"If your Society, from the vast and widening field of your operations, cannot reasonably be expected to increase to any great extent the means already furnished of propagating the Gospel in this colony, it is encouraging to remember the noble declaration of your determi-nation to maintain undiminished the supply of labourers who are engaged under the auspices of your Society, in every quarter of the world. While the knowledge of termination must reconcile many an emigrant from the country of his fathers to the privations and trials of this new land, it cheers, too, the missionary in his labours: in the happy conviction that, while heartily engaged in gathering in the harvest of his Lord, he will not be arrested in his work by a cessation of the humble provision which enables him to preach the Gospel to those who are often as poor in wordly circumstances, as mer's Exeter Gazette.

they are destitute of the means of grace.

"The province of Canada, and the British American possessions in general, will, as we believe and trust, conpossessions in general, while a second of your Veneratine long to experience the fostering aid of your Venerable Society; and after the lapse of ages, we may hope that, from the wide-spread and firm establishment of our pure branch of the Catholic Church of Christ, the American continent will be pointed to as a noble monument zealous and persevering efforts of a well-directed

"That this may be the joy and encouragement of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the end of time, is the hearty prayer of every pastor and of every flock in this growing Diocese; and we are well assured that it is equally the devout wish of every member of the Church of England in every colony of the British

"JOHN TORONTO.

"Cathedral Church, Toronto,

June 7th, 1844." Consecration of Beeston Church.—On Thursday last, the 5th inst., near Nottingham, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln consecrated the new church just completed at Beeston. The old church consisted of a nave, a small Tower nearly in the middle of the south a nave, a small Tower nearly in the middle of the south side, a porch westward of the tower, and a short aisle on the east of it. The whole was of perpendicular date, excepting the aisle, which appeared to have been decorated, but the pillar and arches having been destroyed, and the windows taken out, there was little remaining to indicate when it was erected. In the spring of 1843, the present highly-esteemed Vicar commenced a subscription for the purpose of repairing the edifice, and enlarging its size, in consequence of a great increase in the population of the parish, the chancel was the only part which it was found practicable to retain. The old church contained accommodation for 270 persons; only thirty-five sittings out of that number being free and unappropriated. The church has now been rebuilt, from designs by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, in the style of the later period of perpendicular, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and the old chancel restored, with a handsome tower which is placed. chancel restored, with a handsome tower, which is placed on the south side, quite clear of the sisle, with the intention of retaining, as much as possible, the character and form of the old building. The church is entered on the south side through the tower, which thus forms a kind of The aisles are separated from the nave by six moulded arches, which spring from columns eleven feet The clerestory is seven feet high. The roofs of the aisles and nave are surrounded on the outside with a stone cornice, embellished with carved corbels, placed at regular intervals along the whole length. The exterior of the tower presents a somewhat singular appearance, arising from the stair turret being carried up the outside of one of the angles, and being at the summit eight feet higher than the parapet. The chancel contains seddia and piscina. Is is lighted by square-headed windows, of late perpendicular work, the one at the east end having a depressed arch. The roof is of low pitch, the exterior eleven in number, have also square tops, ornamented with tracery suitable to the stiyle of the tops, ornamented with tracery suitable to the style of the building. The west window is divided to the springing of the arch into five lights, the upper part being filled in with rich tracery. The sittings (which are open and free after the ancient style) with the exception of a small gallery at the west end for children, are all on the ground floor, and will accommodate eight hundred persons. The pulpit is placed on the north side of the chancel arch, and the reading-desk on the south. The font is the same that was originally in the old building, and is early English; it is placed in the centre aisle, near the western entrance. A numerous and most respectable congregation assemble to witness the interesting ceremony. Besides the Arch-deacon of Nottingbam and the Bishop's Chaplain, who Besides the Archassisted in the ceremony, upwards of thirty Priests, principally from the surrounding parishes, were present upon the occasion. The total cost of the new church, including the restoration of the chancel, amounts to about £3,600.— The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop from a passage in St. Matthew's Gospel, "Wisdom is justified or posite, and likening the opposition of the Jews to the captions spirit of the present day, his Lordship took occasion to quote a complaint made by the excellent Bish-

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE .- We have much satisfaction in stating that a sum sufficient to produce an income of £120 a-year has been contributed by Messrs, Bigge, of Newtle-upon-Tyne, towards the endowment of a church which they are now building at Shotley Bridge, in Nor-We trust that this example of munificence will be often followed, and that master manufacturers in responsibility for the Christian instruction of the artisans in their employment .- Times.

op Butler, that churches were only opened on a Sunday,

collection made during the reading of the offertory sentences, amounted to £156 14s. 52d., besides £30 sent af-

against the building and decoration of churches.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER has given £15 towards the purchase of a simply decorated font for the new church now in the course of erection at Tubney Wood, Cambridgeshire; and £20 towards the fund to be raised for the improvement and enlargement of the parish church at Winterbourne, Dorset.

NOTTINGHAM .- At St. Mary's Church, twenty-two persons were publicly baptized during the Evening Service, preparatory to the Confirmation which was about to take place. The Rev. J. W. Brooks, the Vicar of St. Mary's, has given notice that persons will be baptized after the second Lesson at Morning Service on the second Sunday

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN.-The third General Court of the Corporation for the relief of Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergymen in Suffolk, was held at Stowmarket, on the 27th ult. Nearly thirty of the Clergy and laity sat down to dinner; and much do we wish that the ancient and excellent custom of the laity and Clergy meeting and dining together may be revived with increas ing effect at the Courts of this useful charity. The centenary fund has purchased three houses in Ipswich for the widows of Clergymen; and no doubt, by increasing donations and legacies. will be able ultimately to provide additional houses at Bury St. Edmunds and Stowmarket In future we believe, the Courts will be held at two o'clock, and Divine Service will be attended previously to the commencement of business.—Suffolk Herald.

THE REV. MR. STEVENSON, Rector of Callan, Ireland, proposes to the beneficed Clergy of Ireland to assess their income 5s. per cent., in order to produce a fund for the encouragement and maintenance of priests of the Church of Rome who shall conform to the Protestant Establishment, but who are, from that important circumstance, destitute, upon entering the "household of faith." Another ex-priest of the Roman Catholic Church joined the Achill Mission this month.

ELLERKER CHAPEL, YORKSHIRE.—The consecration of this beautiful little chapel, which has been rebuilt through the zealous exertions of the worthy Vicar of Brantingham, the Rev. G. F. Townsend, to whose parish church it is a chapel of ease, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon last week, under peculiarly gratifying

built at the sole expense of the Rev. Dr. Goddard, was opened on Sunday, August 11th, for Divine service.—
The remainder of the old church will now be taken down and the tower erected, which when completed, will give the new building a noble appearence.

SHEFFIELD.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have decided on erecting the district of Daruall into a separate parish. The Vicar of Sheffield has laid before the Board plan for the division of the entire parish into 24 or 25

advocating the Society's claims upon the Church,

DR. PUSEY'S SERMONS AT ILFRACOMBE.

sey attract, as might be expected, crowded audiences, persons of all shades of opinion; but that, as might not be expected. he sent those audiences away in a marvellous state of accordance in sentiment and judgment.—'High Churchmen, low Churchmen, no Churchmen, anti-High Churchmen, low Churchmen, no Churchmen, no Churchmen, no Churchmen, antiOhurchmen,—all were unanimous in their expressions of
delight at the edifying and evangelical tone of his doctrine and exhortation. One of his sermons was preached in furtherance of the erection of a new church. The

on such an occasion at Ilfracombe. This, however, was ed on him, some of whom, two days before, would have deemed it quite impossible that they could be brought to do honour to Dr. Pusey,-some, in short, of the most ardent and ultra-Protestant partisans, who entreated him to give to the world the sermon from which they had profitdance with what we have heard of Dr. Pusey in former years, when he was sojourning quietly on the coast of Devon, long before his name became a by-word; but though not much surprised, we are much pleased, for we can hardly be mistaken in the hope that this incident will do something,-it may be much,-to restore peace.- Wool-

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE ent Education in Ireland rch a home for Children. Henry Howard.—Chap. xi.*

ciety of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held on Wed-

Quebec and Toronto." Diocese, it is requested that Delegates from each District Branch Association be appointed as the representatives thereof, to attend the said General Meeting.

A Special Meeting of the Central Board and Lay Committee, will be held on the same day at the Society's House, at 10 o'clock A. M., preparatory to the General Meeting.

In obedience to the following Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Church Society on Wednesday the 5th June last, the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the General Collection therein specified shall take place in the several Churches, chapels, and stations of this Diocese, on Sunday the 27th October next, and that the proceeds of the same be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Church Society, T. W. Birchall Esq., at Toronto :-

"Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, and seonded by A. Shade Esq.;—That the proceeds of the next annual Sermon to be preached throughout the Diocese in compliance with the Lord Bishop's Circular Letter, be appropriated towards the formation of a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James at Toronto, on Sunday the 20th October next .- Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to present themselves to his Lordship's Examining Chapain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., not later than Wednesday the 16th October, at 9 o'clock A. M., furnished with Si Quis and the usual Testimonials.

teristic energy and vehemence, the mode adopted in of his convent for the loan of some of Tully's works,-

produced on the society around him. Thus far, it the relics of classic literature survived not only this sing the voice of stern rebuke; but the discerning part silent decay,—a casualty likely to befall them in a of mankind will scarcely sympathize with him in the lawless and turbulent age. The works of Greek and sent to the Vicar—making a total of £196 14s. 5½d.

The new parish church is to be opened for prayers at eight o'clck in the morning, and four in the evening every was defective; and scholars in modern times appear too, upon the confession of Gibbon himself, were indeto be pretty unanimous in the opinion expressed by fatigable in transcribing MSS., and though many of other places will make similar acknowledgments of their certainly by no means commensurate with his masterly plication of the recluse, in this humble but valuable Civil Africa was the vernacular dialect.

> feeling indeed seems to have acquired considerable it is certain that every monument of ancient genius prevalence in the early Church. It was natural, how- and taste must have mouldered away in the mildewed ever, and to a great extent even necessary, that the cells from which monastic industry reclaimed them. champions of the Christian faith should assail with We have regarded the apprehensions of the early vigour the last entrenchment to which Paganism, Christians as being naturally excited by the times in worsted in every other position, could possibly retire; which they lived. The Paganism, however, to which even at the risk of acting, as on some occasions they Homer and Virgil, Hesiod and Ovid, dedicated their did, with injudicious severity. The priest who still intellectual endowments, has long since surrendered ministered at the dishonoured shrine of the idol-god, to the power of the Gospel and the marvellous operawhen every crafty contrivance had been detected and tions of the Spirit of God. So that there can scarcely baffled, could appeal, even in the hour of disgrace, to be reason for fearing that any student of modern times the wondrous literature of many a bygone age; and will frame his religious views on the Theogony of Hethe elegance and respectability of a matured scholar- siod or of Homer; or read the Metamorphoses of Ovid ship, which will continue to influence learning so long as he would the historic page of Livy. Yet we are not as taste asserts its proper sway, would be called in, - left without an example even in late years, of sentiif not to reinvest the ruined altar with its departed ments corresponding with those which we find to have glories, -to shed, at least, a ray of parting splendour obtained in the Primitive Church, but arising from a over the closing hours of a superstition which, gross very different cause. Opinions have been expressed, and bewildering as it was, could still boast of much not (be it understood) in an age of mediæval darkness. that was ingenious in conception and alluring in the but of advanced discovery and improvement, which pomp and ceremony which accompanied it. The fol- might be excusable, -as we have assumed in the case lower of the Cross was sensible of the existence of of the early Christians, -under circumstances of susthis resource, and, in proportion to his consciousness pense, hesitation, and alarm; but which are debarred, of its importance, would naturally labour to deprive in common justice, from the shadow of extenuation, his antagonist of the advantage, though but temporary when they prevail side by side with superior opportuand partial, which it conferred. But he chose his nities for study, and the advantages of more widely course with greater prudence and surer success when, circulated information. by diligent study, he made the treasures of secular weapons which he himself delighted to wield.

ascribes his first serious thoughts on religion to a com- human life, and wrote under it, with a slight variation, ANDOWER.—The beautiful little church at Andover, position of Cicero addressed to Hortensius. St. Je- the lines from the fifth Æneid: rome was far more extreme: he was of an ardent temperament, and irritability was his constitutional failing. He dreamed, on one occasion, that he was severely scourged for reading Cicero. The 4th Council of Carthage, A.D. 398, positively excluded bishops from might have disarmed the rudest bigotry; but it drew the study or perusal of secular authors: Christianity, a violent invective from Clarke's successor, and Clarke, however, by this time had attained to considerable in the bitterness of his anguish and doubt, relinquished eminence in learned pursuits, and could boast of a re- all study during four years. Even his Greek Testaligious literature by no means scanty or mean. The ment was abandoned, until Wesley recalled him to of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in For-eign Parts, is on a tour through the northern counties, verely from this prohibition, as must unavoidable have verely from this prohibition, as must unavoidably have An illiterate intolerance such as the preceding ocbeen the case had it been issued at an earlier period. currence illustrates, may be, to be sure, an insulated "Quid ergo Athenis et Hierosolymis? quid Acade- extravagance of prejudice. It is barely possible that A correspondent writes us that "not only did Dr. Pa- miæ et Ecclesiæ?" was the watchword of more than it is so; but the presumption arising from the constione individual; and those of no inconsiderable note. tution of society, is, we are constrained to believe, very And it was no doubt proclaimed; reiterated again and again, like some pleasing and spirit-stirring sound; that it is but beating the air to argue with that hot-

there might not be, after all, any impiety in association the strict morality of his child,—who has his doubts stances, perhaps uncontrollable, have much assisted in making some members of the Church what they are; and we ought therefore in the exercise of Christian characteristics. not the most striking proof of his success. On the following day, a numerous deputation from all parties wait-

withstanding, to implant decided aversion or confirmed We do not deny that he who is qualified to hold so highly." Now, in all this we frankly avow there is nothing which greatly surprises us. It is quite in accorannounce the crusade of extermination. Reformation, they argued, might be all that was needed: if destruction should be resolved upon, no one could predict how much good might be destroyed with the evil; how much that might have been devoted, had moderation it, in a kind and Christian spirit. That we shall ourselves and select persons 'fearing God and hating sometimes fail of success, and need the exercise towards to Moses, and select persons 'fearing God and hating sometimes fail of success, and need the exercise towards abuse his privilege, transform the knowledge of Latin abuse been maintained, to the ornament and elevation of Christian truth. The intruder into the camp, presumed at first to be a spy, might turn out to be, after all a true many the supposed around which we have all a true many the supposed around which we have all a true many the supposed around which we have all a true many the supposed around which we have all a true many the supposed around which we have all a true many the supposed around which we have all true-hearted Churchman be considered the gratifying the classic authors do not embody, at least, a living spirit report of the consecration of the beautiful new church of all, a true man; the supposed enemy might prove, if and graceful elegance, though their faith was superproscription of profane learning was a measure of great ever, can be urged than this. The Heathen world, it end, that they generally arrived at a safe and judicious did not like to retain God in their knowledge," they conclusion; though it must be confessed that the alle- were nevertheless visited occasionally by a gleam of A Special General Meeting of the Church So- gorical process of applying Scripture to which they truth, even when straying amid the shades of error. nesday the 23d October next, in the City of Toronto, tional and unexceptionable as the course of conduct cover, during the course of his classical pursuits, reat 3 o'clock P. M., to re-organize the Society, under it was instrumental, with all its weakness and its wild- markable parallelisms between the lineaments of trathe provisions of an Act of Parliament intituled, "An ness, in establishing. Origen, for example, was quick dition as they appear in the distinct statements or Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of which at once became susceptible, in compliance with ing characters of revealed truth,—parallelisms which, his visionary scheme of interpretation, of both a literal embracing as they do, not merely analogies of opinion In order to insure an expression of the opinion of and figurative import. He could scarcely reconcile but coincidences of fact, demonstrate the agency of Quebec and Toronto."

In order to insure an expression of the opinion of the members of the Society at large throughout the Diocese, it is requested that Delegates from each Dishad he seriously made the attempt, to the abandon- blishing between them a connexion of the highest ment or discrediting of his own massive learning; and practical utility. then his doubts were relieved by the assurance that, though doubtless well-meant interrogatory,-" Quid garb of fiction, and will be susceptible, for that reason, facit cum Psalterio Horatius? cum Evangeliis Maro?" only of gradual development. Yet we by no means fling of the Alexandrian Catechist.

rance of that period, so much exaggerated as it has ages, and, at the best, a successful plagiarism on the been in many respects, was the sole reason why the past. mind of the religious solitary recoiled so frequently from the perusal of Heathen authors; for those very men whose youth had been liberally instructed in classic lore, and who were every way familiar with its hidden treasures, were accustomed in elder life to shrink from contact with the studies of younger years, and contemplated the quaint old manuscripts in which the exalted genius of Greece and Rome lay enshrined, with emotions nearly allied to dread and abhorrence. That remarkable relic of Patristic, literature, the The plea, nevertheless, of Origen and Jerome was Confessions" of St. Augustine,—bishop of Hippo carefully perpetuated; an excuse was sought for, and about the beginning of the 5th century, describes in here it was to be found. A Prior, in the year 1150, terms of strong condemnation, marked by his charac- writes thus to an Abbot, who had applied to the library the public schools of Pagans, of filling the pliant mind "Although you desire to have the books of Tully, I of youth with the most demoralizing incidents and know that you are a Christian, and not a Ciceronian. revolting features of the Heathen Mythology. It is But you go over to the camp of the enemy, not as a dewith continual sorrow and heaviness of heart that the serter but as a spy." To which the Abbot replies,pious Father looks back upon the period when he him- "You have rightly reminded me, brother, that though self had been trained in similar studies, and made sub- I may have the books of Cicero, yet I should rememject to the same depraving discipline; placing to the ber that I am a Christian; and as you have written passage in St. Matthew's Gospei, "Wisdom is justified of account of those wasted hours the protracted duration (and as your Seneca says of himself), I go over some-Pharisees respecting St. John the Baptist and our Saviour, of his spiritual bondage, and the postponement of that times to the enemies' camp, not as a deserter or traiwhose conduct was alike objectionable, although very ophappy conversion to the truths of a saving faith which
posite, and likening the opposition of the Jews to the the grace of God did at length achieve in his heart. haply I may take prisoner some Midianitish woman, And much reason had the illustrious prelate to de- whom, after her head has been shaved, and her nails plore the effect which a system of education like this have been pared, I may lawfully take to wife." But must be confessed by all, he was fully justified in rai- hostility, but the more threatening encroachments of acknowledges himself that his acquaintance with Greek afterwards became Popes and Cardinals. The Monks, Dr. Jortin, that the knowledge possessed by St. Au- them must have been indifferent scholars, they were gustine of the original language of the New Testament | very successful in their labours as faithful and indusis shown by his writings to have been imperfect, and trious copyists. Let us hope that the unwearied apgrasp of the Latin tongue, which in the province of department of lettered toil, will be remembered and felt, long after the corruptions of the system with which The suspicion avowed by the bishop of Hippo was he was connected shall have disappeared from the face shared, we have said, by others besides himself. The of the earth. For, but for the inmates of the cloister,

The anecdote related of Dr. Adam Clarke and his learning his own, -foiling the adversary with the very less enlightened fellow-labourer in the Methodist Connexion, will probably be familiar to many of our read-The antipathy of St. Augustine was, in all proba- ers. Dr. Clarke, upon entering the minister's room bility, less violent than what was entertained by many at Motcombe, near Shaftesbury, observed upon the even of his most intelligent fellow-Christians. He wall a Latin sentence alluding to the vicissitudes of

"Quo fata trahunt retrahunt que sequamur. Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum, Tendimus in cælum.

The application of the description in the last line

Various coincidences of the kind we have alluded though it was wrong to go down to Egypt for help, it to have already been discovered in the writings of the was quite lawful, as well as expedient, to spoil the ancients; and it is our belief that many more are Egyptians. A similar argument allayed the satire of interspersed throughout these productions, although Jerome. He could make the somewhat petulant, they may be for the most part obscured beneath the but then he failed not to mitigate the asperity of the assume that hypothesis, severely but justly chastised muation, by adapting the legitimate conditions of by Bishop Warburton, which resolves every thought, such an alliance to the case of the Midianitish captive, word, or deed, national and domestic, if it do but who after her head had been shaven, and her nails evince the slightest peculiarity, or extend in any manpared, might become the wife of an Israelite, (Deut. ner beyond the ordinary usages of social intercourse xxi. 11, et seq)—a convenient comparison which, it and the necessities of life, into the fountain of an as sensibly, as The Record or any of its readers; but we is probable, he borrowed from Origen; and which original tradition. It would require, we are sure, a certainly corresponds with the often incongruous tri- very ingenious casuist to persuade us that the luxuriant fancy of Greece, which loved to find in every simple Many historical incidents recorded of the era com- truth a mystery, and peopled earth and air with its incontestably that the same feeling of distrust pre- Malea was haunted by the spiritual creations of an vailed to a considerable extent. Not that the igno- ever-active enthusiasm, was a mere imitation of bygone

> "The lively Grecian, in a land of hills, Rivers, and fertile plains, and sounding shores, Under a cope of variegated sky, Could find commodious place for every God."

But, conceding all that can be claimed, on the score of originality, for this favoured land, where Poetry once delighted to diffuse with lavish hand her glowing and fantastic legends, there still remains much that must be imputed to the operation of a different principle, and which, upon examination, is found to possess

many features in common with a parent tradition from the position of our Scottish brethren, so that they may constiwhich it has evidently sprung. Even in those departments of Heathen Mythology which seem to present the strongest traits of pure invention, we discover many circumstances which appear to be derived only from a modification of antecedent facts. The celebrated Lord Bacon has a provided the property of the ancient of the anci explained the contexture of a portion of the ancient | Christian communion subsisting between us and them. But in Mythos on principles of moral philosophy, or,—as it might perhaps be more accurately termed,—on the practice of embodying and impersonating abstract ideas, qualities, and relations; unravelling the web of Heathen Fable, for example, as one would interpret the "Faery Queen," where the characters introduced are only representatives of the virtues or vices they would venture to suggest to them to take counsel on the sube designed to illustrate. The rule thus prescribed by this great philosopher is capable of application to United States for assistance in the completion of their ecclesiall those features in the moulding of which imagina- astical constitution, where hishops are to be found highly distion alone has been concerned; as, for instance, when the Nine Muses are described as being the daughters sions of the truth as disfigure the old Scotch Episcopal body of Mnemosyne or Memory, thereby conveying, in a mystic outline, the important fact, that retentiveness | Church and of the country when 'heresy and schism' of or, which is nearly the same thing, fertility of ideas is essential to the composition of a poet, whose welltuned measures

"Nec Jovis ira, nec ignis, Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.'

But in all incidents where the foundation has been laid on actual occurrence, the theory is, obviously, ncompetent to expedite or facilitate the work of anarevelation disguised and partially obliterated, furnish | country.' us with the first link in the chain of evidence we purpose to advance in order to sustain the assertion,of revealed truth.

We must, however, postpone the induction of our proof to another opportunity,-feeling that, in the remarks already offered, we have much transgressed our usual limits.

The London Church Intelligencer, -a weekly periodical, devoted, as its name implies, to the diffusion of information regarding the Church, and, from the communication of such knowledge, awakening her with a new title and in a different form. It is now and gentleness of expression which is by no means incompatible with the firmest and most conscientious maintenance of principle. We are glad to see so prominent a place given in this periodical to the interests of the Colonial Church, and especially to our North American branch of it,-the Charge of the Lord Bishop of Toronto having been published entire in its columns, and the wants of our Diocese, as developed in that admirable production, set forth in a light which cannot fail to touch the hearts and engage the sympathies of British Churchmen. In our present religious destitution, and during the noble struggles of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to relieve them, we cannot but feel grateful for the aid of any ally, and of one especially which promises to be so influential as the Churchman's Newspaper.

We are glad to see this paper assume its present sions which we then felt it a duty to offer:-

brother, yet not being in a state of excommunication from

from past success, anticipate their more wide-spread influence in producing civil tranquility and religious confluence in producing civil tran

Jedburgh, in Scotland. 'The altar, credence, piscina, skilfully managed, a friend in disguise. The absolute stition and their theology a fable. Much more, how-sedilia, and pulpit being all of stone, have caused The skilfully managed, a friend in disguise. The absolute proscription of profane learning was a measure of great responsibility; a step, moreover, which, if once taken, could not easily be revoked. The Christian Fathers could not easily be revoked. The Christian Fathers were evidently uneasy: it happened, however, in the dence thus graciously afforded them, because "they by 'the perceptions of the Protestant Church of England' it is not a little difficult to divine. As The Record is so ood a Churchman, and so frequently accuses others of propagating notions and using language unknown to our Reformers and to the times of the Reformation, and not commonly resorted in their perplexity, was not so ra- Hence it happens, that the reflecting student will dis- to be found in the Prayer Book, will our contemporary tells us what his 'perceptions, of the Church are, and where we can read anything about them? We know and highly venerate the Articles and Homilies of the Church, but 'perceptions' is a word not to be found in Act to incorporate the Church Societies of the United at discovering a precedent lurking in some simple fact, word 'Protestant,' which is so constantly in use by The Record. This is in some sense trifling; but when persons accuse others of departing from the doctrines and

copal body,' is also significant; and sufficiently inconsistent in one who sometimes dignifies the various dissenting sects by the title of 'churches.' And when The Record talks of one of the men 'essentially the disciples of Rome' having been 'introduced into Windsor and Buckingham palaces, to 'bide his time;' and quietly to instil the poison as circumstances permit,' and of its 'having heard a rumour that her Majesty the Queen Dowager is exposed to a similar influence,' we would remind our brother that it is written, 'thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour;' and that, in reference to the excellent Clergyman evidently alluded to as about the Queen Dowager, his present bereaved and afflicted state might have protected him, for the present at least from such a cold-hearted unchristian attack, resting as it does, by The Record's own confession, on mere 'ruas sensibly, as The Record of any of the conduct weekly pursued by hate, at least as cordially, the conduct weekly pursued by "In regard to that political question which at this moment, value is the action of the "In regard to that political question which at this moment more particularly divides the public mind, it is quite ment more particularly divides the public mind, it is quite." most self-denying, pious and best men the Church con-

tains, "But the following concluding paragraph of The Remonly known by the epithet of the "Dark Ages," prove phantom gods, so that every spot from Thessaly to cord's article is so extremely sinful in principle, character, and language, and so mischievous in its objects, that we scarcely need do more than quote it, to secure for it, from every true and pious Christian, the most unqualified disapprobation and censure, and for the unhappy writer the dered on both by candidates and electors; and were cerest pity. Thus writes The Record :-

> the Episcopal Church in Scotland cannot well continue con any more in their case than in that of Mr Newman and Mr. kingdom. We think this highly desirable both in relation to tute a complete Church in themselves, having all the ordinances of the Church duly administered, and also having a reference to coming events, which appear to cast their shadows inguished for their apostolic purity of doctrine, a nece "Who can wonder at the present distracted state of the

etrines and piety of our Holy Church? The 'distinct Episcopal congregations in Scotland' amount in number we believe, to just Two; namely, those assembling in the two meeting-houses of Mr. Drummond and Sir William Dunbar; and these are to have 'a Bishop or Bishops' forsooth, and this 'Bishop or Bishops,' with his And these, bearing as they do the marks of a ion disguised and partially obliterated, fornish the first link in the chain of evidence we pur-The Record that his schismatical, revolutionary advice cannot possibly be put into practical operation. that the study of the Classics may be rendered subsi-diary to the service of religion, and the dissemination States to have anything to do with so essentially wicked a project. And in the next place, we know that the Bishops of the Church in England would never recognise any such schismatical intruding Bishops, but oppose them and most strongly denounce them. No, no, brothem, and most strongly denounce them. er Record! You have calculated this time without your host; or with a host, who, after the fashion of Messrs. Drummond and Dunbar, would not want an excuse for

retaining their livings and leaving you to yourself when the day of trial should arrive.

"When The Record sometime ago was considered to have some knowledge of it, or some hand in the project of forming an Episcopal sect as put forth in a letter attrifriends in every quarter to a more healthful and vigor-ous exertion in her behalf,—has lately come to us of the imputation; but nothing in that letter, by whomsoever written, was near so scandalons as this direct republished semi-weekly, and is entitled the Church-man's Newspaper. Its editorial articles are marked by much spirit and ability, and evince too a kindness by much spirit and ability, and evince too a kindness enter the most solemn protest in their power against this wild and wicked project of The Record, they must expect to be considered as approving of it, and a partaker of its

> "We are sorry to have had occasion thus to speak; but it was impossible for us to do otherwise than caution members of the Church against doctrines and conduct of which no conscientious Churchman can possibly ap-

an effectual antidote to what we must call the wicked that my labours amongst you have been product principles of the Record, is our most sincere wish.

address of John S. Cartwright, Esq , to his constituents may He settle you! Amen. in Lennox and Addington. If acts or words of this form, and increase its times of publication, as it may truly excellent and respected individual, -one who, thus more effectually prove an antidote to the most from early youth, has been dear to us, -could elevate objectionable principles which, upon many points vi- his present position of high moral worth and unbendtally affecting our Ecclesiastical interests, are put forth ing integrity, it might be considered to be enhanced Prayer Book for Grafton Church. in the London Record. We had occasion some by the sentiments contained in this brief but admirable months ago to advert to the schismatical character of address. He who feels himself on the verge of that this journal, as well as to the bitter and uncharitable state when a solemn account of human actions must tone which it adopted towards members of the Church | be rendered to his God, will be believed to speak the who do not and cannot concur in its views; and in genuine feelings of his heart; and would, we most list in that department of the Prizes, in which the saying what we did, we expressed ourselves much cordially declare, that every candidate for the popular sions were inadvertently made: more gently than perhaps the faults we had to combat suffrages at the present moment would take a lesson would justify. The following extract from the from the noble spirit of this address,—feel himself as Scripture, 1. Churchman's Newspaper of the 27th August, will in the sight of a Being to whom he must render an shew how fully we were borne out in the animadver- account of his used or abused responsibilities, - and cease to immolate principle and conscience, as too many are in the habit daily of doing, at the shrine of "The editor of The Record professes to be a member of the Church of Christ; and we wish to consider him ambition or the altar of expediency. The following

"My Friends,-After having been your Representative | Elocution

vileges, and blessings of membership, we surely ought to my humble endeavours to discharge my duties to the best of my ability. How far I have redcemed that pledge, my public conduct must answer. Had it pleased God to have continued to me comparative health, and had I again been the object of your choice, I should not have been unmind-ful of my duty at this important crisis, and would have alities and heaven-born revelations of the Church.

The suspicion with which the Heathen Classics were regarded was, it is true, very strong; but it failed, notwithstanding to implant decided aversion or configured. to point out the errors and sinful conduct of our brethren; of discharging any public trust. It is to be desired that, but only do it, as we will most carefully endeavour to do it, as we will most carefully endeavour to do it, in a kind and Christian spirit. That we shall ourselves | Canada would keep in mind the advice given by Jethro

it will be highly appropriate, at the present crisis, to annex the following valuable paragraph from the late Charge of the Lord Bishop of Toronto:-

"Every good Christian is an enemy to faction and party-spirit, and is, from principle, a man of peace. He feels it to be his first duty to continue obedient to his Sovereign and her laws, and to love his country with an abiding affection; and therefore it is that we hold the teaching of such duties to be part of our ministry, and fit and necessary subjects of private and public instruction, when occasion requires. Now this important function we discharge in the most effectual manner, by enforcing the salutary influence of Gospel truth on all the relations domestic and social life. feel that the exercise of our franchise, or any other civil right, should be considered a religious trust, to be used conscientiously. Hence it can never be right in us to support any person in attaining the station of Representative, or any other political authority, unless such person be qualified according to Jethro's definition, dictated by inspiration,—'An able man, one that fears God; a man of truth, hating covetousness.' Can you suppose, if our present distinguished Ruler, a gentleman of great ability and experience, and of unquestionable truth and integrity, and most anxious for the welfare and happiness of the colony were approunded with such men, that the present colony, were surrounded with such men, that the present unhappy state of affairs would exist even for a single day? But, unfortunately, our people, misled by those who make a trade of politics, are too little disposed to look out for men to represent them of moral and religious habits, and who fear God and honour the Queen. They do not think this a religious duty, and seem to be better satisfied with worldly qualifications than those of peace and virtue. Hence we are fallen on evil days.

"But it is our duty, my brethren, to do all we can to

infuse a better spirit among our people, in this as well as in all other matters, and at the same time to make them sensible that human choice and human policy are of little avail, unless God be honoured in the Councils of our Rulers, and that without confidence in the divine government rain in the councils of our Rulers. ment, vain is the arm of flesh.

sufficient to observe that the responsibility which we require in public men, is inflexible integrity,—a love of justice which nothing can shake,—and a deep conviction that they must one day render an account to God of the trusts and talents committed to their charge.

This is counsel which cannot be too deeply pon it adopted by both as the principle of action, we might "It is becoming increasingly clear, that the faithful men of look, not to the momentary staying of civil insubordination,-not to the lull of a temporary excitement the Episcopal Church in Scotland cannot well continue connected with the popishly-affected body of Bishop Skinner and his coadjutors. It would simplify the matter greatly if the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as this is not, from various reasons, to be anticipated at present, this is not, from various reasons, to be anticipated at present, and to the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as this is not, from various reasons, to be anticipated at present, and to the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to their popish brethren; but as the latter would go over at once to the latter would go over into which civil and religious incendiaries are labourshould be ordained over the distinct Episcopal congregations in Scotland, the Clergy of which have derived ordination from our own venerable Church, but who stand isolated in the sister and it cannot be hoped that the Almighty will bless or smile upon that land which recklessly flings away the obligations of truth and rectitude which His word imposes, and seeks to thrive upon religious discord and moral disgrace.

> We are glad to learn that a fresh supply of Books has just been received at the Depository of the Church Society, at Toronto. We understand that Catalogues of them will soon be advertized.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

COLLEGE AT LENNOXVILLE. In the account of the laying of the foundation-stone of this Institution, as copied from the Sherbrooke Gazette, some typographical errors occurred, which we are requested to correct as follows: In the Prayer, line 21 from the top, for "adorn," read

advance the cause of true religion," &c.
In the Inscription, for Theophile, read Theophilo; and for Baroneto read Baronetto. ADDRESS TO THE REV. W. BRETHOUR.

Dear Sir,—I am requested by the congregation of the Church of England, on the Beauharnois Canal, to express to you the sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and as a hear and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually and a sincere respect and affection that we individually a sincere respect and affection that we individually a sincere respect and affection that we individually a sincere respect and a sin dually and as a body entertain for you; for your un wearied exertions and constant attendance to our spiritual wants during the three years past.

Exertions the more to be admired, as they have been considered.

not only entirely unrecompensed by any pecuniary remuneration, but also as they have entailed upon you great fatigue, both of mind and body, as well as actual expense necessarily incurred in a journey of nearly forty-six mi We beg to express our regret that it has been entirely out of our power to offer you any remuneration, and we feel much grief that the Government has also been unable to recompense you, for the affectionate manner in which you have performed the services of our beloved Church, as it recompenses the services of the spiritual guide

We can only, as most truly we do, commend you to the care of Him, who, knowing your gratuitous labours here, can alone reward you—that He will do so we are well assured. With our sincere prayers for your temporal and eternal welfare, and for the speedy and sure return to health of your beloved wife, we are, dear Sir, you the Church of England on the Beauharnois Car CHARLES MAITLAND TATE.

Beauharnois, Sept. 22, 1844. ANSWER.

My dear Friends, - Your kind and grateful address fills My dear Friends,—Your kind and grateful address me with the greatest satisfaction, nor can I now deem myself uncompensated for my endeavours to promote myself uncompensated for my endeavours to promote your spiritual welfare. May I hope that my att here has not been unaccompanied by the blessing of our Heavenly Father? May I hope that the attentive regard you have invariably exhibited to the ordinances of beloved and Apostolic Church, has not been merely outward and visible sign, while the inward and spil when "He shall appear the second time without sin unto

salvation," you also may appear with him in glory?

It is with deep regret that I this day bid you fare and let me assure you that my only motive for not aga visiting you is the physical impossibility of perform my duties to my parishioners and to yourselves on the company the impossibility of performing the company of the comp extensive, and we will hope general diffusion amongst the sound-hearted members of our communion, prove an effectual antidote to what we must call the winked good; nor shall I ever forget the occurrences of this day rinciples of the Record, is our most sincere wish.

I will now commit you, my beloved brethren, to the care of Him who is able to give exceeding abundantly above all we can ask or think. May He make you per above all we can ask or think. May He make you per fect to do His will, may He stablish, may He strengthen

W. BRETHOUR. THE REV. J. WILSON begs to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the sum of Five Pounds, received from John D. Cameron, Esq., for the purchase of a Bible and

In the list of Prizes of Upper Canada College, publis after the public Examination in August, certain on have, therefore, much pleasure in publishing an

COLLEGE PRIZES. (Latin) 1

English Essay .. Greatest amount of voluntary extra work.