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hearts quailed, and good men even stood dismeaning. Beeon continues: "If sacrament mayed, raised a voice for God and God's people,could give grace, that is, the favour of God and who never rested, under grace given, and a strength imparted which at first they believed work wrought, as they say, or, by any power not till they tried its efficacy, and left established that remaineth in the outward signs; so should

joy the redeemed land. spiritual right to do, the youth of the province to the rescue. The question is, the right of the mere administration of baptism ensures at the Church to the donation of King George the companying grace: this is the novelty which B (in default of the Imperial Government maintain- denounces as "most false." M.'s second que the monied value of the same.

W. MACAULAY,

March 20, 1854.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR .- Will you allow me a corner in your paper at your convenience, for the purpose of making an effort to call attention the purpose of making an effort to call attention to the great apparent neglect in many of the churches in this diocese, in the want of any provision for due order in the worship by the provision for due order in the worship by the churches in the worship by the provision for due order in the worship by the characteristics. The worship of the purpose of making an effort to call attention "bringeth not grace," (while the Papists, he would say, falsely declare it does); "but doth testify unto the congregation that he which is baptized hath already received grace and the where the clergyman preaching strenuously urged the congregation to join in the beautiful services of the church, humbly kneeling where it is prescribed, and also at home in private, to supplicate their heavenly Father humbly on their knees, &c. It was this occasion that prompted me to make this humble effort to prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to prompted me to make this humble effort to the prompted me to make this humble effort to prompted m prompted me to make this humble elect to draw the thoughts of clergymen to an improvement, for on no occasion could such a charge, of the utmost importance in itself, sound more inconsistent. I was sitting in a pew, and all around me were the same, which is so constructed as to be almost an impossibility to the constructed as to be almost an impossibility to much so much kneel; the pew was very narrow, too much so to allow of your kneeling forward with your face to allow of your kneeling forward with your face quote as fully as I might.

"How do children obtain faith?" quite down to the floor, or so nearly as to prevent the possibility of kneeling square in the pew, even after the disagreeable necessity of turning round; this, too, is the more singular that such an omission should have been overlooked in this instance, because, in the arrangement of the pews an evidently strict reg rd to the placing of them so that all the congregation shall face the clergyman. I believe there is not another similarly constructed church building either inside or out, in the province.

It is the want of a proper arrangement that

It is the want of a proper arrangement that gives occasion to the very inorderly practices indulged in in many of our churches during prayers, where you will see some standing up with their backs to the clergyman, perhaps lounging in some easy position; others, not willing to put themselves to the trouble of turning round and kneeling on, perhaps, a muddy or their heads on their hands, perhaps not; and those who feel that they cannot address the Almight humbly in any other position than on their bender knee, are obliged to resort to the unpleasant alternative of turning completely round with their back to the clergyman and kneeling on the floor, whether clean or dirty, and in the instance I have referred to even crossways.

This is an evil greatly to be deplored, and might be remedied at a very trifling expense, and if done would very materially aid in restoring a greater degree of order and uniformity in our worship. Hoping that shortly some more attention will be paid to this matter. I am rev. Sir,
Yours truly,
A MENBER.

Diocese of Toronto,

March 13th, 1804.

To the Editor of the "Church."

March 16, 1854. REV. AND DEAR SIR,-In my last letter I pro mised that I would endeavour to set forth, in reply to your correspondent M, the real views on upon the point of the baptism of infants. Let me then first briefly state what seem to me to be the opinions of the Reformer in connexion with the subject; and secondly explain how, holding these views, he came use the apparently doubtful language quoted

1st, He holds respecting baptism itself, that (a) There are three kinds (p. 225) spoken of in Scripture; that of water, at St. John's baptism (p. 202), and such as hypocritical receivers (of course adults) receive (p. 225): that of the Holy Spirit whose gifts are sealed to Christian infants in baptism; and that of blood, which martyrs dying without proper baptism receive

in which the Holy Spirit accompanies the outward sign, and the word added makes the sacrament. (p. 202)

and renewing of the Holy Ghost." (p. 202) (d) To be thus baptized is "to be regenerated," and, (p. 202) "to be received into the household of God, and from henceforth to be reckened, yea and also to be the son and heir of the times, together with a candid unbiassed God," and, (p. 203) and to "receive both remind, accompany the reader, there are very few mission of our sins, and the Holy Ghost." expressions in all their writings which cannot

parents ought to be brought to this baptism, (a) As children of Christians, they please

(b) As pleasing God, they have faith as an

(p. 211-12.)

3rd. He holds that all children of Christians, though coming to baptism, thus already gifted in some measure with God's Holy Spirit, and induce a more general reading of the Reformers possessing faith (not as an active principle, but | an incipient germ,) are still, as children of publications of the Parker Society, and in any Adam, sinners; and therefore receive in baptism,

to produce the fruits of a godly life. (p. 206.) (c) And in addition, the sealing of God's eternal election of them to be His children and

heirs of everlasting glory. (p. 220.)
4th, He holds, as regards the state of those who have been baptized in infancy, that (a) Though they have received remission of

sins, concupiscence remains. (p. 204.) (b) Yet this does not condemn those who strive against it through God's spirit. (p. 204.)

(c) Baptized children, showing no fruits of faith, is not a good argument that they are not few words by way of correction

regenerate. (p. 213.)

(d) Those who are leading very evil lives do called at London and Simcoe, by the rural plainly evidence that they are fallen from grace deans, was the following: received in baptism. (p. 206.)

spirit of Antichrist, and have no portion in the | be elected by the clergy and the lay delegates Kingdom of Heaven (pp. 215 & 226.) But that within its limits." where, through unavoidable circumstances, baptism has not been administered before death of was prepared, and it was worded in studied infants, they are still saved in Christ, because they have, as children of Christian parents, self, contained in a most important letter from already received the grace of election. (p. 223.) His Lordship to the Rev. Mr. Cronyn, which Let us now take up M's quotation respecting | was read by the latter gentleman on several sacraments giving grace to such as receive them. public occasions, and is published in the report Becon very properly says, "This doctrine is of the proceedings at Hamilton, published in the first page of the Church of the 23d instant. the Church by the Papists, and is greatly injurious both to the grace of God and to the blood be the advantages or disadvantages attendant of Christ, and also to the dignity of faith." on the election of bishops, by the clergy and Now, had M. read on a little further, he would the representatives of the laity, the plan is

swells upon the ear of distant generations, the have met with a key to this, if his previous chorus will forever mark the names of those reading of the works of the Reformers did not who, in the hour of gloom, and when brave supply him with an immediate perception of the

in the land the spire in its stillness, the incumbent of the parish at his prayer, and congregation after congregation filling with hymns of sacred most false," &c. I think now any tyro in divi nity might see at once what the passage means I summon, as an aged person has a moral and and that Becon is arguing against the Popish doctrine of grace, "Ex opere operato," or that Third, of blessed memory, to one-seventh of the affirms to have been "lately brought into the conceded land of Canada; and also, and besides, Church by the Papists," and which he so justly ing good faith in the matter) to a compensation | tation I need hardly notice, because it is but a

from Her Majesty's Government, specially, for continuation of the same argument, and because we have referred already to the opinion expressed in it, that all infants of Christians receive grace even before baptism. But surely M. must read very carelessly when he could qu these closing words, (which I here repeat,) and not see that the plain statement they contain is of itself quite subversive of his views on the Becon says, "Who seeth not now that baptism itself" (that is, the mere outward rite)

churches in this diocese, in the want of any provision for due order in the worship by the congregation: I refer to the provision for kneeling. Every other necessary in almost all cases is duly provided, and in many quite elegantly, yet not the slightest attention is paid to the necessity for some convenience for kneeling, to the necessity for some convenience for kneeling, to the necessity for some convenience for kneeling, to the necessity for some convenience which Spirit of God, and is accepted of God, for His a position for a large portion of the service which | believed on this subject, I revert to his opinion no one will dispute. It happened only a couple that all children of Christian parents, without of Sundays ago, I was at a morning service in a any exception or reservation, have faith before country church, I do not wish to particularize, baptism, that they all therefore receive much more than the outward sign, that they all are accordingly accepted as God's children, and receive other benefits of Christ's passion; and it is prescribed, and also at home in private, to that, as they did not inherit this from Adam supplicate their heavenly Father humbly on they are all for God's merciful promise sake.

arguments would appear, could I venture to

That the infants show no fruits of faith, and therefore they have no faith, is no good argu "Thou holdest then that the infants of the

Christians have both the Holy Ghost and faith; and that therefore they ought of right to be baptized?" &c. "Yea, verily." p. 214. "Camest thou a sinner unto baptism ?"

"Yea:.....and the very child of wrath by na-

"And art thou delivered from the whole lump of ungodliness at thy baptism?" "Yea, verily." p. 204. "If sin be remitted and forgiven us, yea and

out away in baptism, how cometh it then to pass, that we feel in ourselves such cruel and raging lusts?" &c. That concupiscence is left unto us to be an

exercise of our faith, that we should daily labor through the Spirit of God to repress it," &c.
"Doth not that concupiscence condemn us?
"No, verily; except we willingly give over the Holy Spirit of God, and give place to those

leshly lusts, and so fall away from the grace was given us in our baptism," &c. p. 204.
"So many therefore as are baptized ought to ddress themselves unto a new life, and to walk

ived in their baptism?' 'Yea, verily: for they that are baptized in Christ Jesus have not only remission of all their sins, but they receive also of God the gift of the Holy Ghost, which worketh in them new effects and new motions." &c. p. 206.

What sayest thou then to those Christians which brag much of Christ, and of Christ's gospel, and yet lead a life spotted and defiled with all kind of sin?" &c.

"These are fallen from the grace which they eccived in their baptism, and have lost the Holy Ghost, wherewith they were renewed in the foun tain of regeneration." p. 206.

My object, I trust, is now attained; and, without pledging oneself to every particular, one cannot but feel thankful, that in a time of such disruption of long-settled false opinions as the Reformation was, there was preserved to the Church so much of Catholic truth. It was per feetly natural for minds that had just burst the shackles which Rome had long imposed up b) True Christian baptism is but one (p. 225) | the intelligence of man, to run occasionally into language very susceptible of misrepresentation if not really unsound in doctrine. been the case at times with most of the Reform This is "the fountain of the new birth, ers; but still, from the acquaintance which have had with their writings, limited it is true be satisfactorily explained in accordance with 2nd, He holds that all children of Christian | the present teaching of the Church. It is the more to be wondered at that their doctrine concerning baptism should have been so generally

vinistic influence. extraordinary grace vouchsafed to them; God's ordinary way being in the case of adults that former letter, and assure him that I am sorry faith should follow on the hearing of the word, that I allowed a feeling somewhat akin to indig nation to show itself at times; but I wrote under (c) As children of Christian parents they have the sense that one, who undertakes the correct received, from "before the foundation of the world," the grace of election. (p. 222.)

there was the disturbing cause of foreign Cal-

with his subject. If these letters may have any tendency to now known to many of our Clergy through the way lead to the exacter ascertaining of what their real views were, the space occupied by (a) Remission of sins. (p. 204.)

(b) The gift of the Holy Spirit to make them filled in vain.

Yours very truly, W. S.

To the Editor of the " Church."

Simcoe, March 31st, 1854. Rev. and Dear Sir-The Rev. Mr. Stimson in his communication of the 20th inst., appears evidently under misapprehension on one or two important points, and, lest your readers might fall into similar mistakes, I beg leave to offer a

Among the resolutions adopted at the meetings

"That all donations to the Diocesan Endow-5th. He holds, with regard to the necessity of ment Fund shall be given on the express cond the outward rite, that all who neglect it when it can be received, or despise it, are led with the

ther of repute.

concurred in by the Bishop, and the proceedings condemned by Mr. Stimson are suggested by

I am quite aware that there are respectable and very intelligent men among the clergy and laity who would prefer the old system of having J. N. J., Lennoxville; Dr. L., Bowmanville, rem.; the colonial bishops nominated, as those in J. D., Kingston, rem.; J. V., Manvers, rem.; England are, by the minister of the Crown for Rev. Dr. J., Shediac, N.B. (the letter with rem. the time being; but I can assure you, Sir, that many of the clergy, and an immense majority J. O., Owen Sound; Rev. J. F., Mono; T. D. of the laity, desire the privilege of electing H., Quebec, rem.: F. T., London, add. sub. and

desirableness of our being permitted to elect was very generally advocated. If I remember right, also, a former minister for the Colonies

TO CORRESPONDENTS. did formally admit the reasonableness of conceding that privilege to those colonies which should provide an endowment.

As the law now stands, we cannot do more than elect, and submit the name of the indivi dual thus chosen to the Queen for her approval and appointment; but we have every reason to believe that such a recommendation will be favorably received. Allow me to add, while on this subject, that the bill now before the Imperial Parliament makes no change whatever in this particular, but leaves matters just where

I was present at the meetings of the rural deaneries at London and Simcoe, and at seven or eight meetings of the Church Society, at all of which the subject of the subdivision of the diocese, as recommended by the Lord Bishop, was a prominent topic, and I can assure you that the idea of the election being confined to the clergy in any particular portion of the United Church of England and Ireland, was 11 A. M. not only not advocated by any, but was emphatically repudiated by all. I rejoice as much as Mr. Stimson can do, to think that faithful clergymen, true to the principles of the Church, are to be found in abundance, whether we seek to supply our wants from Home, or from the Eastern, Western, or Central Diocese; and he and I may safely congratulate ourselves, and one-another, when we think that the clergy and laity of the Western Diocese will choose n

As to the significant nods to which my reverend brother refers, I can only say that they escaped my notice, and I may add, that it is very much the practice of the clergy and laity of the West openly and freely to express their sentiments without any affectation of mystery.

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir,
Very truly Yours,
FRANCIS EVANS.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. To the Editors of "The Church." DEAR SIRS,-The letter which the Rev. J. G. Geddes has thought it necessary to address to you, in reference to the above church, demands short notice, especially as it appears to me to be based upon an entire misapprehension o the tenor of the letter of our much respected

A dispassionate perusal of Mr. Hebden's note will, I jeel sure, result in an acknowledgment that it contains no "complaint" either of 'omission' or of "consequently unfair repre sentations," and most certainly it required no "self-justification" from either the Rev. Mr. Geddes or the managing committee. It states the fact, which Mr. Geddes in his letter fully substantiates, that at the late annual meeting un extract or part of the report of our parochis ommittee was read instead of the whole report : and the nature of the omissions, without how-ever a word of complaint, was adduced as the eason for requesting its publication in full.

It was claimed at the meeting of the man as the parochial association in connection with this church held no distinct annual meeting that portion of its report should be incorporated in the general report which stated the full amount subscribed (£116 17s. 6d.) and explained that the greater share (all but £35 1s. 3d.) was contributed for special local objects, and also the whole of the reasons given in this connection; but seeing the nature of the objections raised, it was not pressed to a vote. A careful examination of the three days of the careful examination of the three days. careful examination of the three first paragraphs

Rural Dean.

has entered upon other and quite irrelevant matters; in this I refrain from following him festo "intend this as a hit at their oppo- for I think you will agree with me that such are two sides to every question. Believe me,

Yours very faithfully, HUGH C. BAKER,

Hamilton, April 3, 1854.

To the Editor of The "Church." to be had thereat. I believe that the importance of these meetings cannot be overrated. A Bill is now in progress through the Imperial ducted? Shall it be, as on the last occasion. by a meeting of the communicants, (the congregation?) Or, as proposed in the bill introduced in the Imperial Parliament last session, by those recommend them, but in my humble judgment it would be far better to use the vestry, apply our Colonial Parliament for a very slight modi-

more active part in these meetings. Another point also which the vestry should take up in churches where there is no (or not sufficient)

concluding words of that message were,—

in these meetings. Another which, in my opinion, will and that, consequent they act more from want of knowledge than fi perversity of mind in afford the surest prospect, if assented to by churches where there is no (or not sufficient) afford the surest prospect, it assented to by endowment, the subject of increasing the income the Legislature here, of proving final, and, of these lands. of their clergymen.

To the Editor of "The Church" then, beautiful morceaux which they may chance to fall upon in the course of their reading, and searching amongst Holy things. E. g, Is not the following a charming passage from S. Augustine? "Domine Jesu, sint casta delicia mea ex eis." "Lord Jesus! Let Thy Scriptures be my pure delight! Let me not be deceived in them! Let me not deceive others by them."

The author of the following beautiful lines is

"Lux vitæ, pastus cordis portable colum, Immensum in parvo, pagina foeta Deo: Ne jam Pierias quisquam inihi prodicet undas, Dulcius e Vitæ fonte bibuntur aquæ! The following translation is by a modern au-

"Life's light, soul's food, a volume fill'd with God, Vast in small space, a compound of the skies; Boast not to me the fam'd Pierian flood. Sweeter the draught this living Fount supplies! D. C. L.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO APRIL 5. W. H. P., Guelph; Miss J., Hamilton, rem. Mrs. L. G. G., Amherstburgh, rem.; Hon. J. M., Kingston; Rev. H. H., London; Rev. A. T., Dunnville, rem. for J. F.; T. McC., Niagara

"A Country Rector" in our next.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854.

ORDER OF SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES OF TORONTO DURING LENT. ST. JAMES'S-Ash Wednesday, at 11 A.M.

Every following Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ P. M., with a sermon.

During Passion Week, Prayers every morn-Good Friday, at 11 A. M. and 31 P. M.

St. Paul's—Ash Wednesday, at 11 A. M. Every following Wednesday, at 7 P. M., with

Sr. George's-Ash Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

and 7 P. M.

Every following Wednesday, at 7 P. M., with Every other day in the week, Prayers at 3 Passion Week, Prayers at 9 A.M. and 7 P.M. Good Friday, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

HOLY TRINITY (Yonge Street)

Ash Wednesday, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.
Every following Wednesday and Friday, 7 P. M., with a sermon. The services every day during Passion Week,

will be as follows :-Morning Prayer at 9 A. M. A Communion service 12 noon. Evening Prayer (with lecture) 7 P. M. Good Friday, morning service at 11 A. M.—evening service at 7 P. M.

THE ANTI-CLERGY RESERVE MANI-

One thing is certain in regard to this 'Manifesto"-that it will neither do much | tion what a string of falsehoods they have been towards shaping public feeling, nor acquire an immortality of fame.

We are willing to make charitable allow-We are willing to make charitable allow-ance for the heavy disadvantage under that the present income is little over one-half which its authors laboured in the absence £50,000 jer annum. In 1852 the amount dis of all help or sympathy from the Churches tributed imong the churches was £26,032 38 of England and Rome, the Scottish Estab- 2d.; instead of £50,000. All the revenue but a of England and Rome, the Scottish Estab-lishment, and the Wesleyan Methodist Con-the total amount is only about £27,000. In ference; still, even deprived of the coun- 1851, the amount received on account of the tenance of so large and influential a part of Upper Canada Reserves was £46,542 11s. 8d. the community, the framers of this docu-but of this the greater part was capital not revenue. £5,51 15s. 2d. was capital on account ment, we think, might have made a more respectable appearance than they now account of newsales, leaving but a fraction over present to the world. It is possible to con- £14,000 of reverue; and against this there was ceive that, even under their obviously dis- a Crowr land charge of £2,890 19s. 3d. for couraging circumstances, they might have aging committee, and supported by at least one member besides Mr. Hebden and myself, that stood better on their guard against the strong excitement which seems to have that of wo year." betrayed them into some of the more infelicitous passages of their celebrated compo-

Take, for example, the following para-

"In violation of professions of duty, and of holor; instead of giving immediate effect to the popular will upon this subject, under the recent them, will show what was omitted, including one reason which we consider of importance, and the struggle which all classes hoped had at length come to an amicable termination, is again to be revived, not only under a the former wight have been used to be a superficient or the former wight have been used to be a superficient or the former wight have been used to be a superficient or the former wight have been used to be revived, not only under a superficient or the former wight have been used to be revived. the former might have been read in full without most fallacious constitutional pretext, but under £361 2s. 21d. :831 £100; 1882 £2,444 8s circumstances alike unfavourable to the interests $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1838 £675 15s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 1834 £4,708

natters; in this I refrain from following him festo" intend this as a hit at their opporant year 1846. Since the amount has been greater; butile aggregate amount will be iscussions cannot advance the cause we should whole is a most beautifully truthful sketch found far short of million of dollars; showing that it is safe generally to remember that there of themselves and their own doings.— the manifesto to ntain false information on "Violated pledges;" "the popular will " this point also." thwarted in the most insulting contempt for a popular legislative enactment; "Imperial with the followir extract from the Niasanction" despised and contravened; "a gara District Circh Society's Report, struggle," which had actually "come to an amicable termination," "revived,"—

which will appea entire in our columns. The extract, which is ably written, gives a gentlemen have executed their own like- whole question. We beg to direct our o near, I trust your readers will pardon me if ness true to every line. The egotism with readers' attention it, more particularly offer a few suggestions as to the proceedings which the whole document is so offensively to the concise and reible summary of the inflated, became so irrepressible, we must argument with whh it winds up. of these meetings cannot be overrated.

is now in progress through the Imperial ment, permitting Synodical action to the al Church; this of course will involve at Church; this of course will involve the constitution of the Church set of the Creation of the Creation of the Church set of the Creation of the Church set of the Creation of the Church set of the Creation of the Creation of the Church set of the Creat Colonial Church; this of course will involve exhibiting themselves even whilst dealing committee consequent hink that a dispase How then is this to be con- out their anathemas on others. Their ate review of the Cler Reserve question comes great council-chamber (and what an Areop- legitimately within thisphere of their duties. agus it must have been!) was hung, no This they are the me ready to undertake doubt, on every side with mirrors, in which for whose benefit espially the Church Socinembers of the church residing within certain the grave senate of the "Manifesto" were ety was so auspiciouslestablished in 1842-Each of these proposals has much to under a fatal necessity of viewing them- are those which will fireel the injury inflicted

selves at every turn. It is really a very poor specimen of that Hamilton, Kingston, Loon. Bytown, and St. Hamilton, Kingston, Loon. Bytown, and St. ication of that act, raise the qualification of a coherence which ought to subsist between Catharines could easil apport their member of the vestry from its present undefined the words and the deeds of professedly nay, even Grimsby, Thdd, and Fort Erie might state to a communicant holding a pew or seat, and residing within the bounds of the parish.

Therein let the synod's members be elected by discovery let be successful and those places which we gladly pay into the disregarded, who are straining every nerve and those places which w gladly pay into the disregarded, who are straining every nerve
This change in the Vestry Act, or as it is called to annul a most solemn and avowedly

Gospel, in all its fulln, may be sent to their the Church Temporalities Act, would be an immense improvement. As the case stands now of this petty conclave of strife and spoliable fully occupied in splying their own wants. non-communicants may and do fill the highest offices in the church—the office of church—warden. There should be united action in the vestries to petition for this change. The clergy also should by private advice and public teaching induce the parishoners to take a more active part in these meetings. Apather

if final, of conducing to the peace and In 1791, when anstitution was given to happiness of the inhabitants of the Province Upper Canada on separation from Lower generally." Who, then, are standing in Canada, the same of the Imperial Parliament Mr. Editor,—Would it not tend to edification fyour subscribers were to send you, now and hen, beautiful morceaux which they may chance who are the troublers of Israel? These Who are the troublers of Israel? These apart for their mainance one-seventh of the thirty or forty agitators, we reply, who, in unceded lands withhe Province. These land the plenitude of their wisdom and under unquestionably bejed to the Crown by RIGHT the spur of their burning zeal, have given to the world a "Manifesto" assuming to Scripture Tue; ne fallar in eis, nec fallam to the world a "Manifesto" assuming to hundred of whom re either not born at the instruct without communicating knowledge, time, or, at least, e not on this side of the

stirring up strife. "There is abundant cause for very strong of lands were man that noble band of patriots uspicion that the design of the delay and of the known as the L Loyalists, by which 200 proposed dissolution of Parliament is to secure, acres were secure each of them and to each possible, a subdivision of this large estate and of their childrenf the right of the King and funds among the religious denominations,— Parliament to m this reservation in favour especially between the English and Romish of a "Protestanergy" is called in question, has openly and earnestly sought for an alliance between the Clergy and Laity of both Churches to secure this result; the Press of both has lands to the U. loyalists and their children may be just as hy questioned. Would be secured in mainder.

seconded the suggestion; and the Government, under the pretence of obtaining a more thorough expression of public opinion, are apparently attempting to give effect to this most treacherous, injust and ruinous policy.

If the aid of the Church of Rome rendered to us on this question from motives of self-preservation, and by us not rejected, be rightly designated by so strong a term as 'alliance," it is, at all events, as any man their bishops.

It will be remembered by those who were present at the late Diocesan Synod, that the desirable pass of our being permitted to elect. a case of mutual assistance against the confiscating appetite of democracy; and when the interchange of such assistance on the well-defined ground of common opposition to public injustice and bad faith, shall justify apprehensions of our Church being Romanized in the smallest particular, then we shall confidently expect to hear of excited Londoners gathering in a vast crowd at the foot of Ludgate Hill to see the novel and amazing spectacle of St. Paul's Cathe. dral surmointed by the Crescent in consequence of the "unholy alliance" of Christian Eritain with the Turk against the covetous planderers of the North. The "Manifesto" hazards some state-

ments touching the revenue of the Reserves which drag the precious document deeper and deeper into the mire. Its mode of dealing with general principles is wild and Every following Wednesday, at 7 P. M., with rash enough; but when it comes to figures, -that satisfactory, but to the ignorant and the precipitate, most perilous test of accuracy-then the "Manifesto" seems to be perfectly beside tself,-literally intoxicated with the affluence of its statistical information. We suppose that, having issued to the world their fiery homily, its authors consider that the throes of their intellectual parturition are ever, and that their duty has been nobly done. This high sense of magnanimous effortso valorously exerted raises them probably above so paltry a vexation as mortified feding. Were it not so, they would surely tel the handling which the Leader gives tiem;—the Leader opposed

> tion so weak vainglorious, factious, and blundering as this "Manifesto" is. "The innocent signers of the manifesto, says the Leader, wil learn with shame and indignaseduced into endorsing. The public is gravely informed that the annual income now derived rom interest and rents is estimated at fron of old siles, and £26,902 19s. 10d. capital or managenent. Othe point of revenue, then, the manifeso is grosly inaccurate. What it states

> The representations as to aggregate mount are enally incorrect. That aggregate amount s far short of a " million of dollars." He again we will avail ourselves of the gader's collection of statistical facts.

"The Churclof England has received from any impropriety.

The whole report, with the supplemental statement, has been published by Mr. Hebden in accordance with the suggestion offered at the painters more remarkable for eccentric painters more remarkable for eccentric painters more remarkable for eccentric painters.

13s. 34d.; 1835 3,110 9s. 7½d.; 1836 £6,459 5s. 11d.; 1837 £182 11s. 8½d.; 1838 £5,993 6s. 0½d.; 1839 £182 17s. 2d.; 1840 £6,020 painters more remarkable for eccentric painters more remarkable for eccentric painters. 13s. 34d.; 1835 3,110 9s. 74d.; 1836 £6,459

We may very itably close our remarks

upon the church if we a deprived of our share

and hypocritically affecting to yearn for an "amicable termination" whilst diligently stirring up strife. tion of these land the same way as the grants

did not consent to this reservation, when there ment adduced by children against a disposition lic morals.

were not executed, as the lands were surveyed, the claim to them might be disputed. But this ous eye. the claim of the younger children of the U. E. neighbouring Republic lands granted by the Cre Loyalists to their U. E. rights, for which deeds to religious bodies were held sacred and inviole were not executed till many years had elapsed, whereas one of the first acts of the French

Imperial Government in England,—for reasons which, no doubt, appeared to them good, sold that company "the Crown Reserves" and the given did time permit, your managing committee given did time permit your managing committee given did time given di Huron Tract. The right of the Crown to do this, call upon all Churchmen to be true to the and the title of the Company to these reserves Church in this day of her trial, and neither and this rich and valuable tract has never, as through lukewarmness, timidity, nor hope of o yet, been called in question.

bly, and other leading men. The right of the of the public morality, and calculated to brin down the wrath of God upon the country of these gentlemen and their children to these this act of sacrilege; and, at the same time, properties, has never, as yet, been called in use every legitimate means in their power

They accordingly raised a hue and cry against them, because all did not share in the proceeds of them; defamed the clergy of the church in the most unscrupulous manner; and, finding many jealous of the standing of the clergy, suc ceeded in exciting a feeling against the Reserves, and the Church as holding them. The Governto "all religious endowments as equally ment, in 1839, anxious to pacify these agitators or, at least, hoping to divide their forces, proposed to the twelve judges of England the question, whebad," vet altogether nauseating a producther the term "a Protestant Clergy" might no be so construed as to include the Church of Scotland? which at that time took a prominent part in the agitation. The answer of the twelve dges of England was in the affirmative. Hav ag gained this point, by which the exclusive laim of the Church of England and Ireland to these Reserves was set aside, the Government deemed it a matter of duty to go a step farther, and to open the benefit of these Reserves to all denominations of Christians. By the Imperial act of 1840, the proceeds of the Reserves were divided into two distinct but equal parts. The Mr. Justice Talfourd. In Bishop Denison first was to be given to the Churches of England the Church has lost one of the chief ornaand Scotland, as those entitled to the whole by the act of 1791; whilst the second was to be divided by the Governor in Council, in whom they were avested for that purpose, amongst the other deand any and every other denomination recognized by the laws of the land (and we believe there is and Wesleyan Methodists have received aid, cognize) might have received aid from the same ical action. Dr. Jenkyns rendered to his source, had it seen well to apply for it. The unwillingness of some to make this application, -their determination to deprive those who wish to make it of the power to do so, because they in the manger."
In this settlement of 1840 the Churches of

England and Scotland, -the one acting through the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other to its brilliant position in the University. through their General Assembly,-consented He was universally beloved, and, although John Russell's own words in introducing the Oxford is well known, he always demeasure) "secured in the peaceful possession of the remainder." That this was a compact or meaned himself so amiably and so temagreement made on these terms by Lord John perately, that there is probably not a single Russell, acting on the part of the Government, individual who entertains an unfriendly John Russell, who introduced the measure, and Mr. Justice Talfourd, was awfully sudden. erest." (See the speeches of Lord John Russell and of Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons, 5th July, 1840, as given in the Patriot of August 15th, 1840.) With this settlement the country was for years

perfectly satisfied, and the leading Reformers Messrs Baldwin, Price, &c.,—declared in their places in the House of Assembly that "the question was finally settled, and could not again be opened." The Churches of England and Scotland felt that they had yielded a good deal for peace's nothing could be more complete! These succinet history, lely to be useful, of the sake; and the other bodies felt that they had gained what they could never have claimed but for this act. This question, which had been a valuable standing grievance for nearly thirty years, was laid aside as settled, till certain agitators, during the last six years, fearing that they could not get up another "cry" for the coming election began to agitate the question anew; and by ap pealing to the worst passions of the human min to envy and avarice,—have succeeded in creating a considerable excitement on the subject, and determination among some of our "unscrupu-ous opponents," as Lord Elgin justly calls them, the low principle that "might makes right."

> at the hustings who will pledge themselves to the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, the electors are gravely told that "if they do so the education of their children and of their children's children will cost them nothing, for that the cation to all the youth of Upper Canada. nicipality of each town or township, yet, in almost all cases, the rate-bill exceeds the grant and v,-that when the Reserves shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof invested, they will yield only an annual income of £50,000. Thus to give "free education" to all the children of the system." untry would require at least another £100,000, for which the people must be taxed directly or directly; for if the annual grant from the provincial chest does not give free schools to all, no more will the £50,000 that is to be derived

call upon all those who may peruse this argument to consider-

1st. That by the supreme authorities of the improved as a warning. empire this property was solemnly set apart for the support of religion in this province.

shut out the Bible

4th. That a breach of faith in the public i was but a handful of them settled in the country, bad as a breach of faith in an individual, is about as sound a one as would be the argu- productive of more extensive injuries to the pl

made by their father of his estate, of which he 5th. That when once the principle is adop was the absolute master, before they were born, because they had not consented to it. From the because even a majority (which in this case it a shor warm attachment of the U. E. Loyalists to Great | questionable point) covet it for the public w we th Britain and all her institutions, and from their hatred of everything republican and levelling, as shown in the heavy sacrifices they have made respor our ve on account of these feelings, we may fairly conclude that had they been appealed to in regard already realised enough from the lands white ner w to this act of the parent state, they would have | they have sold to pay them the purchase mont heartily sanctioned it. At any rate, this reservation was considered no "grievance" for thirty years after it was made.

expenses, and a fair profit on their investment and then the step will easily be taken which will deprive the large landholders, or any at and f comm Some have argued that because deeds for the lands thus reserved for a "Protestant Clergy" prudence and fragality, has accumulated me prudence and frugality, has accumulated mo than his neighbours, who view it with an en

would be proving too much, for it would destroy 6th. That at the time of the revolution in n a great majority of cases, after the Governor lution, at the close of the last century, was n Council was authorised to grant them their secularize all the property of the French Chure 200 acres a-piece. 7th. That the robbery of the Church The case of the Canada Company may aid us England three centuries ago has, in a me in obtaining a correct view of this question.— remarkable manner, been visited upon the About the year 1827 the Crown,—that is, the noblemen and their descendants who have by

and this rich and valuable tract has never, as yet, been called in question.

In like manner at an early day large grants of land were made to various persons about the Government of the Province: to Legislative Government of the Province: to Legislative every honest and constitutional means, a mere sure which is unjust to themselves, subversity than leading to the mediant of the public meaning and conscious to the subject of the public meaning and conscious to the subject of the public meaning and constitutional means, a mere sure which is unjust to themselves, subversity and constitutional means, and constitution means ensure not only the permanency of the settlem But, about thirty years ago, a small but restless of 1840, but also a measure transferring the and unprincipled faction, anxious to raise them-selves at the expense of others, imagined that Christians to its own care, and requiring them the "Clergy Reserves" would afford them a to dispose of them within a limited period, thus good subject on which to agitate the country. removing for ever from the area of political agitation the vexed question of the Clergy Reserves.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND TOPICS. We feel much pleasure in recording the fact, that our worthy fellow-townsmad, Dr. Burnside, whose munificence to Trinity College will not soon be forgotten, he informed the Board of the House of Indi try that he has placed in the hands of his executors the sum of £1,000, as a bequest to that Institution-signifying at the same time his wish that the money should be invested in real estate, so as to afford a

regular annuity to the charity. The English papers record the obituaries of men whose death will be felt to be a heavy loss-the Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Jenkyns, of Baliel College, Oxford; and the Church has lost one of the chief ornaments of the episcopal bench. He administered the affairs of his diocese with strict integrity, thorough devotion to the ominations of Christians recognized by the laws Church, and a munificent hospitality to the land. From this fund the Roman Cathothe poor as well as to the rich. His Lorddenomination extant which they do not re- Church's restoration to her right of synodcollege services the value of which would be hard to estimate. He prosecute his designs for its advancement under diffiwill not, reminds one of the fable of the "dog culties, but with enthusiasm and high suc cess. It was through his exertion

was made an "open" college, and raised o a surrender of one-half of the property on condi- opposed in church principles to Mr. Gladhould be "absolutely" (to use Lord stone, whose overwhelming influence at and these bodies, acting on the part of the two thought, or would breathe a harsh word of Churches, is evident from the speeches of Lord him. The death of that eminent lawyer, atter of whom declared that "in the proposi- In the very act of addressing the jury his ions made to Lord John Russell, and by him to voice suddenly ceased, and the spirit went he House, the Church of England had not been back to God who gave it. His last words were about sympathy in the higher classes,

and sobriety in the lower. Information has reached us that the Lord Bishop of Quebec has received an official letter from the Hon. Col. Bruce, Governor's Secretary, announcing the arrival of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed to the Administrator of the Government, which signifies the very gracious reception by Her Majesty of the petition of the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the Diocese of Quebec, upon the subject of their synodical action, and mentions (a circumstance already recorded by us) the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of the Bill for relieving the Colonial Churches from their disabilities in this behalf. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has also been pleased, we understand, to signify to the Bishop of o rob the various Churches of the Reserves, on Quebec his willingness to advocate the interests of the Church in this matter. It As an inducement to vote for those candidates was to him that the petition to the Commons was confided.

The keen observation of our adversaries, who deem it matter of conscience to say the worst they can of the Church, is pretty sure to bring to light all the real, and we all know that the annual grant of £50,000 no small number of unreal, cases of Romeper annum does not, by a great deal, afford a "free education" to our children; for though this is met by a larger sum, laid on by the Mubesides an English one: witness the views recently propounded on certain doctrinal It has points, by a Dr. Nevin, president of a that raised in the township together. It has been estimated by the Hon. James Price, late college under the care of the German re-Commissioner of Crown Lands,—a high author- formed church. He repudiates most explicitly the notion that "the New Testament is a sufficient warrant for the modern

The Echo, in a correspondent's communication, reports the case of a young Protestant's perversion at the nuns' school in this city. We have always felt the strongfrom the Clergy Reserves do so. They would est possible objection against the inconsisield about 1s 3d currency for each person in tent and perilous step of sending Protestant In conclusion, your managing committee would children to Roman Catholic schools of that description, and we trust that the case now reported, if the facts be correct, will be

The Patriot (London) gives a very dis-2nd. That the proposed alienation of this mal picture indeed of the present state of property is for the promotion of mere secular the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in education, from which all religious instruction is systematically excluded, and from which it is now proposed, by "the party of progress," to seem, and rude assaults from without, are shaking the ruling body of Wesleyan Me-3rd. That unless the Churches of England thodism to pieces.

and Scotland consent to this secularization of the "These indicate the early stages of a complete Reserves, those who would in anywise countenance such an act would be aiding in doing a in the very bosom of the conference, in the very funds among the religious denominations,—
especially between the English and Romish
Hierarchies. The Anglican Bishop of Toronto

The Anglican Bishop of Toront would be a "final one," and that they would be leave it a miserable wreck, and an impressive secured in the peaceful possession of the remainder. warning to all other churches to beware of the first stealthy approaches of spiritual despotism."