

hence we reckon our text amongst those internal evidences of Christianity, which are all the more valuable because indirect...

THE EVANGELICAL CLERGY AND THE APOSTOLICAL 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.

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 her communion, or of Churchmen, as members of His "Holy Catholic Church."

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...

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...

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 circulation has been attended.

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...

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.

It has, too, been our task to shew, that there rests upon 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.

teachers of God's word, prescribed by them to their successors, acknowledged and recognized without hesitation and without question throughout the whole Christian world, from the apostolic age until the sixteenth century, as the only lawful and divinely sanctioned form, and which has been preserved by, and deposited with, 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...

Apostles. These our views—strongly felt and deeply grafted—we endeavor to declare in the spirit of meekness and with every charitable allowance to those who cannot think as we do, and who, having been drawn away and enjoyed 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.

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.

We conclude with expressing our hope that, if our journal 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 more extended circulation.

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."

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. Expostulation—mercy, at the expense of the loyal—amenity—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.

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.

of a thing as a whole, not as a part; we must honestly and patiently weigh the evil against the good, and see which preponderates; and we cannot help thinking, that those loyal men, who have already bestowed a partial approbation upon Lord Durham's Report, must have arrived at their favorable opinion of it from an imperfect acquaintance with it; that they have only been presented with its least objectionable parts; and that a perusal of it, from beginning to end, must impress them with a conviction of its dangerous and anti-monarchical tendency.

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 close of the approaching anniversary of the successful termination to the American Rebellion, to hoist a flag with "LORD DURHAM" on one side, and the "Fourth of July" on the other.

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!

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 Government which secures to him all his honours and all his wealth, and which is continually investing him with new distinctions, for which, notwithstanding that he accepts them, he is continually expressing his contempt.

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Having gained what they can under cover of the Report, they will fling 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 DECLARATION 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 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 motives and beams, their strength cannot shake the foundations of our Jerusalem, which are of 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, yet shall be suppressed and virtue triumphant, and multitudes 'saved in the day of the Lord.'"

We recommend this spirited little work to the careful attention, especially, of the young; as affording information and inculcating 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.

enlargement of the paper, especially where a large quantity of new type has to be opened and arranged. In order, however, that our readers might not be disappointed, extraordinary exertions were made by our worthy publisher, 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 indulgence of our subscribers for suspending the issue of the 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.

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 undispensed 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. There is 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 neighbourhood 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 occasional 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 talents is of the highest order.

During the past year, the Church-yard has been enclosed with a neat and substantial fence at the expense of the congregation.

In the year 1838 there were Baptisms 66, Marriages 11, Burials 6; 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.

Table with columns for date, name, and amount. Includes entries for Rev. Frederick Mack, Rev. F. L. Osler, Rev. James Reid, Rev. Thomas Green, Rev. Saltern Givins, Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rev. Adam Elliott, Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Rev. Arthur Palmer.

[We understand that the sum of £42 was collected in Christ Church, Montreal, for the same object, on Sunday the 16th inst.—Ed.]

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, to 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 invited 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 meetings 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.
6. We desire to promote as much as possible religious conversation, and to exclude trifling and frivolous subjects from our meet-