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will not be without confusion. I have left cities and their turmoil behind me. I have renounced every thing in them without regret, but I have not yet been able to renounce myself. I compare myself to voyagers who have not got accustomed to the sea, and to whom the motion of the vessel imparts the most uncomfortable sensations, because, in quitting land, they still bring on board with them the bile with which their stomach was overloaded. This is exactly the state in which I am. As of the long as ever we carry about with us the germs ladies that torment us, the place makes no difference: we shall find every where the same sorrowful results. we shart hud every where the same strive in rearists a will confess to you, then, that I have not yet experienced any great benefit from my solitude. What, then, is to be dome, and how, then, ought we to act, in order to follow faithfully in the steps of the Master who has opened to us the way of salvation, saying, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and Thus it is that we must act; we must, in the fortow me. Thus it is keep our minds in a calm and first place, labour to keep our minds in a calm and uniform consistency. When the eyes are accustomed to uniform consistency. When the eyes are accustomed to wander about in all directions, it becomes impossible to fix them on any object so stedfastly as to consider it under every point of view; yet we must look at it earnestly, to make it out entirely. It is the same with the mind; when it is divided by the solicitudes of the world, it cannot concentrate its attention upon the determinate nature of truth * * * What I mean by the the world, is not merely to remove the body to a distance from it, but to detach all our affections from it; to relinquish country, home, society, business, interests, human ciences : absolutely to divorce ourselves from all, in order that our souls may be entirely at liberty to receive the impressions the Lord may be pleased to make upon them. We cannot imprint new characters upon wax, till after we shall have effaced the old ones: in the same manner the divine instructions cannot find place in a heart preccupied by all the ideas connected with the usual affairs

One of the first benefits to be derived from retirement is the imposing silence on the disorderly movements of our own hearts, and affording the calm to reason, that is cessary to enable us to conquer our passic like ferocious beasts, are only to be subjugated by being bowed under the yoke. Let us, then, suppose a solitude such as the desert in which I now am; far from the commerce of mankind, where the pious exercises of a religious life, being uninterrupted by outward things, afford continual nourishment to the soul. Can you imagine a feli city more desirable than that of imitating on earth that life which the angels lead in heaven? To commence the day with prayers and sacred melodies, which bring us into immediate communication with our Creator; continuing it by the same exercises, mingling with our labour the holy songs which give it its sweetest relish, and diffuse such delicious consolations over the soul as constantly keep it in a state of ravishing serenity? It is by this majestic equilibrium in the movements of the soul, that we are purified: by not permitting the tongue to indulge in idle conversation; the eyes to dwell on the vain glory of mere outward things; the ears to introduce to the soul any thing of effeminacy or frivolity, mere mundane music,

or the heartless jests of trifling minds. The soul, secured by these precautions from exterior diversion, and the attacks of the senses, retires within diversion, and the attacks of the senses, retires within itself, and elevates its own nature to the contemplation of the Deity. Enlightened by the rays which shine forth from his Divine essence, it rises above its own weakness; freed from temporal cares, corporeal necessities, and affections of earth, it devotes all its powers to the search after immortal good, and makes its sole occupation to consist in the practice of temperance, prudence, fortiude, justice, — in a word, of all the virtues that compose the code of Christian morality.

of virtue best calculated to serve us as models. These meditations ought to be succeeded by prayer, which strengthens the energy of the soul, by the flame of divine love it kindles in it: prayer also diffuses light over the mysteries of the Divine Essence. Prayer makes the soul the residence of God Himself, by filling its intelligence and perceptions with a profound impression of His presence: it makes the Christian a temple of the Divinity; a sanctuary which neither the cares nor the revolutions that agitate the world, nor the lawless affections which make all our misery, dare venture to approach : separated from every thing beside, it then communes only with God.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

which I am now living?" Must I tell you? Alast it been reached. To many a holy father, for example, are we indebted for arguments in defence of the Trinity, which we gladly employ against the adversary of that vital truth, though we may not assent to all the peculiarities of opinion which, accompanying that defence, may be put forth.

Amongst those who have engaged our gratitude for the learning they have amassed upon these points, and the spirit of inquiry they have set on foot, there are, we have never hesitated to say, a few wayward spirits who have been hurried, with an intemperate zeal, into the adoption of religious customs,-primitive and unexceptionable though they may be,-yet not adapted to the temper and structure of the times, and which can only be attended with benefit to the cause of devotion and truth, as the mind may comprehend and appreciate their suitableness. Far be it, too, from Christian Churchmen of this realm to exalt unduly the means and instruments for subserving the truth which God has left in our hands. To be sure, as means and ordinances to a holy end, -as methods of (some persons might say more,) in preserving to parties the communicating mercy, and imparting grace,-they must be maintained, and employed, and reverenced; but, as has been well observed, "Elijah's mantle was this Province had an abstract right to have a University founded not Elijah, nor the prophet the God of Israel: the Ark of the covenant was not the covenant which it signified, though the presence and the honouring of the Ark was made necessary to the enjoyment of the covenant." Never should it be forgotten, that indispensable as are the means of grace, and that to disparage God's ordinances is to dishonour God himself, yet "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." And it is right, when error or indiscretion upon this point is discernible, that, in the spirit of meekness, the This, we conceive, has been done in a Christian and be made an essentially infidel institution? In point of fact, paternal temper, by the Bishop of Peterborough the the Charter would not have been accepted upon any such terns has raised the voice of warning, too, against the more have mentioned, I profess that I cannot see upon hwat grounds has often a tendency to betray. Rightly does he, as could be clearly shown either that they had wilfully contravent does he proclaim a solemin protest and caution, when it is discovered that the "bodily service" thus ren-dered, is made to compromise the great doctrine of justification by faith alone in the blood of Christ, as taught in the Word of God, and reiterated in our Artaught in the Word of God, and reiterated in our Ar-ticles, Homilies and Ritual; if ever, at any time or under any circumstance of life, we do not feel as Hooker felt,—"no staff to lean upon, no ease, no rest, I remain, my dear Sir, I remain, my dear Sir,

no comfort, but only in Jesus Christ."

On the subject of ordinances, and the research and inquiry which the desire of their spiritual application Sustice, In a word, of all the virtues that compose the concepts december of Christian morality.
The surest way to understand thoroughly all that is required of us, is to meditate upon the Holy Scriptures, sary for the direction of our conduct, and the examples sary for the direction of our conduct.
The stude accuracy of information, although I generally take pains to be well informed. In this case the error arose for mry being removed from the sources of information I once had in this tory, even in search of erangelical ceremonies, must which bring before our eyes atonce the precepts necessary for the direction of our conduct, and the examples of virtue best calculated to serve us as models.
The the total of turning back into the depths of past history, even in search of erangelical ceremonies, must well repay the studious labourer, not for the external virtue best calculated to serve us as models.
The turn of the means at head of showing what I said, although I generally take pains to be well information I once had in the total of turning back into the depths of past history, even in search of erangelical ceremonies, must well repay the studious labourer, not for the external virtue best calculated to serve us as models. well repay the studious labourer, not for the external rite itself—but as the pearl-gatherer of Ceylon dives I have not the means at hand of showing what it was. I will into the secresies of the ocean to bring up the shell-ietter beginning with "Perhaps" and ending with "Province." fish, whose outward form, however gross and uncomely It ought to come in before "Another," in the first paragraph. yet hides a 'pearl of great price' within : so the ordinance may be no more than the shell, but the grace contained in it, is the jewel to attract us to its obser-

> We have observed in a late Christian Guardian, the upon an article which appeared in our columns under the head of "Revivalism in America." This was extracted by us from the *British Magazine*,—contributed to that periodical by a person who had witnessed the extravagancies he describes, and written lately deceased, was, "that he had not attended as a member with a force of language and a strength of thought, of my Church."-This assertion I beg distinctly to deny. is very rarely equalled. We know not, indeed,

vance."

The Church.

views of his Excellency may be much changed by the result of Mrs. Crane the discussion in Parliament; and my object confessedly is, directly or indirectly, to affect that discussion. And if any of the patrons of this measure should feel annoyed at seeing this multi-comparison of the measure should feel annoyed at seeing this multi-comparison of the measure should feel annoyed at seeing this multi-comparison of the measure should feel annoyed at seeing this multi-comparison of the measure should feel annoyed at seeing this multi-comparison of the measure should feel annoyed at seeing this multi-comparison of the measure should feel annoyed at seeing the measure should feel annoyed a public opposition continued by a person, towards whom, as an individual, they are disposed to feel kindly, or whose interests their sense of justice has led them to uphold in this very Bill, bt the sense of justice has led them to uphold in this very Bill,

most strenuous opposition to public measures on grounds of "S. M. G. Jessup principle, even though they should be supported by persons Mr. R. Headlane..... whom we have long known and respected, or to whom we may A Friend indebted in the very highest degree: which it can be With offence to say is not the case in the present instance. this feeling of duty, then, I proceed to some further remarks upon this scheme, as it has now at length been introduced into ur Provincial Legislature.

There were two grounds taken by the Presbyterian originators of this measure; one of fairness to all parties, another of the harmony likely to arise between all parties from finding

themselves associated in one University upon equal terms. did not promise to be perfectly regular in my remarks, and therefore wish to have a little more to say on the subject of fairness. It appears to me that fairness, as well as reciproc ought to be on both sides,-and that it consists fully as much rights they already possess, as in admitting other parties to privileges they think they ought to possess, and that by deprifor it, and probably no one would have thought of a University but those who knew by experience the value of a Universit education. These happened to be members of the Church of England; and the original charter was drawn up by joint con-sultation and agreement between them and the Home Government of the day. That Charter was in a manner a contract between those parties, the most prominent and pains-taking being the then Archdeacon of York, and now, additionally, Bishop of Toronto. One part of that contract undoubtedly was, that the Church of England should have the whole govern ing control of the University; and can any one suppose that the Bishop and other members of the Church, would have employed the thought and labour they did actually bestow upo concerns of the Institution from its very commenceme error or indiscretion should be pointed out and rebuked. if they had known from the beginning that after all it was to And having been thus deliberately granted upon the terms I -into which such indiscretion in subordinate things without the consent of the Council acting under it,-unless t has often a tendency to betray. Rightly does ne, as a watchman upon Zion, utter his voice of counsel and warning, if, in the ardent and often becoming zeal for the maintenance or revival of religious customs and ceremonies, there is ever discovered a disposition to rely upon the efficacy of the exterior ordinance to the neglect of vital godliness. And rightly, above all, by virtue of their spinointments and the Church of Foolend of Collinsion and the order of their spinointments and the Church of Foolend of Collinsion and the Churc ceremonies, there is ever discovered a disposition to them of privileges they had never abused. Still less can I perneglect of vital godliness. And rightly, above all, does he proclaim a solemn protest and caution, when

Very faithfully yours. JAMES BEAVEN.

P.S.-I have to thank you for the note you were good

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-It having come to my knowledge that a paragraph has lately gone the round of many of the Provincial papers, con-taining a statement affecting me, which is not in accordance

with truth, I have to request that you will do me the favor of Fro inserting this letter in an early number of The Church, in order 1 expenditure of a great deal of respectable indignation that those papers which have circulated the statement in ques

I remain, Sir,

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DONATIONS IN LAND. J. S. Merwin, Esq., 100 acres, for endowment of St.

..... 0 10 0 0 0

John's Church, Prescott. R. C. Henderson, Eq., 100 acres, for endowment of St. James's Church, Maitland.

Col. Hill, 4th Battalion, 100 acres, to be at the disposa of the Bishop of the Diocese.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections, according to the Circular of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, July 10th, 1843, Continued :--Previously announced in number 49, in am't., £214 6 25

The Church at the Carrying Place and other Stations in his Mission,-through the Rev. Philip George Bartlett,....

St. John's, York Mills,-through the Rev. A. Sanson, ... The School House at Warwick, £1 5 AtCapt. Alison's, Egremontroad, 0 16 41through the Rev. Arthur Mortimer,. 2 1 The Church at Brantford,-through the Rev. In North Gower,-in addition to the Collections at other Stations formerly remitted,through the Rev. Henry Patton, St. John's, Port Hope, after a sermon preached 1 5 33

by the Lord Bishop,-through the Rev. Jo-4 10 0 nathan Shortt,.... t. George's, Kingston,—through the Rev. Wm. Herchmer,—remitted by Thos. As-30 0

kew, Esq., St. George's, Kingston, after Military Service,—through the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, Officiating Chaplain to the Forces,—in ad-dition to former remittance of £5 15s..... The Church at Fredericksburgh, £1 0 0

The Church at Adolphustown,... 1 5 0-through the Rev. Job Deacon,..... St. Thomas's, at St. Thomas,-through the 4 13 11

..... 0 16 2

28 6 11

the Rev. W. A. Adamson, . The Mission of Oxford,-through the Rev.

ber who was unavoidably absent when the Collection formerly announced was taken up, -through the Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay, The Church at Nelson,.....£1 7 6 The Church at Wellington Square, 2 1 6--

The Church at Franktown,..... £1 10 0 The Church at Smith's Falls,... 6 0 0through the Rev. J. Padfield,

Che Treasurer has also received— m the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch Association, on account of the one- burth of their general Collections, £26 18 1 m Parochial Committee in connection with Trinity Church, Thornhill,—through he Rev. G. Mortimer, 5 10 0	Sth October, 1843. T. W. BIRCE	tALL,	
and the second	Branch Association, on account of the one- bourth of their general Collections,£2 om Parochial Committee in connection with Trinity Church, Thornhill,—through		

5. Thus both the plain purport of the petition, taken thus they concur with the avowed object of the prayer, as a prayer "for Christ's Church militant here in earth," in proving that no petition was here intended to be offered for the dead. R. D. C. & D.

August 30, 1843.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS, pleted elegant edifice erected in Ashley-road, Bristol, vas performed on Tuesday morning, by the Right Reveend Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in the presence of a crowded, respectable, and devout audie The Church of St. Barnabas, which was built by the Dioesan Church Building Association, aided by private subscriptions, is a small but elegant structure, in the cruci-form shape, with a steeple rising over the west entrance. It is situate about midway along the Ashley-road. The hancel, which is more than usually -commodious, is ormed by the head of the cross, and of course is in the east end; a spacious crypt runs under the entire length of the sacred edifice. The interior of the church is 130 feet in length, and 90 feet broad across the transepts. At the west end is a commodious gallery, and the body of the church being free of pillars and unencumbered with pews, the seats being open, and having open backs, the effect is altogether exceedingly airy. The fittings up of the interior are in a somewhat different style from usual. The pulpit is placed on the north side of the chancel, and ling-desk on the south; there is no desk for a clerk, and we understand no such functionary is to be appointed; the congregation, according to the revived fashion. are to give the responses. An oak lectern, in the place of an eagle, will be placed on the steps of the chancel, from which one of the officiating Clergymen will read the lessons, The Creed and Commandments in the chancel are painted with illuminated letters in the style of the Roman missals. The church furnishes 750 sitchancel are painted with Humilater letters in the style of the Roman missals. The church furnishes 750 sit-tings, of which 500 are free, those only in the transepts being private. The cost of erecting the church, without the parsonage-house attached, will be upwards of $\pounds 2,200$. There is an endowment of £150 per annum, exclusive of the parsonage-house, which is estimated at no less than £40 a year more. The Rev. J. Coles has been appointed by the Bishop to the Church. ARCHBISHOP USSHER AND THE SURPLICE IN PREACH-

INC.—In the discussions upon the propriety of preaching in a surplice, much ignorance prevails as to the early prac-tice of our reformed Church. Some boldly deny that the Preacher ever wore a surplice, and those who defend the practice are content with such obscure references as are given in the letter of Dr. Guest to Sir William Cecil. The following quotation will set the question at rest.— It is from the *Clavi trabalis*, by Dr. Bernard, whose deviations from the Church of England were certainly not in the direction of Rome. He says, p. 58—"He (Arch-bishop Ussher) came constantly into the church in his episcopal habit and preached in it; and for myself, by his approbation, when I officiated I wore my surplice and proceedings administered the Communion, and at such occasions preached in them also." This quotation not only establishit the sanction of Archbishop Ussher. His anthority might stop the cry of Popery, which has been industriously raised against its advocates.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

We have to announce the arrival of the Steam Packet Hibernia, at Boston, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, having made the passage from Liverpool, including her detention at Halifax, in 13 days and $20\frac{3}{4}$ hours;—the news which she brings is not of much general interest. The state of trade we are happy to learn, continues to improve. THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert have returned to their usual walks, and drives about Windsor since their late excursion, the Prince occasionally varying his amusements by the sports of the field. The Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langhenbourg have been guests at the castle; and his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who arrived at Blackwall on the 2nd instant from Berlin, was to leave for Windsor on a visit to Her Majesty and the Prince. A distinuished circle had been invited to meet his Imperial Highness.

CORN MARKET.

Liverpool, October 4th .- The arrivals of Wheat coastwise nd from Ireland have proved very extensive this week, and as buyers are less dependent upon the supply of foreign sorts, there has been of late less inquiry for such. In addition to the above, our market of yesterday was well supplied with farner's wheat, which, with all qualities of Irish new, met a lan-English & Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence guid sale at a decline of 3d. per 70lbs, and at the close of business hours many samples remained undisposed of. Foreign duty paid wheats were likewise offered rather freely at an

The farmers in the meantime have been holding meetings to 5. Thus both the plain purport of the petition, taken by itself, and the peculiar phraseology of the petition, as it exists now in contrast with its previous form, limit its meaning to *ourselves*, as contra-distinguished from God's "servants departed this life in his faith and fear:" and thus they concur with the avowed object of the prayer, as a prayer "for Christ's Church militant here in earth," in opinion which have, under the teachings of experience, taken place within the last few years."

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A much more influential meeting was held on Monday last, the 25th, at Preleach, about twelve miles from Carmarthe It was attended by about seventy respectable farmers, nearly all of whom were freeholders, "to discuss", said one of the BRISTOL.—The solemn and interesting ceremony of set-ing apart for the worship of Almighty God, the now

The London Gazette contains a proclamation from Governnent offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension of the perpetrators of any incendiary fire or outrage where the loss of life has resulted, and £50 for the discovery of each and every person connected with the other offences, committed during the disturbances in Wales. Free pardon is offered to all in formers except he be the actual perpetrator of the first-mentioned outrages.

SCOTLAND.

THE NON-INTRUSIONISTS.—The Ross-shire Advertiser narrates a serious riot at Rosskeen church, on the 19th Sept., the day fixed by the Presbytery of Tain for the induction of the Rev. John Mackenzie to the living of Rosskeen. Mr. Mackenzie was appointed to the parish on the application of all the heritors and several "adhering" parishioners. About 11 o'clock. Mr. Mackenzie crossed the ferry, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Gibson, of Avoch; Wood, of Rosemarkie; and Hall, of Cromarty ; Sir Hugh and Lady Fraser, of Braylangwell, &c., and proceeded to the church. On their arrival at the bridge, they found a large mob of people, to the number of between two and three hundred, armed with bludgeons, who assailed them with the most gross expressions; and as they advanced toward the church, the crowd closed upon the menacing them with personal violence, if they attempted to enter the churchyard. The vociferation and uproar of the mob enter the churchyard. The vociteration and uproar of the mob were most alarming. The men brandished their sticks, and several women, shearing-hooks; while all utered the most rufianly language and abuse. Mr. Mackenzie endeavoured to appease the clamorous mob; but they got more tumultuous; and, finding all remostrance unavailing, he and his friends proceeded onward to Lower Kincraig. At this time they were worked with the mest owner being in the and with assailed with the most opprobious epithets, and pelted with stones and other missiles; and it is most providential that they escaped lasting injury. The other members of Presbytery, the Rev. Messrs. Bethune, of Dingwall; and Downie, of Contin; having left Lower Kincraig, proceeded to meet them; but this in no way checked the ferocity of the crowd. On the contrary, the whole party were attacked with still fasther violence.-Several were struck with stones, which flew about in all directions; some received severe blows from persons who wielded their sticks with such agility as to do no disgrace to a Donny-brook fair. The members of Presbytery having been thus prevented from entering the parish-church, and assaulted and threatened if they attempted to go near it, met and were con-stituted at Lower Kincraig, where the usual forms of settlement were gone through, and Mr. Mackenzie was inducted. In a

subsequent attempt to enter the church, the heritors, in the presence of the sheriff and procurator fiscal, were again repulsed; and at midnight the mob rang the bell to eelebrate their triumph. The Presbytery have since held their meetings at triumph. Dingwall, and inducted three other ministers into livings in the Presbytery. An inquiry was instituted, to discover the ring-leaders, and bring them to justice.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connel had had a great Repeal demonstration at Lisnore, in Waterford county. The meeting had two peculiar incidents; there was a greater display than usual of police and soldiery collected to preserve the peace ; and some of the Ro nan Catholic clergy in the place were opposed to the meeting. FRANCE.

The French are about to send an ambassador to China.

SPAIN. This kingdom continues in a distracted state. GREECE.

A Revolution has taken place in this country.

Colonial.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE .- We observe that the Montreal Gazette, in noticing Mr. Baldwin's unconstitu-tional Bill for wresting out of the hands of the Crown the government of this Royal Foundation, has the following judious remarks. Speaking of the anomalous body in wh Baldwin proposes to vest the power of appointing the Profe sors of the University, the Editor says— "In our opinion, though extensive powers in the election of

functionaries of a lower grade may be safely entrusted to this Board of control, the future Professors of the University, or at least a certain portion of them, ought to be Regius Professors, and their appointment be in the Crown, advised by the Imperial Ministry. No Provincial Ministry ought to be exposed to the temptation of making "political capital" out of the patronage of such an institution as this. The Home Ministry would be ment of 1d, to 2d, from the rates of this day week; at above such temptation, and would be upon the very spot above the selection of Professors might, with the most advantage be made. It is highly desirable that along with the immigration to our shores of the industrious and middle classes, there should saleable beyond 525. ou. per bol. Barley, Malt and Beans moved off sparingly, scarcely sustaining former prices; but Peas, upon an improved demand, realised the quotations ap-nexed. Oats and Oatmeal, from the increased supply at hand, appeared to command very little attention to demand, realised the quotations ap-nexed. Oats and Oatmeal, from the increased supply at hand, Peas, upon an improved demand, realised the quotations annexed. Oats and Oatmeal, from the increased supply at hand, appeared to command very little attention to-day; new samples of the former declining in value 1d. per 45lbs, and the latter, both new and old, 6d per load. offering them the same inducements as attract the hewers of POSTSCRIPT. Since the publication of the foregoing letter in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, it has been mentioned to me by an excellent elergyman in the Diocese, that there are some persons who suppose the Prayer under consideration to contain a petition for the dead. Than such a supposition STATE OF TRADE. The revival of trade is the theme of general congratulation. If the manufacturing districts all is bustle and activity. The demand, too, is principally confined to the home market. Orders for the East, more particularly for China, have come output in of late. But the other areast foreign markets the output in of late. But the other areast foreign markets the contain a petition for the dead. Than such a supposition nothing can be more distant from the truth, as will appear from the following considerations. 1. First, in the introduction to the Prayer in the First Book of King Edward the Sixth, the minister was direct-Loss OF THE INDIA MAIL. Loss of the Memnon Steamer, in the Red Sea, with the Over-due India Mail, for the 1st of August. Extraordinary Express from Paris. We have received by extraordinary express from Paris, let-ters from our correspondents in Syria, Egypt, Malta, and Mar-seilles, announcing, we regret to say, the total loss of the Hon. East India Company's steamship Memnon, of Cape Guardafui on the coast of Africa, near to Aden, on the evening of the 1st of August. The crew, passengers, and treasure were saved, to Britain to be perfected, and no one who has not acquired a of August. The crew, passengers, and treasure were saved, but the mails and the effects of the passengers went down in colony, it is to the United Kingdom that she must look for her towever, at this late hour, confine ourselves to tence which acquaints us with the melancholy Greek or Latin Colonies to Athens or Rome; and exactly in vent.—London Times. CAIRO, September 13. The Hindostan arrived on the morning of the 12th at 4 o'clock, She brings 108 presentations and the sed intelligence of the second moral properties of the second moral properti

John Rothwell, The Church at Penetanguishine,-through 3 11 3 4 0 3 0 10 0 7 10 0 0000 17 9

through the Rev. Thomas Greene,

First Page. Poetry.—The Church. Charge of the Bp. of Peterborough. The Choice of Books and the right use of them. ment and Meditation. Fourth Page. Norris of Bemerton.

of Peterborough; as embracing many counsels and honest portraiture of a living libel upon rational and injunctions which must be valuable to the Christian genuine Christianity. brotherhood at large, and valuable especially to the Clergy.

same, we believe, by which our valued predecessor as a caricature, to the quiet operation of public opinwas directed,-has been to select from the published ion. We have no space, at present, to acknowledge Charges of our venerated Bishops, such as dwelt more further the courtesy of our contemporary's notice of particularly upon the distinctive polity and discipline ourselves; but we trust that we shall be able to bear of the Church; which were designed to bring out into up under the fearfulness of his rebukes and the terror clearer development the lineaments and features of of his threats. At an early date, we may have occathat goodly edifice which has been made the recepta- sion to furnish him with a fresh opportunity of honourcle of the Divine promises; because such information ing us with a similar distinction, if he condescendingly is calculated, in our humble judgment, to promote feels that we can still fairly claim his regard. It is that most desirable end, unity and uniformity in the charitable to warn him of this, that he may not presentiments and the practice of the members of our maturely exhaust his vocabulary of long words and communion.

A little ago we noticed, that we were frequently favoured by Correspondents with articles selected and a propriety in one land which it would not pos- are yet in store for Mr. Van Zandt. sess in another, and the excitement and agitation consequent upon which it would not, at all events, be wise to transfer, without pressing need, to a spot which wick, begs to acknowledge with much gratitude, a may happily be free from both. At all events, we donation of Ten Pounds from His Excellency the must, as far as practicable, abstain from the insertion Governor General, towards building a Church in that of any documents,-however much intrinsic value Township they may otherwise possess,---which go to reflect upon great names of a Barrow, a Hammond, a Tillotson, Church about to be erected in Wilmot. and a Bull,-men, whatever may be the peculiar to which we might say that our minds cannot entirely mention only with admiration and reverence.

It has often been stated in this journal, that we the Governor General. felt ourselves under many obligations to the individuals,-we care not by what party-name they may be donation of Ten Pounds in aid of the enlargement designated, -who have explored the depths and re- St. John's Church, and the repairs of St. Paul's Church cesses of Christian antiquity, and brought the learn- Cavan. ing of a purer and better age to bear upon the question of our Church polity and Church ritual,-so as to stamp our tenets and practice upon these points with the sanction of the fathers and martyrs of the earliest times, and to shew that, in every age since our Lord's glorious resurrection and ascension, his Church has been but one,-one in her foundation, Christ crucified; and one in the communion and worship of her

of the powerful and pious minds thus zealously em-ployed have run into extremes, bordering sometimes Governor General. My respect for constituted anthorit would probably have induced me, in such a crisis, to withdr ployed have run into extremes, bordering sometimes ployed have run into extremes, bordering sometimes upon superstition and sometimes upon error, and that there are cases in which we cannot effectually prevention upon superstition and sometimes upon error, and that as the effect of this precipitancy, some have "made shipwreck of faith and of a good conscience." Yet we feel that we are to look to the aggregate of the good effected, without adopting all the details,—with-out climbing up every step,—by which that good has

what the Editor of the Guardian has to complain in the style of that article, except its power and ele gance,-what fault he has to find with the statement We readily comply with the request of a Corres- it contains, except their exact and incontrovertible pondent in giving insertion to the Charge of the Bishop truth. Most certainly it is no caricature, but th

Our contemporary of the Guardian must have cultivated to little effect the Christian virtue of forbear-The rule by which we have been guided in our ance, if he could not leave what he denominates, with insertion of these Pastoral Addresses, and it is the so many accompanying expressions of indignant horror,

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet, from teligious periodicals, as being thought likely to entitled, "An Appeal by the Rev. Washington Van advance the good of our common cause. Sometimes Zandt, late Rector of Grace Church, Rochester, N.Y.," it will happen that we have anticipated the wishes of -compiled, as we are informed, on his behalf, after our friends in this respect, if not by the insertion of an examination of the published evidence, by a friend the article transmitted, yet of some other which bears of the legal profession. To our mind it unansweras directly upon the point required to be brought ably establishes the innocence of this gentleman; under notice; and sometimes we are compelled to although it was scarcely needed for confirming the exercise our own humble judgment in contradiction impression which in every honest mind must have to theirs, in thinking that the good cause of Christian been created, upon perusing the minutes of the trial harmony and edification would be better consulted itself. A sober investigation of the evidence adduced by the omission of selections conveyed to us. What upon that trial, by an Ecclesiastical Court of the may suit one meridian in the Christian world, may not Diocese, soon after, resulted in a complete acquittal always be adapted to another; and a controverted of the gentleman assailed. We trust that days of point may, from local circumstances have an interest peace and usefulness, notwithstanding this fiery ordeal,

The Rev. Arthur Mortimer, Minister of War-

The Rev. John Hickie also gratefully acknowledges individuals, needlessly as we think, by name; which the sum of Ten Pounds which he has received from especially bring under censure or animadversion the | His Excellency the Governor General, in aid of the

The Building Committee of the Church of St points or shades of opinion exhibited in their writings George, in the 2nd concession of Ramsay, and the Churchwardens of the Church of St. John, in the 12th assent,-the Christian Church, and especially that pure | concession of Lanark, in the Bathurst District, grateand reformed part of it to which we belong, should | fully acknowledge the liberal donation of Ten Pound to each of the above Churches from His Excellenc

His Excellency has also been pleased to make

Communications.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. NO. III.

To the Editor of The Church.

My dear Sir,-The state of things has undergone a mos militant adherents. At the same time, it has just as frequently been stated, as a subject of deep regret and lamentation,— as a calamity, indeed, to our holy cause,—that some of the proposed lament in the subject of the proposed alterations in the constitution of our University. That which I was examining as the handiwork of a coverpor General. My dear Sit,—The state of things has undergone a most serious change since I wrote my two former letters on the sub-ic of the proposed alterations in the constitution of our University. That which I was examining as the handiwork of a coverpor General. My respect for constituted authorities

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its unspeakable felicities."

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR, AND DRO-MORE'S PASTORAL LETTER ON THE PRAYER FOR THE CHURCH MILITANT. (From The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.) (From The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

The petition is exclusively for ourselves: that we

life having been accomplished "in his faith and fear," their admission to happiness in his heavenly kingdom is taken for granted, as a certain and infallible truth; the

petition is, that we may live and die as they did; and so

Since the publication of the last number of this Journal, the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and Dromore has appeared as a tract for distri-bution, with the addition of an explanatory Postscript, which is here reprinted at his Lordship's request.

both new and old, 6d per load.

persons who suppose the Prayer under consideration to contain a petition for the dead. Than such a supposition

1. First, in the Indocation to the Trayer in the transformation of the state of the earth;" the last phrase, "militant here in earth," being added with the manifest purpose of not comprehending in the Prayer those who had accomplished their earthly warfare. 2. Secondly, agreeable to this the petition in the body of the Prayer. For, in King Edward's First Book, having given unto God, "most high praise and hearty thanks, for the wonderful grace and virtue declared in all his the wreck

We must, however, at this late hour, confine ourselves to Saints from the beginning of the world; and chiefly in the glorious and most blessed Virgin Mary, mother of thy the correspon the glorious and most blessed Virgin Mary, mother of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord and God; and in the holy Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs, whose ex-ample, O Lord, and steadfastness in thy faith, and keep-ing thy holy commandments, grant us to follow:" the Prayer then proceeds, "We commend unto thy mercy, O Lord, all other thy servants, which are departed hence from us with the sign of faith, and now do rest in the sleep of prease: grant unto them, we beseep the thy event .- London Times.

at Suez. She brings 108 passengers, and the sad intelligence progress. of the total wreck of the Memnon, from Bombay, at or near the African coast, opposite Aden. All the mails were totally destroyed. The commander was Capt. Powel, who, I believe, The question of the Seat of Government continues to be the subject of absorbing interest. Parties on both sides seem for the present to be silently gathering their strength for the trial of strength which is so shortly to come on. Mr. Lafontaine's the passengers and treasure all saved. Two passengers of the Memnon arrived at Sucz by the Hindostan. We have no sickness in this city, and I push through the bazaars with im-punity. Mehemet Ali is expected up here in a fortnight, and will take up his residence at his gardens at Shubra. The old from us with the sign of ratio, and how do rest in the sleep of peace: grant unto them, we beseech thee, thy mercy and everlasting peace." But in our present Liturgy, whilst the prayer gratefully commemorates the Christian qualities of the departed, it abstains from com-Christian qualities of the departed, it astains from com-mending them to God's favour, and from beseeching for them his mercy and peace. For thus the passage runs, "And we also bless thy holy Name for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear; beseeching thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of thy heavenly kingmay have "grace to follow the good examples of God's servants departed this life in his faith and fear:" and that "we may with them be partakers of his heavenly agdom." The departure of God's servants from this

petition is, that we may live and die as they did, and so together with them, of whose happiness we are assured, we may be admitted to the like happiness. 3. And accordingly, in the third place, the distinction in the phraseology of the petition is remarkable; not "that they and we," but "that with them we" may be partakers of God's heavenly kingdom. This form of expression does not exist in King Edward's First Book, whose the petition is "thet at the day of the general nately all saved, but none of their effects have been recovered. The mails are entirely lost, and it is to be regretted that, where the petition is, "that, at the day of the general resurrection, we and all they which be of the mystical body of thy Son may altogether be set on his right hand, and hear that his most joyful voice, 'come unto me, O ye that be blessed of my Father, and possess the kingdom

which is prepared for you from the beginning of the world." It was not without intention that the phrase, "we and all they," was altered into our present liturgical form, "with them we:" and the intention was to dis-tinguish between those whom the Church esteemed, and thy and Crawford, have arrived at Suez, from Aden, by the those whom she did not esteem, fit subjects of her petition. 4. Agreeably to this the excellent Dean Comber, in his Hindostan.

THE DISTURBANCES IN SOUTH WALES.

Several other outrages since the attack on the police, and Several other outrages since the attack on the police, and 2. Resolved, —That the Imperial Parliament in giving to 2. Resolved, —That the Imperial Parliament in giving to the destruction of the gate at Ponterdulais, have b

4. Agreeably to this the excellent Dean Comber, in his "Companion to the Temple," thus admirably paraphrases the passage before us. "Finally, as we praise thee for all the mercies which thou minglest with the miseries of this life, so 'we also bless' and chiefly praise 'thy holy Name,' for those who have no mixture of sin or sorrow in their cup of pure and perfect joy; even for 'all thy' saints and holy 'servants,' who were once as frail as we; who, although they are now 'departed' out of 'this life,' yet did they live 'in thy faith and' die in thy 'fear,' never forsaking religion nor a good conscience. We rejoice in their happiness; and though we need not pray for them, yet we cannot forbear 'beseeching thee' for ourselves, who are yet upon the waves, that thou wilt please 'to give us' also the same 'grace' which thou gavest them ; that we may be able 'so to follow their good example' in all piety and charity, while we live, 'that with them' and says: "A bill has been issued offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension and coviction of the murderer of Sarah Williams, the Hendy gate toll-collector, and her Majesty's gracious par-don to any accomplice except the person who shot her. Ano-ther bill has also been issued, offering a reward of £1000 for the detection of the aperties med determine the d

all piety and charity, while we live, 'that with them' and in their glorious society 'we may,' when we die, 'be par-takers' by the like mercy 'of thy heavenly kingdom' and

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The question of the Seat of Government continues to be the punity. Mehemet Ali is expected up here in a fortnight, and will take up his residence at his gardens at Shubra. The old projecting plan of a Railroad across the desert is now again revired very earnestly, and it is generally believed that if it really be set on foot, that Mr. Galloway, the brother of Gallo-way Bey, will be the man to carry it out. *Alexandria, Sept.* 16.—The Peninsular and Oriential Com-*Alexandria, Sept.* 16.—The Peninsular and Oriential Com-gens, 'to steamship Hiedostan, Captain Moresby, arrived at Suez on the night of the 11th inst., from Calcutta, which place she left on the 10th of August, with some cargo and 108 passen-gers, the greater part of whom intend to proceed to England by the Steamer Oriental. gers, the greater part of whom intend to proceed to England by the Steamer Oriental. She has brought the melancholy intelligence of the total loss, on the evening of the 1st of August, of the East India Com-pany's steam frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of Africa. There were on board, 170 persons, who were fortu-nately all saved, but upone of their effects here here here recovered opposition to both.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

owing to the late arrival at Bombay the preceding month, there had been an accumulation of mails from Madras and Ceylon. The Memnon had entirely gone to pieces, and nothing has been saved but five cases of treasure, which were fortunately on deck at the time of the accident. We regret to find that our copy last week, taken from the *Toronto Herald*, of the resolutions on the Seat of Government proposed by the Hon. W. H. Draper, and adopted by the Legis-lative Council, is an imperfect one. In compliance with the will of an Honourable Member of the Legislature, we gladly

deck at the time of the accident. Captain Haines, political Agent, at Aden, had sent to the assistance of the shipwrecked people three small steamers. Two passengers who were on board the Memnon, Messrs, Sou-thy and Crawford, have arrived at Sucz, from Aden, by the the very reasons of policy which induced Her Majesty's Minis-ters to advise that important measure, would have a decided weight on the determining the locality of the Seat of Govern"

ted. A letter from Carmarthen, dated the 22nd September, says:

don to any accomplice except the person who shot her. Ano-ther bill has also been issued, offering a reward of £1000 for the detection of the parties who destroyed the Eleebryd fishing wear, on the 14th instant. About fourteen different toll-gates and bars have been pulled down during the week. I regret also to state that another act of incendiarism took place last night at the brick-ward of Mr. J. R. I. Lloyd of

regret also to state that another act of incendiarism took
place last night at the brick-yard of Mr. J. R. L. Lloyd, of
Dolhaidd, one of the magistrates for this county. About £800
worth of property was destroyed.
Other acts of incendiarism of a minor character, have been
perpetrated since this letter was written.
which brought about the Union, and in compliance with "the brought about the Union, and in compliance with "the brought about the Upper Province, as expressed.
through their Representatives. *Resolved*, — That although many objections, from time to time have been strongly urged against the locality of Kingstore, neither public or private interests appear to have weighed sufficient.