widow, on the society's generosity, who, I am persuaded, will instantly accord to her the usual pension.

"You will have likewise heard of the untimely death"

"And they that gladly received his word were bap-

of Mr. Catechist Miller, a truly pious man and a faithful servant of Christ, and of the society by whom he was about three thousand souls. And they continued stead-

are placed. With no ordinary feelings of satisfaction they engaged—the sacraments they received—were all collateral and subservient. Assigning then to the faith of "Charitable notices," the princely donation of one once delivered to the saints, the pre-eminent rank it justly thousand pounds, to that most truly excellent Society, the Durham Diocesan Society for promoting the employment God, wherever I behold this in a collective body of Chrisof additional Carates in populous places, made by the Right Hon. the Earl of Eidon. We have had no further sacred office is accredited, not merely by documentary information given us than have our readers in the simple evidence, but by 'living epistles known and read of a paragraph (handed us by the Treasurer) which records men,'—with a reverent observance of the institutions of the fact: but, judging from other acts of his lordship, Christ, and with evidence of spiritual vitality, exhibited

for Promoting Christian Knowledge has just received the handsome sum of 1,000% in furtherance of the views of the above Society, from an anonymous contributor signing himself "A Friend Unknown."

land Prize" (value 100l.) for this the first year of its institution, "by the friends of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, out of esteem for his character and principles, and for his disinterested zeal in the East," loss to understand; for, assuredly, a communion or fellowship with the Apostles in breaking of bread and Trinity college. Subject of the Essay—"The necessity for Christian education to elevate the native character

College: - English Declamations. - Subject of the oration delivered in Hall-"On the Development of the Forms of Poetry, considered as dependent on the Social Progress of a Nation."-1, Hallam; 2, Lindsay; 3, Norris.

Latin Declamations.—Subject of Latin Oration—"Goethii Laudatio."—1, Lushington; 2, Selwyn.

Latin Verse.—Lyrics.—"Rhenus Fluvius.—"Vansittart.
Hexameters.—No prize awarded. Elegiacs.—
"Veturia Coriolanum Exorat."—Vansittart.
English Frage "During the former half of the Little

character and customs of the English, and what permanent effects did they produce?"-Lindsay. Reading Prizes.—1, Selwyn; 2, Norris, Essay (on the Conduct and Character of King William)

The Wrangham Prize.—" Αιέν ἀριστευείν"—Ds. Bristed. KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON .- We are glad to learn that the council of this college have determined upon founding scholarships for the several departments of this institution, and science. Some of these scholarships are confined to the lower classes of the school, whilst others of a higher value are open to the senior students of each department.

cholars in England. He was a student of Christ Church, the 26th chapter of the second Book of Chronicles, Oxford, and thereafter Fellow and Tutor of Balliol. He was a first-class man, and gained the Ireland University Scholarship, which is the highest classical honour attainable at that distinguished University. In conjunction with Mr. Liddel, Mr. Scott brought out the Greek and English Lexicon, which received the warm commendations in the conjunction of the recent conjunction is sufficient to constitute its

Thursday morning last. The Dean's health had, especiwas entirely owing to his exertions that Trinity Chapel, to be Dean of the diocese of Glasgow, a dignity which he worthily sustained; for his piety was unaffected, his erudition considerable, his reading extensive, and his knowledge at once profound and various. Amongst his rity by persons duly authorized, must go for nothing. own people his manners were characterised by the best traits of the Christian Minister--unaffected simplicity indness. He was to the utmost of his means a bountiful friend to the poor, for his setiments of benevo-lence were unbounded. - Renfrewshire Advertiser.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1846. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry.—The Funeral at Sea.
The World's End.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence. Poetry.— The Funeral & Society.— Fourth Page.

The History of the Prayer Book.

Objections to the Evangelical Al-Original Poetry.—Sexagesima Objections to the Broads. Sunday.

God to be Honoured with our Gottf.ied; or the little Hermit. Chaps, VIII. and IX.

Our want of space has hitherto prevented our acknowledgment of a Sermon which has been very courteously transmitted to us, with the following title: "A Seamon preached at the dedication of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Richmond Street, Toronto, on Sunday, Methodist Church, Richmond Street, Toronto, on Sunday, June 29, 1845; and of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Great St. James Street, Montreal, on Sunday, July 27, 1845. By the Rev. Matthew Richey, A.M."

There are but few productions in the present day, proceeding from separatists from our communion, which do not include an attack of more or less violence upon that distinguishing tenet of the Church, which, in the preface to the Ordination Service, is thus asserted:—"It is evident unto all men diligently reading the holy Scripture and ancient Authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these Ordinary of Christ in giving himself for us, was, that he might thus asserted:-"It is evident unto all men diligently from the Apostles' time there have been these Orders of Ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Which offices were evermore had in such reverend estimation, that no man might presume to deficient in merit? his blood, in cleansing virtue? or his execute any of them, except he were first called, tried, examined, and known to have such qualities as are requisite for the same; and also by public prayer, with requisite for the same; and also by public prayer, with Nor can we, till conscious that this full salvation is imposition of hands, were approved and admitted adopt in all the comprehension and depth of its import thereunto by lawful authority. And therefore, to the the exultant ascription Giving thanks to the Father, thereunto by lawful authority. And therefore, to the intent that these orders may be continued, and reverently used and esteemed, in the United Church of England and Ireland; no man shall be accounted or England and Ireland; no man shall be accounted or taken to be a lawful Bishop, Priest, or Deacon, in the stroyed within us." United Church of England and Ireland, or suffered to There is, in this passage, an employment of the execute any of the said functions, except he be called, words redeemed from all iniquity, and an adaptation of

earliest times, this has been a tenet of the Church, ciently at issue with the Church of England, which, in which no person attempted to reckon amongst things her Ninth Article, affirms that "man is of his own unessential or unimportant; while the manner of its nature inclined to evil, so that the flesh lusteth always introduction in this portion of our formularies, is an contrary to the spirit; and therefore in every person evidence of the convictions by which, upon this sub- born into the world, it deserveth God's wrath and ject, our Reformers were guided.

Episcopal consecration or ordination."

who have very few friends save God and their minister, for he 'was a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not, he searched out.'

"His remains are interred in the beautiful church at St. Thomé, which owes its existence chiefly to his exertions, and in him the society has lost one of its most or strange doctrine those who heartily and conscientions, and in him the society has lost one of its most or strange doctrine those who heartily and conscientions, five hundred, had been members of the were leaving their searce.

"I rejoice to tell you that the Lord is with me in powfollowed by an aged clergyman, and was followed by an earnest and beautiful discourse on the nature and privileges of Confirmation. The prayer for the saved; thirteen hundred of these were justified freely through the blood of Jesus, the rest were cases of entire than usual has, of late years, been made into the merits followed by an aged clergyman, and was formerly the case, it is scarcely fair to charge with the maintenance of a new took and in him the society has lost one of its most through the blood of Jesus, the rest were cases of entire than usual has, of late years, been made into the merits of the searched out."

I rejoice to tell you that the Lord is with me in powfollowed by an aged clergyman, and was followed by an earnest and beautiful discourse on the nature of the ancient city of York; and preached at the rate of six times a week, and nearly two thousand souls were justified freely through the blood of Jesus, the rest were cases of entire the sacred out."

In the total control of the searched out."

The prayer for the case, it is sold the ancient city of York; and preached at the rate of six times as week, and nearly two thousand souls were justified freely through the blood of Jesus, the rest were cases of entire the sacred out."

The provided has a function of the search of the se tions, and in him the society has lost one of its most zealous supporters in this diocese. He has left a widow and a young boy dependent, under that Providence which doubtless will take care of the fatherless and the

"" And they that gladly received his word were bap-. I cannot too earnestly entreat the society fastly in the Apostles' doctrine, and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers.' Here we are pre-"... I cannot too earnestly entreat the society to send us another English missionary in the place of the lamented Mr. Carver. The more I know of India, the more am I convinced that the work we have to do here can only be confided, with any prospect, under God's blessing, of permanent success, to European missionaries, and that they must be men of unquestionable piety and zeal, soundly attached members of the Church, men of much mental energy and of much love."

The Rev. W. J. Woodcock and the Rev. James Pollitt are about to sail to occupy two vacant missions in the colony of South Australia.

A Christian Perak.—It is delightful to observe Christian men fulfilling in Christian humility the duties of that station in life in which, by God's providence, they are placed. With no ordinary feelings of satisfaction the fact: but, judging from other acts of his lordship, we have no hesitation in making public our belief that the donation is given as a thank-offering on the occasion of the birth of an heir to the titles and estates enjoyed by his Lordship. To say more we will not except to express our hope that his Lordship may long be spared to act the part of the faithful steward, and that he may have many imitators.—Durham Advertiser.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has just received the handsome sum of 1,000l. in furtherance of the views

How the portion of Scripture at the commencement of this extract, is to be reconciled with the affirmation ing, as is often done, that there is no diversity of sen-CAMBRIDGE.—THE MAITLAND PRIZE.—The "Mait- in a previous page, that "perfect uniformity among those who 'hold the Head,' however devoutly to be wished, is by no means essential to unity," we are at a ship, are all that keeps them asunder. We say that loss to understand; for, assuredly, a communion or the first would be the more consistent and honest in prayers, states the obligation of uniformity as neither essential nor important, there is palpably no strongly and clearly as words can do. The language excuse, on grounds of conscience, for the violation of The following prizes have been adjudged at Trinity of the Evangelist most obviously presupposes a concurrence not only in the same faith, but in the same be all one. religious observances, of all the converts to Christianity,-an union and communion between them in every act which could testify their common dependence and lowing; and desirous as we should feel, on many their common brotherhood. And, certainly, while nothing is expressed by the sacred writers to intimate that this uniformity of religious observances, and fellowship under one government and direction, might be Veturia Coriolanum Exorat. — Vansittart.

English Essay.—" During the former half of the 17th laid aside or dispensed with, we have the frequent repetition of warnings to those who "caused divisions" in the ranks of the first believers.

The plea of personal fitness, separated from a valid ommission, as entitling individuals to exercise the functions of the ministry, is too weak a one, we should conceive, to be gravely or seriously advanced. We have no evidence that Korah, Dathan, and Abiram were deficient either in personal piety, or in concern with a view to the encouragement of diligence in the for the honour and glory of God, yet for their "aggresstudy of Divinity, and the various branches of literature sive efforts' upon the priesthood, they were punished, and, as far as we can learn from the context, for these alone. Uzzah is not represented as wanting in these personal qualifications: on the contrary, the very act in connection with which his name has been introduced, TRINITY COLLEGE, PERTHSHIRE.—We understand that is a proof of his zeal for the cause and service of God; the Council of Trinity College have unanimously chosen the Rev. R. Scott, Vicar of Duloe, in Cornwall, to be Warden to that institution. The rev. gentleman is, we believe, generally reputed as one of the most distinguished may be said of King Uzziah, who, as we learn from of the priests, he was punished with death. The same was stricken with leprosy, because he interfered un-

numbers of that periodical. A considerable portion of the building is now roofed in .- Perthshire Constitutional. sions to a special call, if these were duly supported; DEATH OF DEAN WADE .- This amiable divine, who but mere zeal and concern for God's cause, as the has for the last twenty-eight years laboured assiduously amongst his people in Pais-ly, departed this life early on prove, are no test of God's approbation of an irreprove, are no test of God's approbation of an irreally for the last twelve months, been visibly declining; gular or unauthorized exercise of the functions of the still his anxiety to continue the round of his duties and sacred ministry. We must look for something beyond visitations subsisted unabated by the consciousness of his personal characteristics, valuable and important as failing power. No Minister ever laboured with greater they are; we must have an external testimony. Now if this cannot be adduced by its only intelligible and the handsome edifice in St. James's-place, in which the ordinary mark, a regular commission, we must look for Episcopal service is now performed, was erected. On the proof of its being specially conferred in nothing the death of Dean Routledge Mr. Wade was promoted less than a Divine attestation of it by missing the service of the proof of the pro less than a Divine attestation of it by miraculous gifts. Where these cannot be exhibited, the pretension to an

> While, then, we refuse our concurrence, -and, as we believe, on most satisfactory grounds,-to the position advanced in the above extract, we are equally forbidden to acquiesce in the doctrine propounded in the following:-

"It is the desire of Christ, - a desire pathetically expressed in one of the last petitions he uttered on earth,— that his people should be with him where he is, to behold his glory and partake his joy. But before they can be promoted to that honour they must be the subjects of a moral preparation for it. Purity cannot embrace pollu-tion. He who is 'glorious in holiness' cannot take into intimate and eternal alliance with himself, those who are not assimilated to his image. In his kingdom, holiness is the grand preliminary to advancement. The primary bject of the Saviour, therefore, in giving himself for the church, was to sanctify and cleanse it. are equivalent, and import the production and evangelical perfection of internal purity—the destruction of the carnal mind, which is enmity against God, by the expulsive power of his love—the emptying the heart of sin, and filling it with all the fulness of God. Of this great salvation, every soul whom the Spirit of God has awakened, feels its need; and the importunate cry of all who have tasted that the Lord is gracious, and who are going on to perfection, is 'Create in me a clean heart, O God!' And must they cry in vain? or wait in quiescent expec tancy the approach of death, as the only signal of their complete emancipation from sin? Where is this melancholy doctrine taught in the word of life? If for this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might stroy the works of the devil-of which death is unquestionably one-we may neither despair of a perfec iverance from sin in the present life, nor regard death, redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people-that he might sanctify and cleanse his

tried, examined, and admitted thereunto, according to the term salvation, which strikes us as utterly untenathe Form hereafter following, or hath had formerly ble by any rule of sound Scriptural interpretation; and if the writer of this Sermon be correct in the doctrine It cannot be necessary to prove that, from the advanced in the latter part of this extract, he is suffidamnation. And this infection of nature doth remain,

Episcopal orders, to know that the Church of England, above quoted contains a very dangerous perversion of for reasons which to her well-instructed children are Christian doctrine; and to what an extreme this is pretty evenly blended; and, whilst thinking of the small in the fullest degree satisfactory, does not recognize liable to be carried, is, in some degree, apparent in an

saved; thriven hundred of these were justified freely through the blood of Jesus, the rest were cases of entire sanctification; five hundred had been members of the Methodist Church (in name) and of other Churches—and about eight hundred from the world, and the rest belonging to other circuits adjacent. So though York received so large a share in the blessed work of revival, York circuit reported but four hundred increase. Ivisited Chesterfield, near Sheffield, next; and during the first two weeks in October, five hundred were saved. In the beginning of last month, I spent but one week in Doncaster, fifteen miles from Chesterfield; and over four hundred were saved, of which three hundred were conversions; the rest cases of sanctification. One of the nights of that week will not soon be forgotten; it was beyond anything I have ever beheld. My text was, (Acts xv. 9.) 'And put no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith": about one hundred them, purifying their hearts by faith": about one hundred that occasion. On Saturday last I arrived in this place, (Macclesfield) and preached twice yesterday, and about one hundred and six were twice yesterday, and about one hundred and six were saved. So many gave their names as trophies of the grace of God. I have seen several hundreds saved since I wrote to you in May last. Sheffield returned an in-crease to the last Conference of more than one thousand able to give an account of the faith that was in them;

The reader will be struck with the novel application of the term saved, in this extract. We are led to think and speak of salvation as something final; as that towards which there may be a decided advance in life, and a hopeful assurance in death; but for mortal tongue, arbitrarily and unconditionally, to pronounce the salvation of a fellow-creature as fixed and certain, is as presumptuous as it is unscriptural.

If the disciples of Methodism should affirm that they cannot continue in the Church of England, because, -as these expressions render it apparent, their doctrines are essentially different, there would be more in this of honesty and consistency, than in affirmtiment on essential points between the two, and that "unessential" differences in external order and wor-

We have been much grieved at observing the folgrounds, to let it pass without further circulation, we regard it as one of those voices of warting which cannot be sounded too loudly or too widely :-

"ARREST OF FUGITIVES FROM CANADA, FOR EMBEZZLE-MENT. -Some few days since, Joseph Fiddler Ready, the Teller of the Branch Bank of British North America, at Montreal, after appropriating to himself 20,000 dollars of the funds of that institution, fled from thence to this city, in company with Adolphus Hanfield, a celebrated gambler, who had, as said, incited him to the commission of the crime of embezzlement, and

who had won from Ready a large proportion of the money.

"These persons having been followed to this city, and complained of at the office of the Chief Police by Thomas Patton, Inspector of the Bank at Montreal, Officer Stephens went in search of Ready as the principal in the felony, and arrested him at a private boarding-house in Dutch street, and took him to the office of the Chief Police. They then proceeded to the French Coffee House, in Park Row, with Capt. McGrath, of the 9th Ward Police, where they arrested Hanfield, and took him also to the Chief's Office, where 2,001 dollars were found on Hanfield, and 4,012 dollars on Ready, who confessed his guilt-said he had lost the residue of the money in gambling."

We may have peculiar views upon this vice of gambling; for we regard it as a species of robbery, which, however veiled beneath the softer names that fashion imposes, no fashion can in any quarter legalize. It may be true that two or three individuals enter into an agreement to perpetrate this species of robbery, and that the chances of gain or loss are alike open to all; but this fact does not take away from the moral offence. Such is the case of duelling: each individual has his chance of killing his adversary, but this gambling; for we regard it as a species of robbery,

It is reported that the vice of gambling is practised influential position are known to connive at, and even to encourage it. If this be so, we should not wonder at very frequent occurrences of the degradation and the wreck which is recorded in the extract we have given above; for fashionable vices, no less than fashionable follies, are catching, and they who indirectly are accessories to the crimes they induce, are culpable in proportion to the position of responsibility

He would be a philanthropist who could devise means for the thorough suppression of this vice; but much, we conceive, would be done towards its extirpation, if every young man, in obtaining an employment of trust, whether in a mercantile, banking, or government establishment, were warned that the knowledge of his engaging, in any degree, in this baneful practice, must be the signal of his immediate dismissal. But while such an intimation would be only reasonable and just, and carry with it a very extensive correction of this crying evil, there can be nothing more influential than a good example,-the condemnation of this rui-

Our readers, and especially our clerical readers, will of bigotry." be much interested in the Report for devising the means of establishing a permanent Widows' Fund, which appears in another place. We are instructed to say that it is the desire of the Committee, through their Secretary, the Rev. W. H. Ripley, to receive any suggestions or improvements which may be offered by suggestions or improvements which may be offered by the Clergy or others; for the present Report, excellent as is the plan which it embraces, will not, we are lady and her god-child, and contains little stories and assured, be adopted without mature deliberation, aided anecdotes illustrative of virtues which should be imitated, by the counsels of those most interested in the objects and errors of conduct which should be avoided.

The plan of a Mutual Insurance of Churches and Parsonages, strikes us as very simple and practicable; for with a general disposition to insure such edifices,

As the Provincial Parliament, is summoned to neet for the Despatch of Business on the 20th March next, we are requested respectfully to intimate to the on facts, we regret to perceive that the author, in the last Clergy the importance of losing no time in having the Petitions to the Legislature completed, in reference to the withholding from sale the Church of England's share of the Clergy Reserves, -in order that they may be transmitted, according to the directions in the Circular Letter of the Assistant Secretary, without delay after the opening of the Session.

## Communications.

CHURCH BOOKS.

EARLY FRIENDSHIP, OR THE TWO CATECHUMENS: PP. 144: 1s. 10 d.

This pretty story illustrates the benefits which arise from carefully instilling the principles of the Church into the minds of the young, by the orthodox ecclesiastical system of catechizing.

It also throws much light on the manner in which this

time-hallowed practice is conducted, in the almost un-known portion of Christ's Catholic Church in Scotland. The writer of the tale, while on a visit to the Highlands It may not be flattering to the position, or comfortable to the feelings, of individuals not possessed of We have no hesitation in saying that the passage Church. He says, "The congregation of rich and poor Church. He says, "The congregation of rich and poor the possessed of the remained over Sunday, and attended at the village Church. He says, "The congregation of rich and poor the possessed of the remained over Sunday, and attended at the village Church. He says, "The congregation of rich and poor the possessed of the remained over Sunday, and attended at the village church. He says, "The congregation of rich and poor the possessed of the remained over Sunday, and attended at the village church. He says, "The congregation of rich and poor the possessed of the possessed of the remained over Sunday, and attended at the village church. He says, "The congregation of rich and poor the possessed of of Scotland, arrived late one Saturday evening in a little rural village. It being too late to proceed on his journey, he remained over Sunday, and attended at the village or admit their authority to exercise the functions of extract from a letter we noticed some little time ago

I felt more than ever the beauty of our venerable Liturgy,

and despise portion of curies of the fourth may be appropriated its walls, compared with the numerous schismatics around, any other such object embraced with the Constitution.

members and four or five hundred on trial, as the result of the revival in that city. O! how good the Lord is to unworthy me—never shall I be able sufficiently to praise him. I wonder, I adore, I admire his love to the children of men! All glory to God Most High!—Nev-York Christian Advocate."

able to give an account of the taith that was in them; and I was not, therefore, surprised to find them conversant with points of Church doctrine and discipline, of which too many, I fear, even of riper years, in our own communion, would be found ignorant. Would that this primitive and catholic practice had been more general among ourselves; how different would be the conduct of a communion, when the conversant with points of Church doctrine and discipline, of which too many, I fear, even of riper years, in our own communion, would be found ignorant. Would that this primitive and catholic practice had been more general among ourselves; how different would be the conduct of a communion of the taith that was in them; and I was not, therefore, surprised to find them conversant with points of Church doctrine and discipline, of which too many, I fear, even of riper years, in our own communion, would be found ignorant. Would that this primitive and catholic practice had been more general among ourselves; how different would be the conduct of a conversant with points of Church doctrine and discipline, of which too many, I fear, even of riper years, in our own communion, would be found ignorant. among ourselves; now different would be the containing our public men, had they been subjected to such training. How rarely would statesmen be found who, through ignorance of their sacred privileges as Churchmen, would sacrifice the interests of their holy religion to gratify amous projects of self-aggrandizement, or to obtain a worthless applause from dissenters. Let us pray that such men may be brought to a sense of their responsibility, and trust hopefully that from the zealous efforts that are being made, the rising generation of Churchmen will do their duty faithfully in the station of life it may please God to call them to. Doubtless it was owing to the inculcation of Catholic truth, that the members of the Scottish Church were enabled to preserve the pure faith,

> It has often been a matter of surprise how Episcopalianism was so generally superseded by the system of Geneva; by what means the decent propriety, majestic Liturgy, and quiet instructions of the one, were driven out by the meagre baldness of service, extemporaneous flights of prayer, and erratic eloquence of the other?— History explains this difficulty, and proves that the rejection of Episcopacy was not based on principle, but caused by the most sordid motives. On the 23rd of July 1637, the Liturgy was read in St. Giles' Church in Edinburgh, when it occasioned a great disturbance umong the per verse and ignorant multitude; a disturbance, not produced by the people's unbiassed judgment in the matter, but beause they were excited and exasperated against the Liturgy, through the false reports spread among them by some of the nobility, who dreaded that if Episcopacy, were restored, they would be compelled to disgorge the Church property they had acquired. This is the reason of the strong opposition made to the restoration of "Prelacy" in Scotland, the true cause of the many evils suffered by the Church in that country. the Church in that country.

amidst the severe trials of poverty and the fires of perse-

the Church in that country.

Note.—"In King James the First's minority, the lands of all the Cathedral Churches and religious houses, which had been settled on the Crown by Act of Parliament, were shared amongst the lords and great men of that kingdom (by the connivance of the Earl of Murray and some of the Regents), to make them sure unto that side; and they being thus possessed of the same lands, with the Regalities and Tythes belonging to those Ecclesiastical Corporations, lor ed it with pride and insolence enough in their several territories. Upon the restoration of Episcopacy, the possessors of the foresaid revenues began to fear that they should be taken from them for the maintenance of the Bishops; and the more as the Bishops 'pretended highly to the Tythes and Impropriations;' and first a Revocation, and them a Commission for taking the surrenderies of them at the King's pleasure, had been newly set on foot. This, especially among the Nobles and persons of the highest consequence, appears to have been the true reason of the strong opposition made to the restoration of Episcopacy in Scotland; and the cause of the many evils brought by the Scots upon this kingdom." Biographia Britanica. Article, LAUD.

For further particulars of this important fact, see Spotisscoode's History of the Church of Scotland, and Dr. Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton.

LEARN TO LIVE: pp. 452: 3s. 9d. LEARN TO DIE: pp. 217: 2s. 6d. By Christopher Sutton, D.D. Reprinted from the first editions of 1602. S. P. C. K.

The early editions of these valuable works are exceedngly scarce; and for the publication of the present edimorning he was found not only dead, but actually laid out for burial by himself. He had his eyes closed, a napkin was drawn over his face, and his arms were folded to an alarming extent even in this comparatively new over his breast in the form of a cross, while the book he country, and that persons of respectable standing and had been reading any on the bed beside his remains. Thus SELECT PIECES FROM THE POEMS OF WM. WOLDS-

WORTH: pp. 240: 10s. The complete works of this illustrious Poet are not available to many, on account of their bulk and coase ent expense, and this endeavour to make a portion of his beauties better known to the public, will, meet with the success it deserves. compiler has carefully chosen those pieces in which Wordsworth's peculiar flexibility of language, refined agery, and spotless purity of sentiment, are most appa-We should add, that with regard to the elegance and taste displayed in the typographical department, and the beauty and variety of design in the illustrated margins of every page, this book in our opinion has never

COELEBS IN SEARCH OF A WIFE: pp. 364: 3s. 9d. Tegg. This well known work has passed through so many litions and been so universally esteemed, that it is need. less to make any comments, save, that in many points in precepts are as applicable to the state of society in the present day, as when its gifted authoress first published it. Ve must protest, however, against the language used in anonymous "Memoir of Hannah More," prefixed to nous vice in a conduct which scrupulously manifests an abhorrence and detestation of it. dilections in its favour were peculiarly strong, she had too noble a mind to be absolutely enthralled in the fetters THE FESTIVALS AND FASTS OF THE CHURCH, for the

use of Young Persons: pp. 348: 3s. 7d. The author of this book thinks that "the invaluable work of Nelson" is too obscure for children, and his pracbetter adapted to the youthful mind. It is composed in a simple, clear style, in the form of dialogues between a think that it will prove a useful addition to juvenile libraries, and trust that it may have a rapid sale.

THE WINTER'S TALE: or the Early Days of Christianity in Britain: pp. 112: 1s. 101d. Is a very pretty story; the scene is laid in Britain, in

their number must now be sufficiently large to warrant the early part of the reign of Domitian, during the time Julius Agricola retained the government of the country; and we are presented with pictures of the early progress of the Gospel among the inhabitants. Thinking as we do, that historical propriety should be scrupulously preserved, even in works of imagination, or those grounded page, permits one of the personages who flourished during the reign of Domitian, to survive the Saxon invasion. THE CHILD'S CHRISTIAN YEAR: Hymns for every Sun-

day and Holidays; pp. 200: 3s. 4d. This beautiful little volume, beautiful both as regards the magner in which it is got up and the sweet poetry it contains, is written by a poet or poets, whose minds, along with "the heavenly gift of poesy," are thoroughly imbued with a reverential spirit of affection towards the Church. We recommend it most cordially.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

OF TORONTO. Toronto, January 17th, 1846.

Dearly Beloved Brethren, I beg to call your attention to the following Resolution passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Church Society on

"That whereas by the 19th Article of the Constitu tion, four Sermons are to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, in aid of the funds of this Society, at such times as the Lord Bishop shall appoint; and that whereas the prowhile the proceeds of the fourth may be appropriated to and the value of our Church discipline. The service was | as the Society from time to time may direct-

"That the fourth Sermon this year be applied to form

I have great satisfaction in being thus permitted to bring under public notice, and to solicit the sympathy and aid of the members of our communion to, another of the many pious and charitable objects included in the design of that excellent Institution, the Church Society. of that excellent Institution, the Church Society. Small as our resources are, and little as we can hope

that, amidst the pressure of local claims, they will be augmented from the Mother Country, it is not to be denied that the supply of labourers of which we have it in our power to avail ourselves, is not equal to the immediate demand for them or even to the mother than the country that the mother than the country that the mother than the country that the country than the country than the country that the country that the country that the country that the country than the country that the country that the country that the country than the country that the country than the country that the country than the country that the country than the country that demand for them, or even to the means actually furnished for employing them. The many vacancies which, in the Providence of God, have within the last few years occurred, and which it is my first duty to supply, prevented me from complying with the desire which, in several quarters, has been expressed for the services of Travelling Missionaries, the support of whom has been tendered from the local resources of Branch Committees

of the Church Society.

Candidates for the Ministry have much increased since the formation of an Institution at which their preparatory studies could be systematically pursued, and especially since the munificence of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has enabled me to extend assistance to the amount of £40 Sterling per annum each to ten of such aspirants to Holy Orders. But I am anxious,-and I am joined I believe in that anxiety by the members of the Church at large, that this amount of encouragement should be augmented from our local resources; that we should be enabled, in some particular instances, to add an occasional gratuity to the stipend thus allotted; and that we should have the means of enabling many pious and deserving young men, in every rank of life,—the sons especially of clergymen, retired officers, farmers, and others,—to enter upon a high and holy vocation for which perhaps their hearts are yearning, but from which, by straitened circumstances, they are unhappily

In seeking, through the instrumentality of our excellent Church Society, to provide the means of thus adding efficiently to the number of our pious and devoted ministers, I must take occasion further to request of my bre-thren of the Clergy, that they would be kind enough to keep in view, and transmit to me from time to time the names of such individuals as they can conscientiously reommend for the work of the ministry, with a state of their claims upon any assistance we may be enabled from our local or other resources to apply, in order that a record may be kept of them, and a due regard be had o their age, standing, and circumstances, in apportioning

The demand for clergymen, owing to the vast multipli-The demand for elergymen, owing to the vast multipli-cation of churches of late years, in the Mother Country, cannot allow us to hope for much addition to our minis-terial strength from that quarter; so that we shall be obliged, in every particular relating to our ecclesiastical condition, to rely more and more upon our own local re-sources. At the same time, it must be conceded that no Missionaries for Colonial service can be deemed so effec-tive as those who, from early ware have been habituated tive as those who, from early years, have been habituated o the peculiar circumstances, and often, it may be, to the privations, of a new country; and who possess that acquaintance, which only time and experience can give, with the habits, feelings, and impressions of the people, upon which the success of their ministrations so much

Commending this good work to the zealous advocacy of my brethren of the Clergy, and entreating for it from our brethren of the Laity that hearty and liberal co-operation which has been already so frequently experienced, I remain, your affectionate Servant in the Gospel,

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Committee appointed on the 3rd December, 1845, consisting of the Hon. W. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Rev. H. Scadding, T. W. Birchall, F. W. Barron, Lewis Moffatt and Peter Paterson, Esquires, for the purpose of reporting on a system of Fire Insurance of the Churches and Parsonages in this Diocese, and also whether it would be practicable to adopt some plan of Life Assurance for the Clergy—respectfully report:— Life Assurance for the Clergy, -respectfully report :-

before his departure, reading the latter of those books, ties of the insured to the Company. And at the time of duty in this respect, the following statement will shew: dual has his chance of killing his adversary, but this departure, reading the latter of those osoks, which he was very anxious to finish. He continued leading to a late hour, when he dismissed his servant. It the continued to the Company. And at the time of the insurance being completed, the amount of 5 per centum on such note is paid into the Treasurer's hands, rishes during the latter of those osoks, which he was very anxious to finish. He continued leading to a late hour, when he dismissed his servant. It the for the purpose of forming a fund from which to pay contingent expenses. And whenever the Company has to £103 3s. 8d. To this should be added two Sacran make good a loss, the amount of such loss is levied, prorata, upon the premium notes in hand.

closed a life of primitive simplicity, piety, and self-denial, worthy of the purest ages of the Church.

Taking into consideration the fact, that such buildings as would be insured, are amongst the very safest risks that can be had, the buildings being in almost every case isolated, and in which no business can be conducte that makes them of a hazardous nature,—and taking care that no one risk is taken to such an amount as would ripple the whole Company in case of accident-(say the maximum risk not to exceed £1000),-your Committee are of opinion, that if such Company was formed, as is now recommended, it would be found both practicable

They are of opinion, that a Proprietory Company could not be so advantageously established; nor indeed are they aware that they have power to establish such a Company, could it be formed.

With regard to the adoption of some plan of Life Assurance for the Clergy, your Committee, after giving the matter their serious consideration, beg to report, that they think that it would be impossible, under existing they think that it would be impossible, under existing circumstances, to adopt any system, whether Proprietory or Mutual, of Life Assurance for the Clergy, so as to be brought into successful operation,—First, because the circumstances of most of the Clergy of this Diocese are such as to preclude them from paying the annual assurance required to secure an annuity of £40 to their widows; and secondly, because the rate of insurance would have to be calculated on a higher scale than the ordinary English tables, it being believed that the mean duration of life in Canada is less than in England. Instead, however, of any Mutual or Proprietory system of Life Assurance, they beg to propose to the Society gentlemen in the neighbourhood, together with what has of Life Assurance, they beg to propose to the Society the following scheme, which your Committee think will be found very simple in its working, and at the same time well adapted for accomplishing the object in view, and for meeting every exigency which may from time to

inder arise:—

It is proposed, in the first place, that no annuities shall be paid under this system, until the total of the sum produced by the sermons annually preached in behalf of the decent maintenance of public worship.

The Offertory Collections, which are very good, are the control of the decent maintenance of public worship. the sum of money permanently invested, shall never be in less proportion than £20 for each Clergyman in the Diocese. Your Committee are confident that the sum invested will reach £2000 in 1848—which will give the sum required for one hundred clergymen. Until the year 1848, the sum produced by the annual sermon shall reserved for the purchase of a Bell. permanently invested, together with all interest arising from monies previously invested on the same behalf. After the year 1848, the interest of the sum permanently invested (which cannot be less than £120) shall be available for the relief of the widows and orphans of the year. To this shall be added the proceeds of the annual sermon, which are to be no longer permanently invested, be annually applied to meet the expenses of the current year. To this shall be likewise added the annual subscriptions of the Clergy to this special purpose—
(which your Committee recommend shall be fixed at £1. 5s.)—the proceeds of which shall be also available

£1. 5s.)—the proceeds of which shall be also available for the same purpose. The permanent income of the for the same purpose. The permanent income of the Society, for this purpose, would thus be arrayed under three heads;—first, income arising from the interest on a sum which would never be less than £2000; secondly, the annual sermon, which would of course be liable fluctuation, but may be taken at an average of £400; and thirdly, the subscriptions of the Clergy, which, on one hundred, will give £125. Such would be the permanent income. To this would be addded special donations as they may arise

With regard to the provision to be made, it is proposed to fix the allowance at £40 for the widow of every Clergyman who, during his lifetime, shall have been a regu-lar subscriber to this fund, either from the time that this plan shall go into operation, or from the time of his appointment in the Diocese.

After each widow has received her payment of £40

for the current year, and after all special cases, whether widows or orphans, have been provided for, (to consider which, your Committee recommend the apport Board) and after all incidental expenses shall have been paid, the balance in hand, - which there is reason to suppose will be large for the first few years, -shall be permanently invested, year by year, until the whole sum invested amount to £-

To exemplify the working of this system, your Committee would take the income of the year 1849, being the first year of any active operations :-The income for 1849 will stand as follows:-

Interest on £2000 permanently invested, £120 0 0 Annual Sermon, taken at the average ... 400 0 0

Annual subscriptions of 100 Clergymen 125 0 0

a fund for the support of Students in Theology, and be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose."

Now if £45 be deducted to field any contingency, to defray any expenses which may be incurred in the management of the fund, there will remain (at the first year) £600 available for the relief of the widows and Now if £45 be deducted to meet any contingency, and In conformity with this Resolution, I have to request that the Collection for the object here stated be made in the several Churches and Stations of this Diocese, on Sunday, The 22nd of February next, being Quinqua
Tesime Sunday.

year) £600 available for the relief of the widows are orphans. It is to be expected that the greater part of this sum will, for the first year, be permanently invested; for supposing that there should be so many as five widows to be relieved during the first year, yet there would still remain £400 for permanent investment; and it may be

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be fairly met,—and believe that in this manner each Clergyman in the Diocese may, by the annual payment of the small sum of £1. 5s. and due diligence in securing the assistance of his flock, through the medium of the annual sermon, secure an annuity of £40 per annum to

All which is respectfully submitted. W. ALLAN, Chairman. 5th February, 1846.

MISSION OF COLBORNE AND GRAFTON. Rev. J. Wilson, Missionary. Notitia Parochialis for 18 months ending Dec. 31, 1845:

There were in the united Parishes and parts adjacent,

Baptisms, 75
Marriages, 15
Funerals, 14
Total number of communicants, in Grafton about 40,

Total number of communicants, in Grafton about 40, a Colborne 30. Greatest number present at one celebraton, in Grafton 25, in Colborne, 18.

Divine Service is regularly performed every Sunday t 10½ o'clock A. M. at Colborne, and at 3 P. M. at Grafton; also on the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent, and on the principal Helidays throughout the year. A monthly ne principal Holidays throughout the year. A monthly unday service is held at Percy village, 18 miles distant, and monthly services on week-day evenings were held during the past winter at Brighton, a village 8 miles distant from Colborne. The Holy Communion is administered monthly, alternately at Colborne and Grafton, and public Baptism is invariably administered in presence of the compression.

the congregation, agreeably to the rubrics.

The members of the Church of England in the two
Townships of Haldimand and Cramahe, of which the present Clergyman has charge, are not numerous: every variety of religious opinion being found to prevail, and many, it is to be regretted, making no religious profession at all. The Township of Cramahe consists, for the most part, of old settlers from the United States, either Quakers, or Bapusts, whose children are suffered to grow up without any fixed religious principles, and many con-

sequently continue through life unbaptized, and strangers to the consolations of our holy Religion.

But this state of things, blessed be God, is fast passing away, and amidst much ignorance and prejudice, a kind-lier feeling towards the Church is beginning to prevail. This must ever be the case where the teaching of the Church is fully and fairly carried out. Her apostolic character will be acknowledged: her beautiful and Scriptural Liturgy, together with her Articles and Homilies, will command the reverence which is due to a Divine Institution; thus presenting claims to the attention and affections of men, to which the various systems of Dissent (which are all of human origin,) can have no pretence.

When the present Clergyman was first appointed to this Mission, the average attendance of the Congregation at Colborne was from a dozen and a half, to two dozen persons; it is now very frequently from 80 to 90; -the

congregation at Grafton about the same.

Upon his arrival at Colborne, the Clergyman commenced a Sunday School at his own house, where the children are still accustomed to assemble every Sunday morning for religious instruction. The number of children at present in attendance is about 40. During the past winter both parents and children were accustomed to attend, on Friday evenings, at the Clergyman's residence, when a portion of the Holy Scriptures was read and expounded. This practice was found very beneficial particularly to the children, and was continued till Lent. More recently, a Sunday School has been established

at Grafton, not however with the same success, there beat Gratton, not nowever with the same success, there being very few children in the neighbourhood,—the average attendance being from 15 to 20. The children of both these Schools were liberally rewarded with books, at the close of the year, from the funds of the Parochial Committee of the Church Society.

The Clergyman of this Mission desires to record his deep and heartfelt gratitude to the Giver of all good, for

Offering of Ten Pounds from J. D. Cameron Esq, was Collections, and one Collection for the Church Society in each parish, during 1844, amounting to £20 6s. 1d, which would give an aggregate of £123 9s. 9d. Of this sum, there has been collected for the Church Society, £35 7s. 0½d., and for the Quebec Sufferers £15 4s. 6½d. making a total of £50 11s. 7d. sent out of the Mission, thereby leaving a balance of £72 18s. 2d. for local pur-

Besides this, there has been a Parochial Committee of the Church Society in operation since November, 1844. The sum collected from this source for the year ending

This has been expended in the usual manner, in contributing to the support of a Travelling Missionary in

the District, and in the purchase of Books and Tracts for the Sunday Schools, and for circulation in the Mission. The Church in the village of Colborne is in such a degree of forwardness as to warrant the hope of its being opened for Divine Service early in the summer; whole exterior being now completed and painted, its bject amidst the village scenery. A handsome set of Books has already been presented to this Church by Thos, McMurray of Cramahe, Esq., and the same gentleman has evinced his zeal and attachment to the Church by liberally contributing to its funds. A subscription has also been opened for the purchase of a Bell, by tw ladies of the congregation, and a considerable sum has already been raised. The Building Fund at present falls far short of what will be required to complete the churching but through the exertions of J. D. Goslee Esq., (to whom been generously contributed in other quarters, it is hoped that the work will be finished without difficulty.

Of the Church at Grafton, it is sufficient to say that it

is very generally admired for its handsome appearance, as

appropriated to the decent maintenance of public worship, as the procuring of Sacramental bread and wine, and the payment of the Sexton. There has also been procured from this fund a set of Communion Plate, and Linen for

Through the zeal and activity of the Building Committee, and more recently of the two Church-wardens, who, upon all occasions, have manifested the most ardent zeal for our holy cause, the building is free from all incumbrance, being completely out of debt, so that all things go on with the greatest satisfaction. It is fervently hoped that both this Church and the Church at Colborne, may be ready for Consecration by the Lord Bishop, at his next general tour for Confirmation, in the ensuing summer.

of manners, and extensive yet unostentati and charity, have endeared him to all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

And now, in conclusion, the Clergyman of this Mission would earnestly and affectionately press upon his people the necessity of Christian Union,—a union formed upon sound Church principles, upon a zealous and firm attachment to the Church of which they are members, upon the same uniform worship and discipline, upon the same holy Sacraments, upon the "Communion of Saints." May what has already (by the blessing of God) been effected in this Mission, be only an earnest of

things to come," and may the members of the Church in Colborne and Grafton never be found behind their brethren in other parts of the Diocese in a sound and conscientious regard for the best interests of the Church, in loyalty to their Sovereign, and in piety towards God. Colborne, February 10, 1846.

The REV. J. WILSON acknowledges with sincere thanks the receipt of an Order for Ten Pounds, from Thomas McMurray of Cramahe, Esq., towards the finishing of the Chancel of the new Church now in course of erection in the village of Colborne.

And also the sum of one Pound, from an anonymous Correspondent, for the relief of the poor. It is scarcely necessary to assure the generous donors that their bene factions will be faithfully applied to the purposes intended. Colborne, February 10, 1846.

King's College.—According to appointment, an open Convocation was holden in the hall of the University of King's College, Toronto, on Thursday morning last, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of presenting to those gentle-£645 0 0 men who obtained the medals at the examination for the this circ -Hera OFFICIA arrived holders,

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