# The Church.

hence we reckon our text amongst those internal evidences of teachers of God's word, prescribed by them to their successors, ac-Christianity, which are all the more valuable because indirect : and knowledged and recognized without hesitation and without quesconnecting the prophecy with the fulfilment, we feel, that had not tion throughout the whole Christian world, from the apostolic age Christ spoken by the Spirit of God, He never could, and He never until the sixteenth century, as the only lawful and divinely sancwould have said, "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto tioned form, and which has been preserved by, and deposited with, Me."

#### THE EVANGELICAL CLERGY AND THE APOSTO-LICAL SUCCESSION.

Much as all good men must lament the existence and use amongst members of the Church, of such distinctive epithets as "High Church"; and "Low Church", or "Evangelical", it would be idle either to affect ignorance, or to attempt, under present circumstances, to do altogether without them. The evil lies not in the use of the terms, but in that state of things which has made their use necessary. While the Church is, generally speaking, composed of two large classes of men differing more or less in opinion upon certain points, we are obliged, in order to make ourselves understood by the "Religious World," to distinguish them or their respective opinions in the language by which they are conventionally known. The best way of getting fairly rid of the distinctive terms, is to do away with the cause of their existence; and whilst we heartily rejoice that harmony of sentiment is delightfully increasing between the two classes, we earnestly pray that the time will hastily arrive, when all the members, as well the Clergy as the Laity, of our Scriptural Church will be "perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment," (1 Cor. i. 10.) "casting down imaginations and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ."-2 Cor. x, 5.

It is consistent enough for the numerous divisions and subdivisions of the Dissenters to distinguish themselves by the names of their respective founders, or by any other designations they may choose; but it is not merely wrong, but very injurious to the cause of Christ, that members of His Holy Church should be known by any other appellation than that of Christians, after the name of Christ, the founder of their communion, or of Churchmen, as members of His "Holy Catholic Church." And since the Dissenters, in unison with papists and infidels of every class, have manifested such unchristian spirit and conduct towards the Church, declaring that nothing short of her utter destruction will satisfy them Churchmen have cleaved more closely together, and by more frequent contact have worn away many of the inequalities which kept them apart. The Evangelical Clergy have now generally renounced all connexion with Dissenters, and are to be seen in the front of the opposition to them; and so, zealous are they at work against them, that the Dissenters have repeatedly said, in their leading publications, that they now meet with much better treatment from high Churchmen, than from their Evangelical brethren, as they still term the Evangelical Clergy. This is quite true, and the reason of it obvious; for the Evangelical Clergy associated with the Dissenters in the belief that their motives were pure, and their professions of piety and friendship upright and sincere. But no sooner did the Dissenters let forth that innate keen hatred against the Church which they had always entertained, and scarcely concealed, than the Evangelical Clergy, finding themselves treacherously betrayed and deceived, turned round upon their deceivers and, with outraged feelings of mortification and aversion, determined to exert their most strenuous efforts to balk them of their evident object of overthrowing the Church. Thus, out of the evil which our enemies intended us, God has in wisdom and mercy brought forth much good.

This will be much more apparent, if we reflect that, just at the time when the Dissenters broke forth so violently and bitterly against the Claurch, several, if not a considerable number of the more lax of the Evangelical Clergy were ready to secede from the Church, and join the ranks of Dissent. This ill-judged and sinful step was happily prevented by the unprovoked and violent conduct of the Dissenters; and the Evangelical Clergy generally, having been thus driven to examine more closely the polity of the Church, and many of them having discovered the safety and excellence of her foundations, and the evil nature of Dissent, and the sinfulness of giving it anything but direct opposition, have become sound and consistent Churchmen, and not a few of them zealous advocates of the fundamental doctrine of the Apostolical Succession

The writer of this paper, who received holy orders within the last twelve years, from the late Dr. Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, entered on the work of the ministry with earnestness and zeal, and every desire to co-operate with the Dissenters in the Bible Society, and other matters which, in liberality, he then thought promotive of the salvation of men and the glory of God. But, one thing turning up after another, he was first much grieved and hurt, and at length heartily disgusted, at the had thought religious and zealous men, influenced by the best of motives. On their throwing off the mask, however, and developing their real character, as worldly-minded, political, ambitious, and turbulent enemies of the Church and Constitution; he with-Clergyman. And he has to thank the Dissenters for having been potent influence of the Press. the means of turning his attention to the nature, and constitution of the Christian Church, including the foundation, commission, authority, and succession of the ministerial office, in its threefold character. Nor is this a solitary instance; for we could furnish a course, and with the same happy result. The good work is going render the Church a blessing to the peristing multitudes of our fellow-creatures, the glory of our land, and a praise in the whole earth .- The Church Magazine

an unbroken succession of consecrated persons, from those inspired individuals who received their commission from the divine founder

of our religion until the present time ; it is evident that this must be the only pure and orthodox Church of Christ ; and this church is the Church of England. She alone of all other religious bodies and churches in the world can challenge the most severe and rigid scrutiny into her doctrines, her articles of faith, her creeds and confessions of belief; into her government, her discipline, her rites and ceremonies. She can exhibit an uninterrupted line of episcopal rulers, deriving their original commission from God, presenting a beautiful example of order, of harmony, of arrangement, in contrast to the disorder, the turbulence and confusion observable in so many other divisions and parties of the Christian world. "A very strange thing it were," says the venerable Hooker, addressing the puritans of his day, and speaking of the presbyterian and congregational modes of church government, "that such a discipline as ye speak of, should be taught by Christ and his Apostles in the word of God, and no church ever have found it out, nor received it till this present time. Contrariwise, the government against which ve band yourselves be observed everywhere, throughout all generations and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceiving the word of God to be against it. We require you to find out but one church upon the face of the whole earth, that hath been ordered by your discipline, or hath not been ordered by ours; that is to say, by Episcopal regimen, sithence the time that the blessed Apostles were here conversant." It follows, then, as a necessary consequence, that it is the bounden duty of every true Christian, to enter into communion with this church, to exert his utmost endeavors in her defence, and to labor with unfailing zeal for her prosperity and increase. But if this duty be incumbent upon the individual members of the Christian body, how much nore gravely must it devolve upon the governing powers of that nation in which such a church is situate ! If they regard mere human truth ; if they profess to entertain respect for the revealed will of God ; if they are anxious for the cultivation of sound moral and religious' principle,-for the encouragement of virtue and the discountenancing of vice, amongst the subjects of the state over whose councils they preside, they must perceive the urgent necessity of enforcing the worship of God, as the only efficient means for the atainment of these objects ; and if they are sufficiently regardful of truth to arrive at this conclusion, it follows, as a matter of course, that the same love of truth will lead them to inquire for that form of faith and mode of worship, which has received the sanction of divine authority, and has been confirmed and strengthened, if not presumptuous so to speak, by the testimony of man; and, when discovered, to lend it all that external aid, pecuniary as well as moral, which their situation enables them to bestow.

### THE CHURCH.

## COBOURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1839.

We should be rejoiced-we speak it unfeignedly-if, in presenting the first number of a new volume to our readers, we could announce its appearance under a new and more able direction,-if the toil of editorial supervision could have been assumed by some brother in the we cling to the monarchy of old England, and reiterate, ministry who, with less of other occupation to employ amongst our heartiest prayers, blessings rich and unfailhis time and engage his anxieties, possessed more of general fitness for the complicated and laborious duty. But fata obstant :--- in Christian phraseology, the Providence of God orders it otherwise; and in humble conviction that these are labours not given in vain,-that our "planting and watering" has, with the blessing of endure a little longer this "burden and heat of the day,' and, if need be, to "spend and be spent" in furtherance of that cause which should be dearest to the heart of the believer,-the cause of "Christ and his Church."

At a time when so much ignorance prevails of the distinctive principles and the fundamental constitution of the Church of England, even, in many instances, on the part of those who profess reverence for her polity and adherence to her tenets; at a time when misrepresentations are so rife in the land in relation as well to the doctrines as to the discipline of the Church, by those to the more private calumny there is added the influence of a "mendacious press," abusing that powerful instrucerity and lamentable conduct of the Dissenters, whom he ment to the purposes of social disorganization and religious disunion; at such a time, it is particularly incummight of their exertions, and in the endeavour to enlighten this ignorance, to explain away these misconcepdrew altogether from them and all their schemes, and determined on tions, and to contradict these falsehoods, to employ what acting thenceforward consistently with his duties and calling as a has been so industriously exercised against them,-the With this view it was that our journal was established ; and many and very encouraging have been the assurances conveyed to us that, in a multitude of instances, such have already been the happy effects with which its circulong list of the names of pious and devoted Evangelical Clergy- lation has been attended. Through this medium the inmen, who have; by similar means, been led to adopt the same formation has been communicated, -- in many quarters, doubtless, accompanied with surprise,-that the church on amongst our Evangelical brethren most satisfactorily, and we in the mother country is a holy fabric endeared to the hope and long to see the day, when the ministering servants of people by ties which no efforts of the anarchist or infidel Christ shall all "see eye to eye" (Isa lif 8;) and by acting har- are able as yet to dissever; that it is the actual instrumoniously together, shall, under the guidance of Almighty God, ment, through the blessing of heaven, of that greatness and glory which attaches so pre-eminently to the very name of our father-land; and that it is not, what so many of its foes have labored to represent it, an unsightly monster which devours rather than feeds, and repels rather than wins. Through this medium, too, the knowledge has been conveyed to many, that the Clergy of the English and Irish established church are not, what their enemies insinuate, a set of pampered worldlings; caring only for the fleece and neglecting the flock, devoted to the pleasures of the world, and regardless of their solemn duties; and we have been successful in proving that, taken as a whole, they are the most learned, pious, selfdenying, and influential body of men in Christendom,devoted to their sacred calling, and receiving from those amongst whom they patiently minister, the most frequent and valuable testimonies of their undissembled and affectionate regard. It has, too, been our task to shew, that there rests apon every Government a solemn obligation to provide for the religious instruction of its people,-that Church Establishments are scriptural, lawful, and necessary,-and that a nation without a Church Establishment, neglects a positive recognition of the Divine Providence, and, as a nation, cannot hope for the blessing of heaven. To many, we are encouraged to believe, the arguments we have advanced, and the facts we have adduced have brought the conviction, that this is a national duty which rests upon scriptural as well as rational grounds ; while, in opposiself, and is not subject to any external control or authority; or tion to the restless efforts of agitators in various quarters, the belief has also been established that what is lawful what brings glory and a blessing to the mother country must be equally advantageous to her colonies. It has also been our endeavor to diminish, as far as practicable, the evils of religious disunion and the sinfulness of Christian dissension, by shewing that the Church ment and discipline, with the Bible. If we succeed in our search of Christ ought to be, as it was designed to be, one and and discover a church which preaches the pure and unadulterated indivisible, - one in its constitution and orders, one in than of a face, a landscape, or a book. One lovely its doctrines and discipline; that this oneness of "the body of Christ," it is the duty of all Christians to strive valley will not give the character of fertility to a sterile throughout the world, which regulates her government and disci- to maintain, - regarding as sinful every causeless separa- district; a few scattered excellences will not relieve the

Apostles. These our views-strongly felt and deeply of a thing as a whole, not as a part; we must honestly enlargement of the paper, especially where a large quanand with every charitable allowance to those who cannot think as we do, and who, having been drawn away and enticed from the "old paths," have not perhaps enjoyed any adequate means of information regarding the constitution and tenets of the Church which they have unhappily forsaken.

We believe, however,-and to the best of our ability we shall act upon that belief,---that the only way to arrest the progress of error, is to make a clear and uncompromising declaration of the truth ; that to promote Christian union, we must faithfully exhibit the evils of dissent ; that to preserve the unity of the church, we must reveal its foundations, point out the scriptural completeness of its superstructure, and shew what, in principle and practice, all its members are required to be. That in prosecuting these subjects of essential inquiry,-in explaining the benefits and the necessity of a Church Esablishment, however modified and adapted to peculiar local circumstances,-in contending for the Apostolic foundation of our Episcopal regimen, the scriptural purity of our Ritual, and the divine authority for our Articles,-that, in discussing these respective topics, we opposition, can hardly excite surprise. And while we which we have been spoken of by them, we beg to say to the few who have chosen to adopt towards us an unfriendly tone, that neither bitterness nor animosity, taunts nor menaces, calumnies nor revilings, shall ever cause us to swerve from what we conscientiously believe to be conveyed in a Christian spirit, we are not to be disturbed from our course by the noisiest clamour or the most violent abuse. To the principles of our monarchical government and of our scriptural Church, we shall continue to adhere until, by honest argumentation, they are demonstrated to be wrong; while in the absence of such manly refutation, we shall cling to them but the more closely because they are reviled. It is almost needless to say that the conductors of a

Church of England periodical would be recreant to their principles, should they neglect to inculcate with every earnestness the religious duty of loyal attachment to our anointed Queen and the well-tried constitution of our country,-should they fail to promote, by every means in their power, honour and obedience to the constituted authorities of the land. For our own part, daily observation and renewed study, not less than the well-implanted lessons of childhood, have but strengthened the conviction that the principle of republicanism is to be repudiated as unscriptural as well as inexpedient,-that it stands in contradiction to a fundamental tenet of our Christian faith, the natural depravity of mankind,-and that it derives neither sanction nor countenance from any precept or example recorded in the word of God. On these religious grounds, no less than from a feeling of consistent and unchangeable love to what for centuries has constituted the proud distinction of our father-land, ing upon our "Church and Queen."

We conclude with expressing our hope that, if our ournal has been rendered an instrument under Providence of advancing the good of the Church and the stability of our civil institutions, all the advocates of the same good cause will spare no exertion in forwarding its heaven, already yielded increase,-we are content to more extended circulation. We shall endeavor to do our part ; and we believe that our friends at large will strive to do theirs.

An acute and powerful writer in the April number of the London Quarterly Review, predicted of Lord Durham's Report that "it would be found the most fatal legacy that could have been bequeathed to our American Colonies,"-and "that every uncontradicted" (he might have added, every palpably false) "assertion of that volume would be made the excuse of future rebellions." This prophecy was no sooner uttered than it was fulfilled. who have "evil will at Zion;" at a time especially, when The first in Upper Canada to express admiration for, and to give publicity, tho' in a garbled shape, to this libel on Government which secures to him all his honours and all a whole Province were the personal friends and politica associates of the fugitive traitors implicated in the revolt of December 1837; and the notoriously disaffected bent upon the friends of the Church to put forth the throughout the Colony, laying aside their old watchword of sedition and insurrection, urged forward their machinations audaciously and openly, not under the Banner of William Lyon Mackenzie,-not under that of Papineau,-but under the auspices of Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, the Earl of Durham. Many will say that these persons have made an unprincipled and unwarranted use of his Lordship's name; but we deny that they have done so : iniquitous as we conceive their purposes to be, we consider that they have read the Report aright ; that they have put the fair and legitimate construction upon it; and that by carrying out its principles and recommendations into execution, they cannot but end in REBELLEON. It is not, however, on the republican and revolutionary faction who have gathered a boldness from past impunity, quite disproportionate to their real strength, that we are about to waste our words. Expostulationexplanation-mercy, at the expense of the loyal-amnesty-and a boundless generosity, both from government and people, have been expended profusely on these incurable traitors, and oceans would not wash out the stain of disaffection which "incarnadines" and poisons their hearts. It is idle any longer to dally with these people: on the first treasonable symptom, they must be met with iron firmness, and so dealt with, that they may no longer hatch plots in open day against the sovereignty of the Queen, and the lives and properties of her faithful subjects. But there is, we are sorry to perceive from several circumstances that have recently come before the public, a disposition amongst individuals of sterling loyalty, and well-proved attachment to monarchical principles, to take Lord Durham's Report as a political text-book, and as the test to which they would submit all future candidates for a seat in parliament. We can only account for persons, entertaining and acting upon constitutional opinions, being lured into the approbation of a document so repugnant, in effect, to all their most cherished views, by supposing that here and there, on some subject of local adaptation or secondary import, but on which they feel strongly, Lord Durham has expressed himself in language closely resembling that which they have often used, and jumped to conclusions at which they themselves had long since previously arrived. Such we are ready to admit, may, in many instances, actually be the case ; and there are doubtless many, who regardand useful in Europe, is equally so in America, and that ing only isolated portions of the Report, to which they can yield an unqualified assent, and gratified at sceing their own views thus publicly and authoritatively upheld, overlook the immense waste of error, mischief and republicanism, by which their own favorite oasis is surrounded. But this is not the way, we contend, in which an opinion is to be formed of a State paper, any more feature will not beautify general deformity; one smiling

and patiently weigh the evil against the good, and see tity of new type has to be opened and arranged. In orthose loyal men, who have already bestowed a partial arrived at their favorable opinion of it from an imperfect acquaintance with it; that they have only been presented conviction of its dangerous and anti-monarchical ten-

While we are writing this, we are informed of circumstances that should make every good man pause, before he lends the further weight of his character to the support of Lord Durham's Report. We learn that it is contemplated in some parts of the country at the closeapproaching anniversary of the successful termination to the American Rebellion, to hoist a flag with "Lonp DURHAM" on one side, and the "Fourth of July" on the other. Now it is a well known fact,-although we have conceded that some individuals of unquestionable loyalty are supporters of Lord Durham's views,---that by far the greater number of those who adopt his political creed, and who hoist the "Durham flag," are hostile should, in some instances, startle prejudice and awaken to the monarchical form of our government, and to the British connexion. In what a strange position then will tender to the conductors of the Press in general our thanks the loyal supporters of Lord Durham be placed? There for the courteous, and in many instances kind manner in can be but little distinction drawn between those who approve of the Report altogether, and those who only ommend it in part. They will all be classed under one political head, and when the "Durham Flag," as we firmly believe will soon be the case, shall be reared as the standard of rebellion, it will be a galling reflexion to the path of duty, —that, though we are willing to listen the loyal supporters of his Lordship, that they have to argument when delivered with any sober dignity or unintentionally rekindled civil strife, and invited a renewal of American invasion.

Perhaps the ground which Lord Durham's opinions have gained in some quarters where we should least have expected it, may be ascribed to an expectation, which seems rather general, that his Lordship before long is likely to become prime-minister of England. This very probably may be imagined by some, ambitious of obtaining offices of trust and emolument under the Provincial Government, and who look forward to the adoption of a new system,-by virtue of which, all public situations in Upper Canada are to be filled by persons professing similar political opinions with the ministry at home, -as, for instance, that if Lord Durham succeeds to power, all our present functionaries, opposed to him, must be dismissed, and those who have supported him, substituted in their stead! If any, from cherishing so vague a hope, are thereby induced to look approvingly on Lord Durham's Report, we can only say, even assuming the fulfilment of their expectations, that we think they will be most egregiously disappointed. That Lord Durham may become Prime Minister, or even Colonial Secretary, we do not regard as at all impossible; but that he will hold the reins of office for but a very short period, we consider certain. We verily believe that the Conservatives would even gladly behold him sitting on the Treasury Bench, and supplanting the indolence and incapacity of Lord Melbourne. And why? Because the measure of the disgust of the people of England with Whig-Radical misrule, is not yet full; and because Lord Durham, by unsettling every thing, by attempting all things and doing nothing, by his irascible temperament and unbridled vanity, his reckless precipitancy and his total want of statesmanlike qualities, would soon alarm every man, who possessed the slightest stake in the country, until an almost unanimous expression of public opinion,-that

opinion, which alone is entitled to be heard, -would summon the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, reinforced by the more moderate of the present ministerial Whigs, to the long mis-managed helm of the British Empire.

These considerations we beg to propound to our loyal fellow-subjects, with whom we differ in opinion on the merits of Lord Durham's Report. Let them not think that because he is a Peer of large landed estates, and of ancient lineage,-or because he is the personal friend of Her Majesty, and almost consumed with a pride peculiar to the liberal aristocracy, that therefore he is the last man in the realm likely to broach doctrines subversive of the

which preponderates; and we cannot help thinking, that der, however, that our readers might not be disappointed, extraordinary exertions were made by our worthy pubapprobation upon Lord Durham's Report, must have lisher, and other business in his office postponed, that the present number might appear at or near the promised time. We shall be obliged, however, to solicit the indulwith its least objectionable parts; and that a perusal of gence of our subscribers for suspending the issue of the it, from beginning to end, must impress them with a next publication until Saturday the 13th July,-by which postponement our patrons will, in the end, lose nothing ; as to yearly subscribers fifty-two numbers will, under any circumstances, be furnished, and in the same proportion to those who subscribe for a shorter period.

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We beg to call attention to the Advertisement on our last page requiring an instalment of five per cent. to be paid in upon the amount of stock subscribed for the Diocesan Press. We are authorized to state that about fifty shares remain as yet undisposed of; and that the first applicants will be entitled to priority without any future deduction from the amount of stock subscribed.

## CHURCH STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

### RECTORY OF GUELPH.

Rev. Arthur Palmer, A. B., Incumbent. Divine Service is performed twice every Sunday in St. George's Church, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered monthly. Thereis also Service once a month at a second station in the Township of Guelph, and arrangements are in progress for the performance of Divine Service twice a month in the Township of Puslinch, where a subscription has been entered into for the erection of a small Church, which it is hoped will shortly be built.

During the past year an excellent school room has been erected near the Church, in which Sunday and daily Schools have since been conducted. The expense of the building has been defrayed partly by private subscription, and partly from a portion of a fund collected in England by the Rev. W. J. Palmer, Rector of Mixbury. The Incumbent of Guelph avails himself of this opportunity of acknowledging the obligation he is under to that gentleman, the sum of £50 sterling having been contributed by him and his family towards paying off the debt incurred in erecting St. George's Church, and upwards of £150 having since been collected by him, in aid of the erection of two or more School-houses in the neightourhood of Guelph.

It is due also to the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge, to state that they have liberally granted a large Prayer Book and Bible for the use of the Church, and a similar acknowledgment is to be made of the liberality of the Rev. T. S. Hodges, Rector of Little Waltham, who has generously presented the Church of Guelph with a handsome Prayer Book for the Communion Table, and also a small one containing the oceasional services.

The sum of Twenty Pounds has been contributed by a pious member of the congregation towards the purchase of a Bell, and a liberal subscription has been commenced by some spirited individuals for the purpose of procuring an organ. The fund subscribed already amounts to £70, and there can be no doubt but that the congregation will shortly complete the necessary sum, and thus give full effect to one of the most delightful parts of the worship of God. The Rector is assured they will now feel more strongly called on to do so, as an excellent choir has been recently formed by a lady, whose musical talent is of the highest order.

During the past year, the Church-yard has been enclosed with neat and substantial fence at the expence of the congregation. In the year 1838 there were Baptisms 66, Marriages 11, Burials 5; Number of Communicants about 100; Number of persons confirmed by the Bishop of Montreal in September last, 57

COLLECTIONS FOR THE REBUILDING OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, TORONTO: CONTINUED. April 16 .- Rev. Frederick Mack, Amherstburgh, £ s. p. Collection, 7 0 0 May 22.-Rev. F. L. Osler, Tecumseth, Collection, 3 5 0 Rev. James Reid, St. Armand, L. C., Collection, . - 5.15 0 Rev. Thomas Creen, Niagara, Collection, 8 0 0 23 .- Rev. Saltern Givins, Collection at Mohawk Church, Bay of Quintè · £7 10 0 do. at Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Napanee, . 4 0 0 11 10 0

May 25 .- Rev. Edward Cusack, Collection at Church of Gaspè Basin, L. C. . £4 0 0 Donation from himself, 500900 29.-Rev. A. N. Bethune, Collection at Colborne, . . 1 5 0 June 4 .- Rev. Adam Elliott. Collection from Tuscaroras, Onondagas, Senecas, and others, £6 12 9 R. Rennett, Schoolmaster, 10 0 Rev. A. Elliott, for himself 2 10 0 9 12 9 12 .- Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Bath, Collection in Parish Church, £3 5 0 Mr. and Mrs. Cheshire, 3 0 0 Mr. John Torrance, Junr. 2 10 0 8 15 0 13 .- Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, London, Collection in St. Paul's Church, 14 0 0 20 .- Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Collection, . . 5 12 6 £83 15 3 [We understand that the sum of £42 was collected in Christ Church, Montreal, for the same object, on Sunday the 16th inst. -ED.]

### THE CLAIMS OF THE CHURCH. From the Church of England Magazine.

Let us examine the complaints which the Dissenters make respecting the impropriety of one form of faith being placed above any other, or in other words, of the impropriety of any alliance between Church and State, and consequently of an Established Church, and the assertions which they are so fond of putting forth, of the right of the State to alienate any portion of the revenues of the Church, and to appropriate it to any purposes which it may judge expedient.

It is evident that there must be somewhere or other a depository of Christian truth. It is also evident that this truth must be single and entire, for truth admits not of division, and to assert the existence of a number of conflicting truths on the same subject, is a contradiction in terms. The question is, where is this depository to be found ? Is it to be found in the numerous religious bodies or sects, each of which pretends to its possession, and each of which, nevertheless, is at utter variance with the others on fundamental articles of faith ? Does it reside with the Quaker, who rejects the Christian Sacraments, and denies the efficacy of a constituted ministry ; or with the Unitarian, who refuses to believe in the divinity of our blessed Lord? Does it reside with the Independent, who asserts that each congregation is sufficient unto itwith the Presbyterian, who places the power of regulating government and discipline in the hands of an Assembly composed of lay and clerical members? To ascertain this, we must have recourse to the scriptures, the only standard of truth ; and, if after having been submitted to this mode of proof, these systems should be found wanting, our next business will be, to discover any other division of the religious world, which agrees in doctrine, in governdoctrines of the Gospel, whose confessions of belief embody every a ticle of faith, held as fundamental by all orthodox Christians

his wealth, and which is continually investing him with new distinctions, for which, notwithstanding that he accepts them, he is continually expressing his contempt. Such men as Lord Durham have always been the stalking-horses, under cover of which designing democrats have surprised the citadel of the Constitution, and for a time, as in the days of Charles I., razed it to the ground. The revolutionists both in the British Isles and in the British Colonies, are merely using his Lordship, as they would the scaffolding to a building : carrying out the prediction of the Quarterly Reviewer, they are "bearing on their banners the ominous words of

'DURHAM AND HIS GLORIOUS REPORT;"" but they are only doing this as a means towards the end. Having gained what they can under cover of THE REPORT, they will fing it to the winds as waste paper, and, if emboldened by a little success at Elections, and a fresh practical manifestation of American sympathy, will follow it up by that for which it has prepared the way, a DE-CLARATION OF CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE!

On our last page will be found the commencement of a little work, lately published in England, entitled "THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM,"-the object of which is so well expressed by its author, that we gladly adduce his own words :---

"As it appears especially needful at the present period, that the friends of our venerable Church should do what they can to inform the 'babes and simple,' as well as those full-grown and better instructed; 'to lay the foundation in the Young Catechist,' as well as to polish the corner-stone of the highest pinnacle of her temple, the writer has ventured to employ his feeble pen in her service. \* \* \* \* And let him here recommend it to the Clergy, unceasingly to point out, and more particularly to the young, the scriptural and apostolical form of her government, the purity of her doctrines, the high strain of devotional feeling which pervades the formularies of her worship. \* \* \* \* Though busy flies upon the wheels of our chariot may have raised some little dust, and blinded the eyes of those who are full of motes and beams, their strength cannot shake the foundations of our Jerusalem, which are cf precious pearls and solid stones; nor overthrow her grand and goodly pillars. Our island is not more nobly eminent than the Church of England shall yet be glorious in Britain. These wintry storms will contribute to its fertility-this fire shall but refine it-this shaking settle it, and make it firm as the everlasting hills : when occupying its proper station in the land, and exerting its salutary and benign influence over all classes of the people, rice shall be suppressed and virtue triumphant, and nultitudes 'saved in the day of the Lord.""

We recommend this spirited little work to the careful attention, expecially, of the young; as affording information and incalcating principles which, in the present time at least, ought to be grafted in the mind and treasured up in the heart of every rising member of our Church.

We have to apologize for the delay which has occurred in the issue of this number; but in promising its appearpline according to that model adopted by the Apostles, the inspired tion from the Church as constituted by our Lord and his prevailing dulness of an epic poem. We must judge allowance for the extraordinary labour attendant on the tion, and to exclude trilling and frivelous subjects from our meet-

### THE NIAGARA DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association was formed at a primary meeting of the Clergy of the District held at Niagara, on the 10th October, 1837, when the following resolutions were adopted :

1. That an Association of the Clergy of this district be formed, o meet at each other's houses for the purpose of reading and conversing on the Scriptures, and advising and consulting together as to the most profitable means of promoting true religion in our respective parishes; and that any Missionaries of the Church appointed to labor within the District, be considered as members and nvited to attend accordingly.

2. That as Ministers of the Established Church, impressed with the most ardent and sincere attachment to her Articles, Homilies and Liturgy, we shall from time to time read at our meetings one or more of the Articles, and also the Ordination service, with a view to discuss the same, and to attend to any profitable inquiries or propositions that may be made thereon ; and that nothing be entertained or admitted that might in any way tend to impeach the doctrine of our Church, or any part of her government or discipline.

3. As we are convinced that without Christ we can do nothing. and that all our works ought to be begun, continued, and ended in him, we intend to commence and conclude our meeting with prayer for a divine blessing, to be selected by the chairman for the day from the book of Common Prayer.

4. The portions of the Word of God to be ordinarily read and considered shall be the Lessons for the day, and any member may afterwards introduce, through the Chair, particular texts or passages of scripture upon which he should desire to have the comments and interpretation of the meeting.

5. We desire that all of us should freely speak our opinions on every subject of doctrine and practice which may be suggested, in godly sincerity and in the spirit of edification ; provided that all controversy, and whatever might tend to disturb the harmony of the meeting, be studiously avoided.