards the Church of England. We have not the pleasure of any acquaintance with Mr. Slight, but we have heard him spoken of as a conscientious and indefatigable propagator of Gospel truth, and though we cannot retract any of our observations, on which he touches with so gentle and Christian a hand, -yet we cheerfully give insertion to his communication, impressed with the belief that there is not a "genuine" Wesleyan in Upper Canada who does not participate in his sentiments of respect and affection for the Church of the Empire.

Feeling therefore thus kindly towards Mr. Slight, we reluctantly notice one point of his letter in particular .principles without coming in violent collision with those Gratified with it as a whole, we cannot refrain from stating our decided conviction that Mr. Wesley occupied a and habitual to us has it become to meet with nothing position with reference to the Church, strangely incontent. We think that, as death appre ched, he foresaw the mischiefs that would ensue from his irregulari- honour of Methodism, allow me to address you on an important ties; and that a tinge of melancholy foreboding and of subject. doubt is perceptible in all the expressions, concerning the adherence of the Methodists to the Church, which escaped from his lips or flowed from his pen while his won- excellent speech delivered in London, by Dr. Bunting, on the subderful life was drawing nearer and nearer to a close .-Slight's letter; but on an occasion like the present, marks and animadversons, I think some observations are necesas much as possible even an amicable discussion; and both. the little we have above stated on a most important point, I think it necessary to premise, that while I love Methodism. is merely intended to prevent the supposition that we acey's sincerity we never hinted, or even entertained, any duly appreciate the labours of her Ministers. doubt: his conduct, and not his motives, has been the subtreated the venerable Father and founder of Methodism with by the most devoted of his followers.

On Thursday last the 12th instant, the Church at The Editor of the Guardian, in the number of that Chippawa was destroyed by fire. We have not, as we paper dated the 7th August last, quotes the following expected, received any account from the spot, and we paragraph (which appeared in our columns) from an of- are left to glean from the public prints, the best account we can of this melancholy occurrence.

> There is no doubt that the fire was the act of American Incendiaries, engaged in the cause of Sympathy. A deposition to this effect has been taken before the magistrates, and this, we learn from a communication in the Patriot, was corroborated by a gentleman who measured the "men" with respect. The following is the language he emshavings which he picked up close to the footmarks of with any thing like unbecoming or factious disrespect of measures of government. After assembling for several years successively one of the individuals that landed from the boats,—the or proceedings, which emanate from the instituted authorities of in the upper room of a dwelling house, they erected, in the year shavings being of white wood not commonly used about the country. I have always been desirous to pay that respectful Chippawa. The length of one foot was 111 inches, and deference to every thing emanating from those authorities, which I large which, the assistance of the Society was requested. This the breadth 41 inches, betraying the step of a very tall think a Christian is bound to render as far as he consistently can. man. We ourselves have also heard, on the authority of But we must remember that if there are things which belong to a gentleman who has been over the ground, that marks | Casar, there are also things which belong to God." I am sorry of a boat having been drawn up on the shore had been to say that the Guardian uses terms and epithets which, I am delivered in Christ Church, West Haven, speaking of the condiscovered, and that some red clay similar to that on the obliged to conclude, are at variance with that "pitifulness" and tinuance of the services by lay-reading, during the interim between boat's landing place, had been found sticking on a fence "courteousness" enjoined upon us by the New Testament. I look the appointments of the Rector, whose time was divided between which must have been necessarily crossed by the indi- in vain through Dr. Bunting's speech to find any parallel between several places, has the following remarks:—"This was the cause viduals engaged in this sacrilegious affair.

On the following day a meeting was convened to take | cle in question chairman read a letter from Mr. Gilbert McMicking, M. but compare the latter mentioned, with an able and excellent slowly perhaps, but surely."-Banner of the Cross. P. P., also offering to assist towards getting up a tempo- pamphlet from the pen of the Rev. J. Jackson, ex-President of

The Guardian, while arraigning the statement as false, we entertain the firm hope, that at the subsequent meet-

Distressing as this event most certainly is, it fur-

Rather would we see every sacred edifice belonging to our communion smouldering in ashes, than their walls tural loyalty, and apostolic tuth! And if it be the will sent affliction for its fidelity to the crown and the established religion, we doubt not but that in good time He will repay its sufferings, and stablish it, when purified by persecution, still more firmly than ever on THE ROCK OF

We perceive, from the Quelec Mercury of the 10th instant, that on Sunday the 8th September, Mr. R. Lons-DELL, late of Trinity College Dublin, was ordained Lord Bishop of Montreal. Mt Lonsdell has been sent

We copy the subjoined from the Toronto Patriot of the 17th instant:

At a Meeting of the GrandLodge of Orangemen for the County of York, held at Montgomery's Tavern, Etobicoke, on Friday, the 13th inst., called by Ogle R. Gowan, Esquire, Provincial Grand Master,

The following Resolution cas proposed by Ogle R. Gowan, Grand Master, and I. P. P., seconded by Major Elliott, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and M. P. P. and passed unanimously.

Resolved,-That we extirely eschew, condemn, and reoudiate every doctrine, opinion, and sentiment, uttered, expressed, or written, by the Right Honorable the Earl of Durham, in his Lordshp's Report on the state of these

That we equally repdiate the Government of any faction in the Colony, but ce determined to resist the sway of Radicals, which seek in any manner to impair our instituions or withdraw from he essence and principles of the British Constitution.

We expected nothig less than this from the loyal ody which has given opression to such sentiments .-The Orangemen of Upper Canada form one of the strongest links that bind this Province to the mother country. They are ever foremos in putting down the democratic agitator, or repelling he foreign sympathiser. Their loyalty is unquenched ither by contumely or neglect. The neighbourhoods, irwhich they form the majority of the population, are pre-minently conspicuous for agricultural improvement, nd the prevalence of a sterling Conservative feeling. It would be strange indeed did such a class of our poplation entertain one single political opinion in common with their inveterate enemy Lord Durham, or were they tobe found sullying the glories of Boyne and Derry by lerling themselves to the dissemination of treason, and the disruption of British connexion!

We purposely curtai our own editorial remarks this week, in order to give rom for several interesting articles from London prints and for the recent intelligence from Europe brought by the Great Western.

> COMMUNICATION. To the Iditor of the Church.

GUELPH, Sept. 10, 1839. hal, but one concerned for the Rev. Sir,-

It appears by the Chritian Guardian of Sept. 4th, that in a late number of The Chuch, you have made some remarks on an Many remarks have occurred to us on reading Mr. made some animadversions upon your remarks. On both the rewhen he comes as a messenger of peace, we wish to avoid sary, for the purpose of correcting what is somewhat erroneous in

while I am from choice, and hope ever shall remain a Methodist quiesce in all Mr. Slight's observations. Of Mr. Wes- | Minister, yet I love and venerate the Church of England, and

I object to the attempted comparison of the Guardian between ject of the remarks which we have occasionally felt called the conduct of Dr. Bunting and its own course. The present temupon to make; and we are not aware of ever having porary Editor has borrowed the argument of his predecessor, by shall be the object of him more than once repeated. But is there a perfect similarity in a manner or spirit that could be reasonably found fault between them? I think not: but contrariwise, a perfect contrast!

1. In the language and epithets employed. I extremely regret the necessity of having to dissent from an official organ of the Connexion to which I belong. My earnest desire is that we may all "kindly think and speak the same." But truth obliges me to differ: and my apology must be " Not that I love Cæsar less, but that I love Rome more.

Dr. Bunting is perfectly courteous. His maxim is "measures not men." He opposes no measures merely because they belong to any system of politics, but because of our common Protestantism, and so far as they are likely to be destructive of it. But while he opposes the "measures" of those in authority, he treats ploys. "It is very repugnant to my habits and feelings, to speak the Episcopalians in that town, was burnt to the ground by order

fulness of Mr. Wesley, considered as in or out of the Church .- | present, is about one million and a half. The Guardian says, "He did more good out of the Church than Methodism, is expected in publications of this kind.

But, to take your own language, which is, "We think John Wesley would have accomplished a much more permanent good by meetings in that church, being public property. Accordingly, at a strict observance of his ordination vows, and that there was no necessity or sufficient justification for the erection of his followers best parts of the church were taken possession of, to the exclusion nto a body distinct from the Church."

Mr. Wesley was warmly attached to the Church. He said "They of filthiness, and some were intoxicated. The occasion, however, that are enemies to the Church are enemies to me. I am a friend to it, and ever was." He was of opinion that if ever the Methodists left the Church, in the sense that other dissenters have done, they would dwindle to a mere formal, barren sect. "For some years after his ordination, he was so strict in his observance of all violated the rubric even to save a soul from perdition." But he believed he had a special and providential call to arouse a slumberstep until convinced of its necessity; and the various irregular steps which he did take, were taken deliberately, after full and painful conviction of his duty. Thus it was he was led to adopt the measures of field-preaching, lay-preaching, separate places of worship, service in Church hours, and to ordain preachers himself for Scotland and America. Whosoever will take the trouble to consult his works on these topics will be convinced of this position. Necessity was laid upon him, and he felt he dare not re-

The good which he was the honoured instrument of effecting is matter of history. It is attested by candid men of all persuasions. Provided Mr. Wesley was right in his conviction of a providential call, he could not have effected a greater good in a parish; and having such a conviction it is not to be supposed how he could at all successfully labour otherwise than as he did. To suppose he could, would be to enter a caveat against the arrangenents of Providence: hence he frequently observes, he must obey God rather than man.

As to the "necessity, or sufficient justification for the erection of his followers in a body distinct from the Church," if we read his own clear and decisive reasoning on the subject, I think it will convince us of the necessity which was laid upon him, and will consequently justify him in such a proceeding; for my part, I am clearly convinced of it; and perhaps zealous and consistent Churchmen will give him the credit for sincerity.

Here then we are, a body, in some respects, separate and disinct from the Church: we are the children of Providence,-wiling to be guided by Providence. What the great Head of the Church will eventually do with us, and with the Church of England itself, I cannot hazard a conjecture. At present, that guiding Providence does not seem to indicate the utility or possibility of coalition. I think it probable that as the Church of England has ncreased, and is increasing in efficiency, she will still continue to do so. And then I rejoice to think, what a mighty agent, in a more eminent sense than ever, she will be, in the conversion of the whole British Empire, and of the whole world. And for such an object, such an agent is needed; and, therefore, I would pray that God would bless the Church of England more and more. What need there will then be for the Methodists, I know not; or how God will dispose of them, I know not. Whether they, and perhaps other dissenters too, will combine with the Church of England, we cannot now conjecture,-we leave it with Him who is

In the meantime, I think it is our duty to labour on peaceably and harmoniously with the whole Christian Church, and especially with the Church of England, in accordance with the sentiments we have always held. As well as our being derived from her, through Mr. Wesley, she has many claims on our esteem .-Sound theology is greatly indebted to her. She is an impregnable barrier against Popery and Infidelity. Therefore with Dr. Pye Smith, we indulge the hope with respect to her endowments "that no spoliation will ever be suffered." A small number of Meits may deviate from the great principles held by the body : but it is enough for the genuine Methodist to know, that he is acting in conformity with the great founder of his system, who said

"As to those of the people called Methodists, whom you suppose to 'rail at and to abuse THE CLERGY,' and to 'revile and c ject of education. The Guardian in the above cited number has their neighbours, I can only say, which are they? Show me the men. And if it appear that any of these under my carehabitually censure or revile others, whether CLERGY or Laity, I WILL MAKE THEM AN EXAMPLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE REST .-Works, vol. 8. p. 480.

Perhaps, Rev. Sir, the object at which you aim in your remarks, viz., the amalgamation of all dissenting bodies with the Church of England, will rather be a result of the spread of Christianity, than a cause; but if the church of Christ cannot be united in one body, it may be in affection, and may act in co-operation. Let me take Rev. Mr. Bligh, the rector, the churchwardens, the curate, the the liberty to suggest to all your readers, individually to do what they can to promote such a union; and to assure them that it

Reverend Sir, Your sincere well wisher, BENJ. SLIGHT, Wesleyan Missionary. Credit, 1839.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.-Mrs. Ann Kyrewood, late of Droitwich, has bequeathed by will to the Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society, the sum of £700 stock in the Three per Cent. Consols.—Worcester Journal.

The congregation at Fraserburgh, in the Diocese of Aberdeen, Scotland, state in their application for aid to one of the British Societies, that in the year 1746 the place of worship belonging to of the late venerated and lamented Bishop Jolly.

LAY READING .- The Rev. Mr. Chapin in a note to his sermon 2. There is an evident contrariety between the two in sentiment same with lay-reading as with preaching, and the sermons frequently

The point in which it is alleged the two parties named agree, viz., districts, having eighty-five consistories, and two hundred and seen a recent Baptist publication, in which this refusal is conin opposing the Executive, is perfectly adventitious, arising out of eighty places of worship. There are also thirty-one consistories, mented on in severe terms. likewise fourteen settled ministers, and eight Evangelists or Mis- tention?

Will you allow me to make a few further remarks on the use- sionaries. The estimated number of Protestants in France, at

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THE CHARTISTS AT CHURCH .- On the 21st July, an inpose it means than he would have done if in it. But I demur to which upwards of 10,000 persons attended, and the language was, this language altogether. Mr. Wesley never was out of the if possible, more direct and daring than on any preceding meeting. man throughout the Province; and we feel convinced | Church. This he has asserted and repeatedly reiterated; and any | The people were exhorted immediately to procure fire-arms, swords, one acquainted with his writings must know it. It is therefore an daggers, &c. of every description. One of the resolutions adopted assertion unwarrantable in a Methodist official organ; greater ac- was pledging the meeting to a "moral force" demonstration at the curacy of expression, and more in accordance with the genius of parish church the following morning, which they stated would be the last time they would assemble in it, as they intended boldly to assert their right of possession, and in future hold their public ten o'clock, long before the commencement of the service, the of the regular church-goers, and by the time the clergyman en-Here, Rev. Sir, I will attempt to state my views of the subject, tered the reading-desk the church was crowded to suffocation, which I do in perfectly friendly feeling; and I think the views I there being upwards of 2000 Chartists present, many of whom entertain are in accordance with the majority of my brethren. had not divested themselves of their aprons, others were in a state passed off with a greater degree of decorum than was generally expected. The Rev. C. K. Prescott, the rector of the parish, performed the whole of the service. The occasion has given rise to great excitement in the town, the market place, in which the church is situated, being full of idle people assembled to witness the rules and usages of the Church, that he would scarcely have the egress of the Chartists, as it was known that the greater part of them were Socialists, and had never been in a place of worship before. This state of things has thrown the more respectable poring nation to a sense of its state. He did not take any irregular tion of the inhabitants into the greatest state of alarm; and what will be the result we have our serious apprehensions.

PROTESTANT EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE. -- On Monday evening, July 1st, we were present at the truly interesting and gratifying meeting held at Hammersmith, by the Protestants of that place, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. John Cumming, Minister of the Scottish Church, Crown-court, Covent Garden, a Polyglot Bible, as an expression of the gratitude and satisfaction felt by the Protestant inhabitants of Hammersmith, at his most decisive overthrow of the errors of the Church of Rome, and triumphant defence of the great and glorious truths of the Reformation, in his controversy during eleven nights with one of the most subtle and learned champions of Popery, Daniel French, Esq. Barrister at Law, and member of "the Catholic Institute." After prayer, the representatives of the Church, the Wesleyans, and the Independents, Messrs. Walker, Lovely, and Salter, who were present at the discussion, laid on the table a magnificent Polyglot Bible, in 10 languages, superbly gilt and bound in Morocco, nd with the following inscription embossed in gold letters on the pinding :- "To the Rev. John Cumming, M. A., from the Protestants of Hammersmith, for his able and successful defence of their cause in his late controversy on certain points of the Roman Catholic Faith with Daniel French, Esq., Barrister at Law."-Weekly Paper.

A Prous and Conscientious Dissenter .- Thursday last a sergeant and two officers of the Tewkesbury police, went to Mr. Osborne's house for the purpose of levying, under a distress warrant for the church-rates due from him, he declaring that, as a dissenter, he could not conscientiously pay them. The officers were asked to sit down, which they did, when Mr. Osborne went into his garden, procured a hive of bees, and threw it into the middle of the chamber. The officers were, of course, obliged to retreat, but they secured enough of the property to pay the rate and the costs of the levy, besides which, they have obtained a warrant against Mr. Osborne, who is likely to pay dearly for his new method of settling church-rate accounts. - Worcester Journal.

CHURCH-RATES .- On Thursday and Friday last a poll was taken in the parish of Ealing, including Old Brentford, on the question of a church-rate. Certain Dissenters had inundated the parish with handbills, containing the usual vexatious attacks upon the Church, and every effort was made by them to gain the victory. Under great disadvantages on the part of the members of the Church, the following was the result at the final close of the poll:-For the rate 185, against it 55, leaving a majority of 130, which might have been raised to more than 200 with ease. The proportion of the individuals voting was three to one in favour of the rate, and the majority was precisely ten times as great as it was when the question was last mooted, it being then only 13.

THE CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT ROCHDALE.—CLOSE OF THE POLL.—The contest at Rochdale between the friends of the Church and their opponents, which commenced on Monday, terminated at six o'clock yesterday evening in favour of the former, by majority of 11. The contest was a severe one, the greatest activity being displayed during its continuance on both sides. When our reporter left Rochdale at seven o'clock last night, Richard Carlile was addressing a crowd of people in the churchyard from a tomb stone. The following are the numbers polled on either side during each day :-

Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday. Total. For.....213 1146 2886 249. 349 738 Against 404 Majority for the rate,..... 11

-Manchester Chronicle. CHURCH EXTENSION IN ROTHERHITHE. - Yesterday the first stone of a new church in the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, was laid by Major General Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B., attended by the ministers of the two new churches lately erected in the parish, and a great number of the gentry and tradesmen of the district. The site chosen for the new church is a field on the side of the Deptford Lower-road, two miles from London bridge, and the same distance from Deptford. The church will be a plain Gothic structure, and capable of accommodating 1000 persons. The expense of the erection, with the endowment fund for the minister, will be about £5000; of which the Metropolitan Church Building Fund has contributed £2000, her Majesty's commissioners £1000, the Incorporated Society £500, Clare Hall (Cambridge) £100, the Rector £50, Major General Sir W. Gomm £50 and the site.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- The Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham and the Dowager Lady Wenlock have each presented the rector of Sutton Coldfield with £100 towards the erection of a residence for the minister officiating in the new church lately erected in that parish .- Worcester Guardian.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BATH .- The plans of the intended Protestant College, to be called Queen's College, at Bath, have been presented to her Majesty, who has approved of the same, and ordered that the institution should be placed on the same footing as the King's and University Colleges .- Bath Gazette

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,—The Rev. J. H. Fish has presented the munificent donation of £1000 to the funds of this institution.

To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

Bath. July 9. Sir, In the debate on Friday night, the Duke of Wellington, speaking of the corrupted translation of the scriptures likely to be the language he employs, and that which is used in the very arti- why, under God, the early parishes of Connecticut flourished, introduced into the proposed government schools, referred to the even when they could not obtain preaching. The service is the Popish, the Socinian, and the Anabaptist versions. The two former every body has heard of, but very few are aware that the as Secretary. Mr. Hepburn offered the gratuitous use land, are evidently in opposition to the views maintained in the of his wheat store, until another church was built, and above mentioned publication, in reference to the questions of of worship every Sunday. And where this is done, and care is have used the Bible like a tight shoe, stretching and easing it two of their missionaries in India, I think Messrs. Yates and It is stated by Dr. Hawks in his History of the Church in Maryrary place of worship, and relinquishing an unliquidated the British Conference, entitled "The Church and the Methodists." land, that the law of universal toleration, which was enacted at a changes is the substitution of the terms "immerse," "immersion when he reads the editorial paragraph in which his Lord- claim which he had upon the destroyed edifice. Such That pamphlet shows that the Methodists do and ever have enter- very early period in that Colony, owed its existence to the Protes- &c., for baptise, or baptism. The American Bible Society voted was made to the British and Foreign Bible Society to publish an The French Reformed Church is divided into sixteen synodal edition in this country, which it very properly refused. I have

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