will the next adhere to it in their opinions.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. | Mixture of good and evil in hu

Fourth Page.
The Privy-Councillor.—No. 2.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto. Toronto, April 15th, 1845.

REVEREND BRETHREN, -In conformity with a Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the October last,-that four Collections should be made this Society, at such times as the Lord Bishop shall Travelling or Resident Missionaries in this Diocese,in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations in this Diocese, next,-the same to be applied exclusively to the prothe direction of the Church Society.

In order to obviate the inconveniences which are

them that are of the bousehold of faith." I remain, Reverend Brethren,

Your's faithfully, (Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

CHURCH Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be beld, at Toronto, on Wednesday the fourth day of there can rarely be any occasion, except in cases of Dr. Goodwin wrote and Cromwell reigned. This is not June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the busifagrant is arrely be any occasion, except the cases of the antiquity to which our branch of the Church referred when she spoke of men, in addition to the Holy Scripness of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Clergy who may attend are requested to

nished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si-Quis quences of their neglect which were incurred. attested in the ordinary manner.

ch it would be desirable that Confirmations should be held, would signify the same to him at their earliest convenience, that he may so arrange his journies as to include them in his list of appoint-

We make the following extract from a Circular recently issued by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, with a copy of which

we have been kindly favoured :--QUEBEC, 27th March, 1845.

Reverend and dear Brethren,
I have been only waiting for the close of those additional duties which occur in the seasons of Lent, Passionweek, and the festival-days of Easter, to give my attention to the subject of our meeting this year in triennial Visi-tation at the See, and to notify you of the arrangements to be made in that behalf. I have been anxious that you should have early intimation of my purpose, not only be-cause I found, three years ago, that in the case of the Clergy who are stationed in the District of Gaspé, the space of time remaining after their reception of my Cir-culars, was insufficient to enable them to undertake the voyage from that quarter, but also because I wish you to prepared to the Visitation, 1. with a full statement of what you may have been enabled to effect, in your respective Cures, in the cause of the Church Society, with which, I believe, that you are all united, and which is vitally interwoven with the present and future interests of the Church within the Diocese; and, 2. with detailed information arranged under the proper heads in a tabular form, respecting the state of your Parishes or Missions; purtenances within and without; the number of your serices during the year; the number of places at which you officiate, and the distance of each place from your residence: the number of square miles over which your charge sidered to extend; the number of persons who com pose your Congregations; the number of baptisms, marriages, and burials in those Congregations in 1844; the number of your communicants: the number of persons whom you presented for confirmation at my last visit; the number and description of schools which the children belonging to your Cures attend, together with an account day-Schools which are under your authority. In all the Missions of the Diocese, this information must be prepared in such a manner as to be fitted for transmis

on to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
As the Anniversary Meeting of the Church Soci will, with the divine permission, be held this year at Que-bec, on Wednesday the 2d July, I have fixed upon the furnishing the means of producing a superior and forenoon of the same day, for the delivery of my charge; for which purpose Divine Service will be held in the Cahurch, at 10 o'clock, A. M. You will appear, on both these occasions, robed in your proper habits. It may, perhaps, be necessary, both for myself and for some s of our number to leave Quebec in the afternoon of the following day, in order to attend the periodical meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, on Friday the 4th, at Montreal. You will take care, therefore, if you please, to furnish me with the information mentioned above, at the very latest, on the morning of Thursday

The following extract we noticed some weeks ago in papers unfriendly to the Church of England, and copied into some of our Church periodicals in the Mother Country to shew the spirit by which its writer

was guided :-"POPERY IN THE CHURCH .- Another of those acts nately had not attended sufficiently to the rubric, and had their child regenerated by the use of holy water,) died. part of its parents, and the body was buried last Monday light, by the sexton, in a remote corner of the church-

its obligations; and the more widely that one genera- unfriendly quarter, we uniformly treat them with the propagation of the Gospel in our Colonial depention deviates from it in their actions, the more closely contempt which they deserve. We were concerned, dencies according to the principles of the National editor's disapprobation of its spirit and language, we nothing at all, and we shall judge in some degree of should consider that he was really endeavouring to the practical working of this doctrine of expediency. subserve the cause of truth by exposing the malevolence and misrepresentation which is employed against it; but given as it is, we are forced to conclude that

the prosperity of the Church of England. "CHURCH Society," held at Toronto, on the 23d of plea that, in the desire to eradicate abuses where he disposed, more than they have heretofore been, to annually throughout the Diocese in aid of the funds of honoured Church, and that, in withstanding what he for their rights, we have no doubt it will then be found appoint, and that the proceeds of two of such Annual ting the purity and welfare of her cause. We are not respect the motive which would induce this change; Collections should be devoted to the maintenance of certainly disposed to allow the utmost latitude of opi- but it would be a cause for congratulation, neverthenion to those who offer this plea, without meaning to less, -to the individuals who admit it as well as to I have to express my desire that a Collection be made pronounce them either uncharitable or wrong; but we the public at large,—that they were urged, even conare at a loss to know how an approbation of the para- trary to their inclinations, into the path of duty and on TRINITY SUNDAY, that is, on the 18th of May graph above quoted is to be reconciled with a respect justice; and our hope must be, that if it be recovered moting of the cause of Missions in this Diocese, under | Church of England as propounded in her recognized | ordinary difficulties, or by extraordinary allurements. standards and formularies.

Turning to the Burial-Service of the Church, we found to arise from the postponement, in certain in- | find prefixed to it the following direction :- "Here it stances, of the Collections beyond the period at which is to be noted, that the office ensuing is not to be used they were required to be made, and to secure the unity for any that die unbaptized, or excommunicate, or have the time announced for the Toronto Bazaar, -viz., of action which a strict adherence to one particular laid violent hands upon themselves." It will appear, the last week in June instead of the last week in April. day for this object would help to promote, I beg par- therefore, that a Clergyman of the Church, under the The Cobourg Bazaar, it is intended shall take place ticularly to recommend that, in all practicable cases, circumstances alleged in this paragraph, had no alter- on Thursday, the 22d May next. the Collection be made on the day announced; or if native but to do as he is stated to have done: if, in circumstances should unavoidably cause its postpone- acting differently, he had consulted his own kindly ment, that it should not, if possible, be delayed more and Christian feelings merely, he would have been than two Sundays beyond the time originally fixed positively contravening a rule of the Church which he had bound himself to obey. The office for the Burial As the proposed Collection on Trinity Sunday is of the Dead is obviously framed to meet the case of designed to further a most important and noble Chris- those, and those only, who are admitted into the pale tian object, it is my fervent prayer, as it is my hope, of the Christian Church; and the Church very wisely that the Lord will put it into the hearts of all his and scripturally determines that none can be regarded faithful people, to remember, on that occasion, the as so admitted, unless they are baptized. It is possiclaims of the spiritually destitute, and "while they ble that some few even of her own members may think have time, to do good unto all men; specially unto differently, but that does not affect the question of what a Clergyman's duty in such a case is; and if it what a Clergyman's duty in such a case is; and if it became a conceded point that he was, in his ministrations, to consult the whims and caprices of those lifit is intended that this "Tract" shews that the study tiplied, we apprehend, to a very inconvenient and em-The General Annual Meeting of the Incorporated barrassing extent. The Church, in the present infound to press uncomfortably or painfully upon any of tures, the members of her communion.

In the paragraph in question, we seem to have eviappear in their robes.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday, the twentyninth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether
of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination on the Wednesday pre- tending Church; and consequently were without any ceding the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock A. M., fur- excuse, beyond their own indifference, for the conse-

Of the fact of such a regulation as we have just stated, the editor of the Statesman, as a Churchman, We are requested to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to hold Confirmations, during the ensuing summer, throughout the District of Gore and the several Districts above it, with the exception of the few places visited for that purpose during the preceding year. His Lordship requests that such of the Clergy in the Districts about to have been ignorant; but even if he were, that would not justify his implied approval of the wicked and blasphemous way in which the Sacrament of Baptism is itself spoken of in the paragraph we have quoted. The reference to the regenerating the child "by the use of holy water," is one which we should hardly expect to see repeated, or even by implication approved of, by any other than such as are very low approved of, by any other than such as are very low. to be visited,—whether resident or travelling Mis- approved of, by any other than such as are very low sionaries,—as have established new missions, or sta- indeed in moral feeling, and all but reckless as to religious principle.

> In another place will be found the declaration of false?" Sir Robert Peel in proposing an enlargement of the usual grant to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth in Ireland. If the remarks we offered last week on the subject of contributions for the dissemination of religious error, and the perpetuation of religious division, were correct,—if we were right in saying then came to, is injurious to their memory. Next to the Holy Scriptures, there is no more fatal antagonist of Romish that such a course is erroneous in an individual, it errors than antiquity,—primitive Christian antiquity. The fearful peculiarities prevailing in the National principle of an Established Church.

> repetition of the argument, that the Boman Catholic tigates antiquity, to be modern—rightly called Roman, body in Ireland have usurped the ground which belonged of right to the ancient and independent and subsequent to the great schism of the Church into East and West. (Read Dr. Hook's "Novelties of Romanism.") pure church of that country; that it was compara-tively late before the Popish supremacy was success"Read also the following, from Mr. Newman's book on "Romanism":—"We agree with the Romanist in appealing fully imposed there; that at the Reformation, the to antiquity as our great teacher, but we deny that great body of the Clergy and people returned to the his doctrines are to be found in antiquity; and we great body of the Clergy and people returned to the maintain that his professed tradition is not really such; ancient faith; and, consequently, that the Protestant that it is a tradition of man; that it stops short of the Church, as by law established, is the only one to be Apostles; that the history of its introduction is known. recognized as the true and Catholic Church in that On both accounts then, his doctrines are innovations island. It follows, that the Bishops and Priests of because they run counter to the doctrine of antiquity, the Romish communion in that country, are properly schismatics,—as much so as any sect which branched on a Church subject than Dr. Goodwin, but a good witoff, there or elsewhere, with a Protestant name, since the Reformation. The strength and prevalence of a buffeted about all his days, in and by a system which schism takes not away from its inherent character of makes this feeling remark, in a work written towards the error and guilt, not even if all but a small fraction of the population of a country should adopt it: that small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction of the small fract Catholic Church of the country, bowever diminutive and in the eyes of the world comtemptible. When well nigh the whole body of Christians in the East, truth so clearly, he could not see in his own futile and at one unhappy period in the Church's history, adopted the deadly tenets of Arius, that did not from Formby's "Visit to the East," contains an alarming render Arianism less a heresy than it was, or the lit-tle remnant that abjured it less the pure and Catholic outery against antiquity:—"The first symptom of a pro-Church than it had ever been.

It will be argued that it is expedient to assist an It will be argued that it is expedient to assist an establishment designed for the education of those who establishment designed for the education of those who ing indifference towards the past; faith sees and owns the hand of God in the past; out of this springs hope for furnishing the means of producing a superior and more polished class of men than would otherwise be trained to that office. On the mere principles of worldly wisdom it may; but on religious grounds, great deal of trouble-we get rid of a necessity for study such a step is indefensible. It can be no extenuation of error merely to throw about it a refinement, without touching or correcting its root of evil; it can be no amelioration of sin to incrust it with a gloss and a polish, and leave the hidden corruption unimproved

and unchanged. Alas, for the "expediency" which is the great fair to obliterate, beyond the hope of recognition, the opprobrious a propensity as to lines which separate truth from error, and to confound aggrandizement or popular impulse may direct.

Contrast with this false and fatal liberality,-for yard. This is the second time within the last four months our Clergyman has refused to bury children who have false it unquestionably is, and fatal it will, fifty was the first expositor of the Gospel which most of us ever heard; and the whole Prayer Book is in accordance ever heard; and the whole Prayer Book is in accordance. in, sooner or later prove, - contrast with this the chil- with the Catechism. Goodwin, I dare say, was a holy and subordinate office confers on its possessors the right tions either of the ignorance or malevolence of individuals who amuse themselves with writing paragraphs
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England, and professedly zealous for her best interests. | quirements in perpetuity of the ecclesiastical estab-Had this paragraph been introduced with any accoun- lishment of this Diocese as it stood at the settlement panying word of comment which would indicate the of the clergy reserve question, is construed to mean

The somewhat stringent, but not less correct, remarks of our correspondent from Chippawa, afford he approves rather than condemns the article in ques- some illustration of the doctrine of expediency, which, And if we are correct in this conclusion, it will in connection with the remarks above offered, ought be for himself to shew how far in this he is consistent | not to be lost sight of. However, should any evidence with his profession of being sincere and zealous for be afforded that the patience of Churchmen with the temporising, unjust, and injurious policy of the day Our contemporary may perhaps advance the usual has become well nigh exhausted, and that they are believes them to exist, he is doing a real service to our imitate "the wisdom of the world," in standing up may deem the novelties of the day, he is best promo- expedient to change that course of policy. We may and veneration for the principles and tenets of the again, they will not be tempted to swerve from it by The path of duty will be found the only safe and

Our readers are requested to notice a correction in

lecting tour Westward, and will visit the several stations of the Home, Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, and London Districts, as far as the Town of London.

Communications. DR. GOODWIN NOT A SAFE GUIDE FOR CHURCHMEN. (To the Editor of The Church.) SIR,-The "Tract" of Goodwin's to which I referred among whom he laboured, we should find them mul- of Antiquity is dangerous, from the tendency which many their studies render them conversant, I would say that such possibly might be the case were we to confine ourtures, "diligently reading ancient authors." The anti-quity which she refers to is primitive Christian antiquity. How any intelligent member of the English branch of of their country, to see if Christianity were true and in accordance with them? And was it not a reference to antiquity that purged the English Church in the sixteenth century from the grievous errors which had crept in upon it,-errors, however, never so monstrous and fundamen sects have fallen, and into which they all have, more or tles, and so many Fathers all erred? Was the consent of so many Bishops and learned men nothing but a conspiracy of heretics? Or that which was commendable in them, is it now blameable in us? Or that which was once true, is it now, because it displeaseth them, become Ab uno disce omnes. So spake all the Bishops onest, highly qualified, and profoundly learned prelates Churches subject to Rome, and in the Romish sects which exist within the jurisdiction of our own branch of It has been too often demonstrated to need any the Church, are all well known by every one that inves-

and laborious investigation; but we play terribly into the hands of our enemies, both puritan and papal; we deprive

have in former ages risen, and how they have miscarried and died, and what have been their fruits." It is to be

fruitless error in forsaking the Church of Christ, the cause of all his own troubles. The following sentence

gress towards infidelity, whether in the character of the

ndividual or in that of a people, is discernible in a grow-

the Church and the Truth of one of their noblest defences. The "Tract" of Dr. Goodwin's, to which my remarks refer, is called by a sub-title "Tractarianism described." Notwithstanding, however, my having perused the "Tract," I have not been able to discover what "Tractarianism" is. It is one of those new terms, which ought stumbling-block as well as peril of the day. It bids to denote a devotedness to tracts. But this is not so deserve an ism. A tract may be a very good thing. If the principles on which is predicated be sound, it is a good thing. And here I together as one, Scriptural tenets and human devices, will take the opportunity of adding,—as tracts are very Apostolic rules and modern innovations, Catholic truth and order, and the ecclesiastical system and great theologians and divines of the English Church are "POPERY IN THE CHURCH.—Another of those acts which tend to bring both Clergy and Church into contempt, has occurred in this town. A child, by name Charlotte Edwards, fourteen months old, (whose parents are both in the habit of attending Church, but unfortunately had not attended sufficiently to the rubric, and had is flung away; it becomes a question no longer invol- at once to be rejected. The alleged holiness of the author their child regenerated by the use of noly water,) died.

The Clergyman, the Rev. Humphrey Jackson, refused it ved in the verities of the Christian system, but one angel from heaven were to teach contrary to the Gospel is not to justify our acceptance of his doctrine. If an Christian burial, because of this non-attendance on the which statesmen may shape and mould just as selfish as we have received it, we are to flee from it as from a the Gospel as the Prayer Book sets it forth; the Catechism

inevitable, never fails to chastise any attempt to elude | England; and when they come from a notoriously | Church of the country, the stinted allowance for the | tion of their errors or their systems. The piety of Thomas | besides the inward and spiritual, had also an outward and | ment of Evangelical Truth in conjunction with Apostolic | Church of the country, the stinted allowance for the | tion of their errors or their systems. But I suppose the works of some divines at Oxford are referred to, by the term used in the title-page of Dr. Goodwin's tract. It may be remarked, however, that

> the works of Dr. Goodwin or the Puritans generally.— Indeed, I know not to the contrary, but that the following ntence from one of the much talked of, but little read, 'Tracts for the Times,' expresses well the view which hey generally take of Romanism:—"Their communion, i. e. of the Romanists) is infected with heterodoxy; we are bound to flee it as a pestilence. They have established lie in the place of God's truth; and, by their claim of mmutability in doctrine, cannot undo the sin they have committed. They cannot repent. Popery must be destroyed; it cannot be reformed." Vide Tract 20. The motto of the "Tract" under review deserves deep study and attention-"There is nothing new under the In religion this is so true, that Bishop Pearson says, "In Christianity there can be no concerning truth which is not ancient; and whatsoever is truly new, is certainly false," Which is very like what Tertullian said, long before him, "Id esse verum, quodeunque primum; id esse adulterum, quodeunque posterius." But still it is possible that we may at the first hearing take many things to be novelties, which afterwards we find to be ancient and primitive. Persons who have grown up ignorant of Church-principles, of course take them for novelties when they are first set before them. But this does not render the truth less true, that they are not novelties; that they ciples, operating in a narrower scale, (so it pleased God), ages before the Christian era. Neither is it any new thing that these principles should be sturdily opposed, not merely by the sects outside the Church—that were a thing of course—but by ill-informed though well-intend-ing persons within the Church. The date (1639) of this tract of Dr. Goodwin's, for instance, lands us in a period the last week in June instead of the last week in April.
> The Cobourg Bazaar, it is intended shall take place in Thursday, the 22d May next.
>
> When Church principles were so successfully resisted, that the marker of the barty opposing, actually accomplished the murder of the then civil and ecclesiastical heads of the Eaglish branch of the Church, and (apparently) gave the death-blow to the visible kingdom of Christ in the land. Of this party Dr. Goodwin s, for instance, finds as in a period when Church principles were so successfully resisted, that those out finds and act in unison with his sentiments and opinions, can possibly deserve the title of sound and orthodox believers, true Bereans, who search the Scriptures daily, and, proving all things, "hold fast that which is good?"
>
> To the Editor of the Parent renders his books suspicious. The cautious member of the English Church, if he must have recourse to the era of 1639 or thereabouts, for his theology, or for works against Romanism, would, I think, prefer the productions of genuine members of the Church. He might procure, for instance, Bishop Cosin's "Regni Anglia Religio Catholica, prisca, casta, defacata," or his "History of Popish Transubstantiation;" or Archbishop Laud's "Conference with Fisher,"—all sound, masterly and unanswerable with Fisher, —all sound, masterly and unanswerable works. The mention of these great names reminds me also, that neither is it any new thing for Church principles to be mistaken for Popish principles. Poor Hooker, in his day, was called a papist; Bishop Cosin was called a papist; Archbishop Laud was called a papist; Jeremy Taylor was called a papist; though never were there any sterner or more truly effective opponents of popery than

I have only to add, that the circumstance of Dr. Goodwin's being "President of Magdalene College, Oxford," as stated in the title-page of the "Tract" under review, would have been less likely to mislead had the words "and Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell" been added. In Cromwell's time, we might have found numerous individuals, to the number of seven thousand, filling livings rectories, vicarages, prebendal stalls, fellowships, curacies means, on that account, be likely to write books which it would be safe to recommend to the study of English Churchmen. The productions of the men turned out, to make room for these disaffected persons, would be much more likely to be wholesome and really edifying.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

April 17th, 1845. Canada East, April 18th, 1845.

Rev. and dear Sir,-I have read with some degree of attention, and I trust also of edification, an article in the Berean of yesterday, entitled "Abrahamic descent and Apostolic succession compared." Your respectable correspondent has, in my humble opinion, traced the parallelism with great success, and details with much force and perspiculty the important evidence, that the family and descendants of Abraham composed the original Church of the one living and true God. Thus far we

But with all the attention I have been able to bestow, I find myself utterly unable to discover by what process of reasoning your Correspondent has arrived at the astounding conclusions of his final paragraph;—that to maintain the doctrine of an "Apostolical Succession," or the transmission of ministerial functions, by the Great Head of the Church, through the Apostles or messengers of his own immediate appointment, must be regarded as a token of spiritual apostasy; and moreover that the adoption of this opinion does, to acto, tarbor nay, not only so, but the most unquestionable kind of proof, of the hypocrisy of him who maintains it. Still ful acknowledgments to Almighty God for the measure of success which He has vouchsafed to the operations of this Parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which he has vouchsafed to the operations which has the parocess which he has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which he has vouchsafed to the parocess which he has vouchsafed to the parocess which he has vouchsafed to the paroce is proved (usually considered no easy task), that proved to be no subject of the new birth and the inwelling of the Spirit, by his manifest anxiety to lay hold of a substitute; or, lastly, in what manner the laying hold of this doctrine of the Apostolic Succession, suppose it ever so clearly proved upon him, can act as a substitut for the new birth or spiritual regeneration mentioned in the New Testament, or deprive its holder of all right and

title to the spiritual privileges conveyed thereby. on subsists between the premises and the conclusion, in this extraordinary, but by no means unquestionable enthe writer was somewhat eager to arrive at his conclusion and may therefore possibly have overleaped and omitted the most convincing part of his argument, and supposed that to be proved which is only taken for granted. But even supposing it had been fully demonstrated that all are and must be hypocrites who adhere to this view of the question, unless it can also be proved unquestionably, that all those who maintain the converse of these opinions must of necessity be partakers, and that none but those who have eschewed this unsavoury doctrine can possibly be partakers, of any of the spiritual privileges of adoption, sanctification, &c. connected with it, verily I per-ceive not that any ground has been gained. The elect and favoured dissentients, and the perverse and reprobate Apostolites, occupy precisely the same relative position which they held at the outset. And truly so they may continue to do for any thing that is likely to be effected on the contrary part. The ingenious author of the disquisition referred to might as well attempt to plant a seare foot-hold on the upright and glittering surface of the Church-spire, as draw a conclusive argument from his present premises, against the belief of an apostolic descent of the divine commission in the Church of Christ, by any

mode of logical or mathematical induction with which the world has hitherto been illuminated. What a sad oversight must the Apostle and Evangelist have committed in writing down the passages Gal. iii. 26, ception or reservation against such wicked heretics as those who should in after times presume to adopt the belief of a divine commission transmitted to the Church by Christ himself and handed down to succeeding generations, first by Apostolic agency, and afterwards by means of "those who should believe on him through their word." the future. They that live in the present set up one or other of two idols—themselves, as wiser than their ancesbind the world of the world;" for it is impossible to evade objects of faith."

By discarding antiquity we get rid, to be sure, of a better the world of the world; for it is impossible to evade the conviction that this promise was made with reference to the commission with which they had been invested for the government and preservation of the Church of which they had just before been made the overseers,—the assurance it conveyed being then more especially needful at

> But, further, were the people of Israel right or wrong in believing that their lineal descent from the great founder of their faith and nation, was a high and valu vilege, and in very deed constituted the whole of their claim to be partakers of the promised inheritance in the temporal Canaan? If they were wrong, what becomes of the parallel insisted on by your correspondent? But if they were right, then I pray you in what manner do Christians prove themselves to be hypocrites merely by believing (though they were to believe it never so firmly), that the distinctive character of the Church to which they the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone"? Even though they should happen also to believe rather too decisively the office of the m nistry of that Church to be of somewhat more weight and responsibility, than that either of two individuals may say to another, Do you make me a minister, and then afterintermediate step between this absurdity, and the position that ministerial functions may lawfully or scripturally be derived otherwise than by the hands of those who had themselves received rightful authority to confer them.

Is there any other calling upon earth besides that of the Christian Ministry in which the accession to the inferior

à Kempis, Fenelon, Pascal, does not prove Romanism.— visible calling and ordination, in order to satisfy others as
The test of all doctrine is this: Does it agree with the well as himself that he was the person called. The opinion The Resolutions regarding our share of the Clergy Recontempt which they deserve. We were concerned, however, to notice the insertion of the extract above given, amongst others of an almost equally offensive character, in the Brockville Statesman,—a paper whose conductor, we believe, is a member of the Church of England, and professedly zealous for her best interests.

The test of all doctrine is this: Does it agree which the Catholic Faith to the principles of the National faith,—contrast with it especially that specimen of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the specimen of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the statement of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the catholic Faith to us. The result of the catholic Faith to us. T nation of Bishops and the system of the Church runs along, so that the Church is built upon the Bishops, and numerous extracts could be made from those writers likely to be quite as effective against a spread of Romanism as dong, so that the Church is governed and directed by those every act of the Church is governed and directed by those every act of the Church is by the divine law." Whether Cyprian was an apostate or an hypocrite or no, I shall not take upon me to decide. It is true, he sealed his testimony by martyrdom, but even that is considered by some but an equivocal proof of sincerity. But whether sincere or hypocritical be the cast of character to be assigned them, it cannot but be conceded, by any fair and impartial inquirer, that the passage of Jer. iii. 15, "I will give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding," appears somewhat at variance with the too commonly received hypothesis, that the succeeding congregations, whether of Abrahamic or Apostolic Succession, were always to be permitted to choose their pastors for themselves. may perhaps appear somewhat of a digression, but it serves to establish unquestionably the important fact, that the Head of the Church himself continued to take an nterest in the individual qualifications of his appointed

Ministers, and to exercise a certain degree of watchfulness and supervision over those who should in future be put n trust with the care of her spiritual concerns.

In conclusion, may I be permitted to ask one more imple question: Will the writer's modesty allow him to assume, as an unquestionable fact, that the several intelligent and apparently candid and ingenuous persons who have, within these few years past, sought admission into the Church of England, avowing that, after much careful investigation, joined with earnest prayer for superior gui-dance and direction, they had been led into a full and deliberate conviction of the defective and unauthorized character of their previous ministry,—that all these persons must of necessity have been hypocrites and Pharisees, and that none but himself, and those who have been

To the Editor of the Berean.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHIPPAWA BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. (To the Editor of The Church.)

A Meeting of the Chippawa Branch of the Niagara District Association of the Diocesan Church Society, was eld in Trinity Church, Chippawa, on Wednesday, the 3d ultimo, it being the day after the Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the District Branch. The day, though very warm for the season of the year, proved day, though very warm for the season of the year, proved highly favourable; the bursting buds of the trees gave assurance of early spring, and the fact of assembling together in the sacred edifice lately erected on the ruins of the former Parish Church imparted a peculiar interest to the meeting. A majority of the clergy of the district were present, and others were prevented from joining their heathers on the joyous occasion by illness or understanding the control of the control o brethren on the joyous occasion by illness or unavoidable engagements; a goodly number of the parish-ioners evinced their interest in the Church Society by their presence; the very efficient choir of the Church sustained their part of the duty very well; and, after Morning Prayer by the Rev. J. Anderson, an admirable sermon from Isaiah xl. 6, 7 and 8, was delivered by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, A.B., Rector of St. Catharine's, in which the eloquent preacher pourtrayed in most forcible language and in the plainest manner the utter vanity of all those earthly possessions, on which the heart of man s generally set, and the enduring nature and the priceless

of the promises of our gracious God. The meeting having been organized by calling the Rev. Rector of the Parish to the chair, a blessing on the proeedings of the day was asked and thanksgivings offered for the good already effected by the Society, by the Rev. Chairman. After a few appropriate remarks by the Chairman, in the course of which he congratulated the members of his parish and the meeting generally, on assembling for so important a purpose in a house erected for the worship of Almighty God on the ruins of the former Church, which had wickedly been destroyed by the midnight incendiary, the Secretary of the Parochial As-sociation, James Cummings, Esq., M.P.P., read a very excellent Report of the proceedings of the Association during the past year; whereupon it was

Moved by JAS. MACLEM, Esq., seconded by W. HEP-

1st. Resolved-That the Report now read be adopted. Moved by Rev. A. F. ATKINSON, seconded by J.

KIRKPATRICK, Esq., 2d. Resolved—That this Meeting desires to express its grateul acknowledgments to Almighty God for the measure of sucul acknowledgments to Almighty God for the measure of sucul acknowledgments to Almighty God for the measure of sucunattended by detention in the ice with which she
came in contact,—by which she was not only embarrassed for chial Association; and, whilst it deems it a solemn duty again to record its conviction that all human exertion, however high tual, unless it be undertaken in a spirit of dependence upon God, feels called upon to remind those of their fellow-Churchmen in this parish, who have not yet enrolled themselves members of this Association, that God works by means, and that, whilst He bestows upon them the possession of earthly blessings, He expects that they will impart of those blessings for the purpose sending the glad tidings of salvation to those who are now perishing for lack thereof.

Moved by Rev. Thos. CREEN, seconded by Dr. Mew-

3d. Resolved-That the District Association having been enabled, in the good Providence of God, to send a Clergyman of the Church, as Travelling Missionary, to the destitute portions of this district, this Meeting calls upon their fellowrehmen in this parish, not only to sustain the District becuniary contributions, but also to beseech the Author of all ood to vouchsafe to the labours of their Missionary that blessng, which alone can make them effectual to the salvation of

mortal souls.

Moved by Rev. A. Nelles, seconded by Dr. Maclem, period in the year 1827, which was carried on first by Mr. Hus-4th. Resolved-That this Meeting desires to express the deep ense which the members of this parish entertain of the high privilege which they now again enjoy of meeting for public worship in a house erected to the service of Almighty God, after having been so long exiled from His courts, and it avails itself of this favourable opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to those of their fellow-Churchmen in the Diocese and others, who, sympathising with them in the heavy loss they sustained in the destruction of their former Church, readily contributed to assist in the erection of this sacred edifice.

Moved by JAMES CUMMINGS, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by Rev. T. B. FULLER

5th. Resolved-That this Meeting feels itself called upon to record the deep and heartfelt disappointment of the members of the Church, throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the very able and highly favourable Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred the petition of the Church Society of this Diocese, and many thousand other persons, praying to have the control and management of the Church's share of the Clergy Reserves ransferred to the Society," was allowed, in the most able manner, to lie on the table of the Legislative Assembly without further notice.

Moved by Rev. A. Townley, seconded by Charles ROBINSON, Esq.,

6th. Resolved-That this Meeting trusts that the members of the Church in this Diocese, so far from relaxing, will redouble ing, to which, as British subjects, they are entitled, and not fail the moment when he was about to be taken away from them. Conservative candidates at the late general election, they are justly entitled, until their petitions are granted, and the small share of that patrimony, intended for their benefit by his gracious Majesty King George the Third, of sacred memory, still left to the Church, shall be rescued from further spoliation, and

placed under the control of her members. Moved by Lieut. RADCLIFF, R. N., seconded by Major COLCLEUGH.

7th. Resolved-That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Committee and other Officers of

Moved by Rev. J. Anderson, seconded by T. S. SMYTH, Esq., 8th. Resolved-That Messrs. Jas. Maclem, Wm. Hepburne, Wm. Maclem, Thos. C. Street, and James H. Cummings, do constitute the Committee; that James Cummings Esq. M.P.P.

be the Secretary, and James Maclem Esq. the Treasurer, for the ensuing year. Moved by - RUDYERD Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas, Resolved-That the Rev. Chairman do leave the chair, and

On moving and seconding these Resolutions, many of

re, "Thence, that is, from the Apostles' time, by the lescent of times and succession, i. e. of persons, the orditation of Bishops and the system of the Church runs been treated in the manner in which the whole body of Churchmen in both of the Canadian Dioceses have bee treated by the present Administration, generally called "Conservative." It is painful to think, that a few thousand Presbyterians (who are not to be too much depended on) have more influence with the Government of a Bri-tish Colony, than above a hundred thousand Churchmen. occupying the same ignominious position that Lord Mel-bourne's Administration occupied some seven years ago in England, when that virtuous Minister and his friends were kept in power, only because Mr. O'Connell saw fit to turn his tail to their side of the his tail to their side of the house.

Our Provincial Administration imagine that, do what

they will to them, Churchmen will never fail to exercise that influence and to make those exertions to which, I am bold to say, every Conservative member of our present Legislative Assembly is indebted for his seat; and to which, consequently, the present Administration is also indebted for the power which they so ungratefully exercise for trampling upon their best friends. They know, on the contrary, that Scotch Presbyterians are not to be always depended on; and therefore they must be courted —witness the elevation of the brother of the Receiver General (the head and leader of the party.) to a seat in the Legislative Council, though that brother voted "confidence" in the renowned "stipulators," when they quarrelled with the Governor General and wished to make a stipulation. tool of the Queen's representative—an elevation, which I consider an insult to the great body of Conservative electors in Upper Canada, since that gentleman is the only one who has been called to the Legislative Council from this part of the Province, since the noble exertions made by them at the legs closely or and the council from the province of the council from the part of the Province, since the noble exertions made by them at the legs closely or and the council from by them at the last election, and since that gentleman was inferior to scores of Conservatives in every qualification for a Legislator but the score of the second for a Legislator, but that of pliant submission to the will of his ambitious brother. Witness the extraordinary treatment of Churchmen in the House of Assembly by the Administration, in the matter of King's College, when they were in a measure forced to vote against their consciences, on the threat of the Administration to throw up their offices, and thus throw the country again into confusion if the distance of the confusion if the distance of the confusion is the distance of the confusion in the confusion is the confusion in the confusion in the confusion is the confusion in the fusion, if they did not sustain them in their attack upon King's College—an attack which, they declared, they were forced to make, "because the whole country demanded it,"—whilst the fact is, that not a single petition, asking for it. manded it, —whilst the fact is, that not a single pettuon-asking for it, was presented to the house, whilst scores were presented against it, this Session, just finished—(verily Mr. Morris and his party, who, no doubt, urged it on, and who alone were satisfied with the bill which Mr. Draper had the—honour to introduce into the house, are "the value country" in the ages of the Administration are "the whole country" in the eyes of the Administration,—witness the conduct of the British Colonist and the Kingston Chronicle newspapers—the organs of the Scotch Presbyterians in Upper Canada, which were the warm supporters of the Baldwin and Lafontaine Administration, have whilst they were in power. Verily, Mr. Editor, we have fallen on evil times, when pliant consciences are more highly valued in high places than sound British princi-ple, and when the reasonable petition of a hundred thou-sand Churchmen to have the management of their own property is denied them by those very men whom they placed in power, whilst the demand of thirty thousand Presbyterians the uncertain friends of the Government Presbyterians, the uncertain friends of the Government (at best) to deprive Churchmen, by the strong arm of Legislative enactment, of their vested rights, is ignomi-niously submitted to!

But the time will come, when injured and oppressed Churchmen will vote for no man at the hustings in whose principles they have not confidence, lest they be treated in the way Churchmen in London must feel themselves treated by their present representation. And, if an adherence to this determination dissolves the present Conservative majority, and the present Administration are consigned to private life again, they have themselves to consigned to private life again, they have themselves to blame for it. Nor do I think that Churchmen will have much cause to regret it, since ill treatment from an open and acknowledged opponent is by no means so harrowing to the feelings as the same treatment received from a professing friend-from the man who is indebted to you, you chiefly, for the very weapons with which he takes

A CHURCHMAN. THE REV. G. W. WARR begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions, in addition to the sums previously announced, towards the building of a Church at Palermo, Township of Trafalgar:—

Later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

This Steamer, which left Liverpool on the 5th April, arrived at Boston, on Monday night, the 21st. twenty-four hours, but was compelled afterwards to take a more southerly course than the usual one. The Parliamentary proceedings relative to the Oregon question, which we po below, will be found to be very important and interesting.

The departure of the Caledonia was postponed by the Government until the matter had been concluded, that the result of the debate might reach America as speedily as possible.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

House of Commons, April. 4 Lord John Russell called the attention of the House to that part of the Inaugural Address of President Polk, referring to the subject of the Oregon territory. The Inaugural Address had taken this question out of the ordinary course of diplomatic arrangement, and required some regime or the complete to the ordinary course of the ordinary course ordinar arrangement, and required some notice on the part of mer of that House. The noble lord then commented strongly apon the language of the President, "Our title," said he, "to country of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it will their wives and children." He called this a "blustering announcement," and the called the country of the called the country of the called nouncement," and having given a history of the negotiations connected with the subject, left the matter in the hands of the

Sir ROBERT PEEL .- I do not know whether the noble lotd son, and afterwards by Mr. Grant. The last proposit made on the authority of Mr. Canning, was not what the noble lord supposes. The noble lord states that the last proposal made by the authority of Mr. Canning was, that a line should be drawn from the point where the 40th parallel of latitude intercepts the Rocky Mountains to a branch of the river Columbia called the M'Guilivray, and should continue down to where the river joins the Columbia, and thence to the Pacific. The proposals made by Mercal and Mercal posals made by Mr. Canning, was that in addition to this, the United States should have this further advantage, that in the parbor of Juan de Fuca there should be free access for Amel vessels, and that they should have a certain peninsula, comprising a considerable extent of land to the north of the Columbia river, but that the south of the strait should be ceded in sover eighty to the United States. That was the proposal made by Mr. Huskisson at the instance of Mr. Canning. I think it right to abstain from all further discussion as to the claims of the United States. the United States. I feel it perfectly open to me to inform the house of the present general state of our negotiations with the United States. It may be convenient—at least to some get tlemen—that I should shortly refer to a statement which made the other night in consequence. made the other night, in consequence of some observations made by the hon. gentleman, the member for Bath. In the conventions and tion of 1819, the northern boundary of the United States of the British possessions was defined. The line was carried to where the 49th degree of latitude intersects the Rocky Mountains. No sorement was controlled to the controlled tains. No agreement was made with respect to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, but the convention of 1819 gave a right of joint occupation, which was to endure ten years. In the course of the year 1824 and the year 1826, efforts were made by Mr. Canning to come to an amicable adjustment of the respective claims of the United States and this country. Those efforts, conducted under the auspices of men of great ability, were entirely unavailing. The proposals which we made to the United States were rejected by them, and the proposals which they made were rejected by us. At the expiration of the term of ten years the convention would expire. A neconvention was therefore, entered into in 1827, which was be continued in force for of further term of ten years, from the state of the term of ten years, from the state of the term of ten years, from the term of ten years, the years are years. convention of 1819, with an additional proviso—and this distinguished the more recent convention from the former one—that the convention of 1827 was not to be necessarily determined by the large of time but mined by the lapse of time, but was to continue in force for an indefinite period, each party, however, having the power of terminating it at the and of minating it at the end of a year, by giving notice the year before, and in that case the rights of the two parties were not to be prejudiced. That is the agreement under which we are now acting. That is the convention which determines the relations to between this country and the United States, with respect to this territory, which I will call the Oregon territory. Think this territory, which I will call the Oregon territory. Thinking it of great importance that the causes of future differences should be prevented by an amicable settlement of the respective claims, Mr. Pakenham, our Minister, was directed to enter into thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

On manipur and gotiations were continued during the presidency of Mr Tyler, and almost to the period when Mr. Pakenham entered upon his duties in the United States, and it may be useful that I should read the notice which was taken of the the gentlemen to whose care they were committed, delivered admirable addresses. An excellent spirit pervaded should read the notice which was taken of the progress of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, at so late a Mr