of as "a power intrusted to man, the greatness of which might well exceed our belief, and make us tremble to ex-ecute it, and almost doubt, as men had doubted, whether we had it:" at last it becomes a power insuring "full, pre-

sent, absolute, universal forgiveness," "as soon as the priest had pronounced his forgiveness on earth." We have here a timely warning how we afford admission to a doctrine which possesses such unmanageable self-ex-panding properties. If ever such a power were given to man, even to the apostles, there was also given with it knowledge to use it aright; but we might well tremble for any Church that claimed such power now, and for ours, if ever such doctrines as Dr. Pusey advocates, became part and parcel of her system.

Dr. Pusey speaks in commendatory terms of private admitting that it should be left to the con sciences of individuals, and not be made compulsory, ad-ding "yet certainly they who, leaving private confession discretionary, put their hands to the work of restoring public discipline, thought not, things would be amongs us as at present they were." I think it very probabl they did not, but not exactly in Dr. Pusey's sense. H se. He deprecates as a course of carelessness and profanation, "the encouraging indiscriminately the approach to the holy communion, without a corresponding inward system, whereby they who were entitled so to do, should know intimately the hearts of those whom they so encouraged."

Now with respect to the approach to the holy com-munion, the Church has her system of preparation, as may be seen in the exhortations and instructions in the communion service; but Dr. Pusey looks to the re-esta-blishment of a system of private confession and absolu-tion, as a means for restoring to the Church a "purer dis-ciplina". He services is the church a "purer distion, as a means for restoring to the Church a "purer dis-eipline." He considers it as an instance of "God's ma-fold mercy to this portion of His Church, "that all com-pulsory discipline had been allowed to fall into disuse," but-only as it afforded opportunity to replace it by ano-ther, "alter et idem." Let that "inward system" of prither, "alter et idem." Let that 'inward system of private confession be once re-established, and its actual cha-racter and its consequences would be the same, only it would have a teufold stronger hold upon men's minds, in the degree that a willing and self imposed maintained would be more complete than a submission maintained light be concentrated regulations. One result would be would be more complete than a submission maintained chiefly by external regulations. One result would be that the influence of a body of men clothed with such a reputed power, would be greater for evil or for good, when submission to this discipline were yielded sponta-neously and through conscientions motives; though the influence of the confessional seems a very questionable medium for even a good purpose. But indeed if this view of the efficacy of absolation, and a corresponding system of confession were once adopted, fully and con-scientiously by the whole Church, clergy and laity, as an essential matter of Christian belief and practice, how an essential matter of Christian belief and practice, how long would regulations, and disciplinary enactments, and laws, and canons to that effect be wanting?

It is worth while to remark the tone of the following passages—" We could bear no sudden restoration, but in this and all things must wait patiently for His hand, who this and all things must wait patiently for His hand, who was so graciously and wonderfully restoring us . . . all would be well with our Church, if she outran not by im-patience the deep orderly movement of the Spirit of God. . . . He who was stirring up people's souls so long to disburden their hearts, would not fail the hearts He had given any though our unstilled parts he wanting to to disburden their hearts, would not fail the hearts He had stirred, nor through our unskilfulness be wanting to His own ordinance." So the people of the Church of i England, stirred by the Spirit of God, are ready to flock to disburden themselves at the confessional, and confes-sion is one of God's own ordinances! I make these ex-tracts to show how serions and dangerous a matter it be-comes, when such un-Scriptural doctrines, and a system hong repudiated by our Church, are sought to be re-intro-duced as a "restoration wonderful and gracious," and are proclaimed to the world as a movement of the Spirit, and this by a Professor in one of the two great Universiand this by a Professor in one of the two great Universities of Eugland.

Unavoidably he touches upon the mischiefs that might arise from an abuse of confession, and of the power of absolution. "But whatever danger there might be, lest absolution. "But whatever danger there might be, lest an unskilful priest should convey knowledge of evil to the soul, instead of guarding it, our peril lay not there, but rather in the unhindered tide of corruption, sweep-ing away its tens of thousands, where the heart, unopen-ed to parent or to priest, lay open to Satan's snares." Whatever may be the force of the tide of corruption, it would head to be the operation of the tide of corruption, it would hardly be abated by a system undeniably perilous as well to the penitent as to the confessor, "To hear of sin continually, and not to be defiled with it; to compas-sionate the sinner, and to be austere with self; to hear of hear of the sinner bis

the defilement of every sense, and to watch over his own-come not from man in himself, but from the con-tinual grace of God." A stronger picture of its danger could not be drawn than the Professor's own language furnishes; and to venture upon it would be a needless and presumptuous tempting of Providence. God knows we have enough to war against already, without forcing us into communications, whose very secrecy must make the prosumption of the providence of the following APPOINTMENT

The Annual Range is as follows :-1831..... - 16 and 84 Range = 100° = 10444 44 1832. = 96 -10 " 86 46 56 = 92 = 99 -2 " 90 -15 " 84 1834. 1835. - 20 " 85 " == 105 1836. -- 9 " 82 = 91 1837... -4 " 89 -11 " 84 46 66 = 93= 95 1838. 1840 " = 92 = 82 + 5 + 92- 6 + 92 - 8 + 85 = 98 = 93 1843. 1844 = 96 1845. Hence, Mean Annual Range, between the hours of 8,

w and 12 = 95°. The longest succession of cold weather occurred in December, 1831, the following being the state of the thermometer at 8, A.M.:-14, 6, 12, 12, 5, 14, 11, 18, 3, 7, 23, 8, 9, -2, 4, 18, 12, 5, 17, 17, 29, -6, 13, 32, 14, 20,19, 15, 14,

In July, 1834, we have as follows:-75, 68, 68, 67, 69, 78, 78, 81, 74, 62, 66, 68, 71, 70, 76, 70, 70, 64, 65, 71, 68, 72, 74, 79, 76, 76, 68, 71, 66, 63, 72.

Mean Monthly	Mean Dall
Range.	Range.
January 51	29
February 50	
March 47	, 27
April 45	96
May 40	23
June 31	21
July	21
August	
September 39 October 38	0.2
	22
	27
Denemocritititi	
The above exhibits the mean variatio	n monthly an

daily. The greatest monthly range is that of March, 1833, ed as follows :-

March 2, thermometer 10° below zero. 31, " 62 above " Range-72°.

These fluctuations of temperature all occur under the same circumstances, viz., a change of wind to or from the W. quarter.

With respect to the extremes of heat and cold, they are seldom of long duration. Thus, 8, A.M., Feb. 24, 1832, thermometer -20°; Feb. 25, +9; Feb. 26, -4; Feb. 27, +7; Feb. 28, +30, with a southerly wind.

gain, in 1836,	Feb. 4			Wind	N. W
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1833, July	22	75	85	96	
	23	72			
	25	66			
nsequence of	rain and	d thunde	Г.		

Again, July 8, 1834, thermometer 81, 87, 90, at the same hours. 5, P.M., a heavy mass of clouds arose in the west, succeeded by a brief but furious squall of wind, without rain, causing a fall of the mercury 18° in one

The minimum temperature observed is-20°, which courred but twice; maximum 96°. The month of February is the coldest in the year, July the hottest; the former likewise subject to the greatest extremes. Mean of October approximates nearly to the annual mean. (To be continued.)

THE CHURCH. COBOURG, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1846.

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First Page. Original Poetry.-The Martyr's

Public Worship. Communications. *Fourth Page*. Original Poetry... The Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Simon Proud, our Parish Plague. English Eccles. Intelligence. vantages of Sincerity ernal Punishment.

We are instructed by the Lord Bishop to aunounce

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE HOME

The Church.

and words, it must be superfluous to state, are too im- in the very foresight of this and to guard the world portant a criterion of an author's meaning to allow us against its blighting evils, that Revelation is set before forming a judgment of the soundness or unsoundness promulgated and firmly clung to by the Anglican of his doctrinal views or statements. It is the more Church, that "Holy Scripture containeth all things important to adopt this caution, when we know that necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read the report comes from a biassed or hostile source; and therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be reas the Times on this occasion is against Dr. Pusey, quired of any man, that it should be believed as an and not on his side as was the case three years ago, article of the Faith, or be thought requisite or neceswe are obliged to entertain the apprehension that sary to salvation." where any undue colouring is given to the words or pinions of Dr. Pusey, it would be done not to his ad- notice than our space will at present allow us to give : antage but to his prejudice.

We make this remark, because the very fact that certain criticisms are predicated upon a Sermon as reported in a newspaper, -and that an unfriendly one, nust, in some degree, weaken the effect and benefit of the strictures which are advanced.

mon is a correct one, we cannot say that, as a general rule, we dissent from the justness of the criticisms we shall, as soon as possible, give a synopsis at least which it has called forth. It unquestionably, as thus of its contents. We have had a very rapid and very placed before the world, contains much that is excep- weighty succession of Common School Bills; inducing, tionable; and if ambiguity must tend, in a case like like frequent and sudden changes in every thing else, this, to increase distrust or suspicion, the style and a large amount of confusion and inconvenience. The phraseology of the sermon is not calculated to dimi- obvious want of simplicity and facile arrangement in nish any prejudice which may antecedently have been the preceding Bills, is attempted to be obviated in this; begotten against it.

neral correctness of our correspondent's strictures, we its working is, in important particulars, made to depend must hazard the expression of our fear that the ground | upon individuals who, from all experience, will be sure assumed by him is somewhat lower than the Absolu-tion office itself, and the comments of our best divines, would seem to warrant. It appears to us, if we do not mistake the meaning of our correspondent, that than, as a general rule, they can be expected adequately this portion of the Ministerial office is reduced to to manage; while the compulsion that is about to be ething merely declaratory,-a mere proclamation exercised to ensure their acceptance of the onerous that God's pardon is conveyed to the penitent and office, is as radically wrong in principle as the whole faithful. To limit it, however, to this sense,-to a mere affirmation of the conditions of forgiveness,-would seem to be inconsistent with the Rubric which precedes the Absolution, and with the spirit and tenor of its own expressions. A mere declaration like this would not appear to require an exclusion from its use of a ministerial order lower than that of Priest, nor would it need to be directly or authoritatively pronounced : with the adoption of this view, indeed, we can see little force in the expression that "God hath given power and commandment to his ministers to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins.

"Not." says Wheatley, "that I ascribe any judicial power or authority to the Priest to determine the case of a private man, so as to apply God's pardon or forgiveness directly to the genesicnee of any particular or definite directly to the conscience of any particular or de sinner; nor do I suppose that the priest, when he unces this form, can apply the benefit of it to whom be addressed to the Editor, at Newhaven, Connecticut. he pleases; or that he so much as knows upon whom, or upon how many, it shall take effect: but all I contend for is only this, viz. that since the priest has 'the ministry of reconciliation' committed to him by God, and hath power and commandment' (as it is expressed in this form) 'to declare and pronounce to his people, being pe-nitent, the absolution and remission of their sins'; there-fore, when he does, by virtue of this power and commandment, declare and pronounce such absolution and remis-sion regularly in the congregation; those in the congresion regularly in the congregation, those in the congre-gation who 'truly repent and unfeignedly believe God's holy Gospel' (though the priest does not know who, or how many, they are that do so.) have yet their pardon conveyed and sealed to them at that very instant through his ministrations; it being the ordinary method of God with his Church to communicate his blessings through the ministry of the Priest."

This is further illustrated by Dean Comber, when he says,-" It assures all that there is a pardon, and shews on what terms it may be had; so that to those who truly do repent, it is present remission ; to those that do not, it is a monitor that they may repent : it comforts the godly, and allows not the wicked to pre- beration and inquiry, it has been decided that this, for sume, nor yet to despair; and this being pronounced the present at least, shall continue under the same tained for the general purposes of the Society, and though to all the people, every one is to take his portion." The same excellent ritualist further happily remarks, -"A temporal prince can choose which of his subjects he pleaseth to act in his name and by his autho-A condemned man may be told of a pardon intended to him, but he will then believe aid rejoice in it, when the prince's herald approacheth with it in his hand." The ancient accusation of Popery against our Ab- Press. solution office, has lost nothing from modern virulence and misrepresentation; but it may be worth while to remark that neither this, nor the Confesssion that precedes it, is taken out of any Popish service : on the contrary, both of them appeared for the first time in the second edition of King Edward the Sixth's Common Prayer, which was made with the advice of certain Presbyterian Protestants. Calvin himself has said, "We are every one of us ready to admit that, at that rate, from the issue of the first number of the after a General Confession, to subjoin some signal forthcoming volume. promise, which may excite hope of pardon and reconciliation, is a very useful and beneficial practice. And from the beginning I was desirous of adopting this method, but I vielded too easily to the apprehen sions of others." The fact, too, may not be generally known that this very form of Absolutionis from Pollanus, Calvin's successor at Strasbourg, and was directly levelled against Popery; for the Popish Absolutions were given in private, separately to each particular person, positively and without reversion, in the name of the Priest : this is given in public, to all persons at once, conditionally and in the name of God. Now we think that the communication of our correspondent H. C. C. scarcely reach the view of the Hu doctrine of Absolution as enunciated by our best Ritualists, and as affirmed by the language of the Church itself. A writer, labouring to correct too exalted or an extravagant view of a particular tenet or usage, runs, we are all aware, a great risk of falling into the St. opposite extreme : his very effort to check a heedless St. or unwarrantable advance imperceptibly restrains, his own legitimate forwardness; and, as the efect of inculcating and urging a very prudential and cautious Sta movement, he may, through the mere force of circum- Ad duties as Travelling Missionary in the townships of stances, stop short of what duty and truth would re-Not that this diminishes at all our sense of the good intention and great ability which have been undeniably brought to this work; nor have we any cause to plame the temper with which it has been prosecuted. Acrimonious criticisms may gratify the partizan; but strictures, couched in maderate and shastened lan 9 guage, are most likely to reach with a beneficial effect those whose views are meant to be controverted.

not contain; but it is hardly credible that the very and sinister influence bearing upon it, so that it canwords of the writer have, in every case, been given ; not fail to have a wrong direction : it was, therefore,

> But this is a subject which requires a more extended we promise, however, to return to it again.

Through the politeness of the Reverend Superintendent, we have been favoured with a copy of the Common School Act for Canada West, as amended during the late Session of the Provincial Parliament. But supposing that this version of Dr. Pusey's Ser- It is so voluminous a document that we can do little more, at present, than acknowledge its receipt; but but not, as we conceive, with much success. The At the same time, however, that we adnit the ge- system is much too cumbrous still; and the success of

system of direct taxation for Education upon which this Law is framed .- We must, however, reserve our more particular objections for another occasion.

We have presented our readers, at various times, with quotations from a periodical with which we have the pleasure of exchanging, called the EVERGREEN.-We have been much gratified with the specimens of only concur in these feelings of approbation with some of the ablest and soundest of the Divines of our Church in the United States, we can very heartily recommend it to the patronage of our readers. The matter appears to be wholly original, and much diversified: each number is ornamented with a well-executed engraving; and the price is only two dollars per annum. It is issued monthly; and orders or communications may

We have the important announcement to make to our patrons and readers, that, after the issue of the present number, the office of the Diocesan Press will be removed to the City of Toronto. This is an ar-rangement which the Managing Committee have, for some time, been anxious to effect; and the transfer of the Press from that city to Cobourg, about three years be removed to the City of Toronto. This is an arthe Press from that city to Cobourg, about three years ago, would not have taken place, had it not been for the difficulty which then existed in making satisfactory arrangements for the editorial management of this Journal. As this difficulty has been so far diminished as to render it practicable to adopt that much more eligible locality for the operations of the Press, it has been deemed advisable to enter upon it without further delay.

We should be glad if, in making this arrangement, we could state the intention of a change in the Editorial direction of this paper; but after mature deli-

ponses at the ante-Communion were sung, adding much to the beauty of that solemn service. In describing the Church, we find it difficult to restrain our admiration within proper bounds; it is built in the Gothic style of Architecture, and though constructed of wood, all the details in the way of buttresses, pinnacles, mouldings, &c., are correctly carried out; the walls are covered with a patent waterproof cement, which gives it the appear-ance of being built of stone, and of course adds much to the durability of the edifice, which rests upon a solid stone foundation. The Spire is very graceful, being tinned, very lofty and beautifully tapered. The internal arrangements of the Church are good; there is a row of pews on each side, the centre aisle being devoted to free ats; the Chancel end is very beautiful, the wainscotting being all carved and battlemented, while the wood work, which is painted in imitation of oak, is well set off by the crimson velvet hangings and carpet of the same color; the windows are filled with diamond-shaped panes of glass, and look very pretty. The Church-yard fence is very and some, being pinnacled and buttressed, and in exact eeping with the Church. Altogether, it is without ex-eption the prettiest country Church in the Diocese; and flects the greatest credit upon the Architect and Builder, Mr. Harris, of Yonge street. The Church is situated on the Kingston road, about twelve miles from Toronto, and with its glittering spire, forms a very conspicuous object, attracting the attention of every passer-by. We con-gratulate the worthy Incumbent by whose unwearied exertions the building was first commenced, upon the success which has attended his pious undertaking, as well as the Building Committee, whose zealous co-operation has enabled him to bring the work to so good an end and we recommend all who intend to engage in Church building, to have a look if possible at Christ's Church, Scarboro', and take pattern from this beautiful pattern of

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

a Country Church.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal left town on 'luesday evening last, for Lennoxville, where he proposes to remain for some days, on business connected with the interests of Bishop's College. His Lordship will, (D. V.,) meeting of the Church Society on the 1st of July, and which he will set out on an extended tour of visitation eginning with the Missions lying to the west of the river Richelieu, and then ascending to the Ottawa as far as Clarendon. After his return from the settlements on the Ottawa, the Bishop will enter the Eastern Townships at Missisquoi Bay, and after making the circuit of them, return by the Missions on the river St. Francis, to the return by the Missions on the river St. Francis, to the shores of the St. Lawrence-- completing his visitation by crossing from thence to the Missions in the county of L'Assomption, behind Berthier. His Lordship's return to Quebec may be looked for in the beginning of Sep-

This visitation, with the brief tour made during the

last winter, and with visits to the Missions in the district We have been much gratified with the specimens of this work which have come into our hands; and as we the Divine permission, during the course of the ensuing year, will complete the triennial circuit of the whole Dio-cese.—Quebec Mercury, June 25.

OTTAWA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual meeting of the Ottawa District Association of the Church Society, was held at Saint Andrews, on Wednesday, the 27th May. Owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was but small. Of the Clergy of the District the following were present:—The Revds. W. Abbott, John McMaster, and James Pyke.

James Pyke. The business of the meeting was preceded by Divine Service, offered up by the Rev. W. Abbott. The Ser-mon was preached by the Secretary, the Rev. James Pyke, from the text Matt. xxviii. 19, 20, —after which a ollection was taken up for the general purposes of the

minutes of the last Meeting having been read the following Report was presented :--

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OTTAWA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

This Association was organized on the 17th of Janua-ry, 1844. It at first comprised the Missions of Claren-don, Aylmer, Grenville, the Gore, and St. Andrews; but in November following, it was further enlarged by the addition of the Parish of Vaudreuil, in consequence of the dissolution of the Quebec and Montreal District Associations, to the latter of which Vaudreuil originally

In each of the above named Missions, Parochial Branches of the Church Society have been formed, by which Annual subscriptions and donations have been oboversight and management as heretofore, with compe- as might be expected in places where the generality of

persevering and praise-worthy exertions in co upwards of £100 during the year, for finishing Church at Aylmer.

The Missionary at Grenville says that £57 10s. has been subscribed there for procuring an Organ. Last Summer the members of the Church at St. An-

drews, purchased an Organ, for which they paid £100. The Sunday collections and Pew rents in this Church amounted last year to £36 5s. At Vaudreuil where the members of the Church are

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for the most part poor, upwards of £180 was realized for building the Church there. Thus much has come to the knowledge of your Committee; and no doubt, in other parts of the District simi-lar praise-worthy efforts are being made on behalf of the

The total amount then of monies subscribed by this District Association, through its several Parochial Branches, during the year ending 27th May, 1846, for the special purposes of the Church Society, is as follows:-

Clarendon Pa	arochia	Branch	****************	*0	1	6
Aylmer	do	do		1	12	6
Grenville	do	do		7	10	3
Gore	do	do		10	10	0
St. Andrews	do	do		15	7	11
Vaudreuil	do	do		17	2	91

£58 10 2 To this amount if there be added the monies raised for local Church purposes, in the

several Parishes amounting to £473 15 0 £532 5 2 There will be a total of

raised by the District for purely Church objects, and

chiefly within the last year. This statement does not include the collections after Sermons, at Aylmer and The Gore, the Secretary not

having been furnished with the amount. Upon a review, then, of what has been actually done for the Church, within the bounds of this District Asso-ciation, your Committee think there is just cause of enshown, by their contributions, their willingness to do what they can; and we may therefore trust, that, through to His service will not diminish, but merease on tribule means increase. The Church Society is engaged in a great and blessed work. It seeks to honour God and begreat and diessed work. It seeks to nonour God and be-nefit man, through the extension of that Holy Church ordained to bring "Glory to God in the highest," and salvation to sinful man. It is not mere temporal inter-ests, which being bound up with this world, must with it too perish, which our Society desires to promote, but it is the spiritual and eternal interests of our fallen race-re-tranding Christ. stored in Christ-interests which extend far beyond the present temporary state of being, into the life evenlasting —interests which are as lasting as eternity itself. To be an instrument, however humble, in promoting so good and glorious a work, is not merely a duty but good and giorlous a work, is not merely a duty but a great privilege—a duty, because the Gospel com-mands us to "do good unto all men, specially to them that are of the Household of Faith,"—and a privilege, for the same divine word assures us that "they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever." There can be no doubt, therefore, as to the course a chould a purpue. The afficiency of the Parent and ever." There can be no doubt, therefore, as to the course we should pursue. The efficiency of the Parent Society, in a very great measure, depends upon the ex-ertions of its District and Parochial Branches. Let this consideration, then, excite both Clergy and Laity to do individually and collectively what they can in their respective focalities, to further the holy cause of the Church Society. Let them do what they can themselves, and use their best endeavours to persuade others to do illustrice. But such concerned concentration among the likewise. By such general co-operation among the members of the Church, may we hope to see her sacred borders enlarged, and her usefulness increased among us. Then we may hope for God's blessing upon our country, our families, ourselves. For Christ loves His Church,

and is always present with it,—and where He is, there are blessings, protection and peace. With this assurance your Committee would earnestly commend the Church Society and its pious labours to the prayers and zealous endeavours of old and young, rich and poor-of all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity and truth, and desire the extension of His blessed kingdom on earth; reminding all of the declaration of the Lord by His prophet, "Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me, shall be lightly es-

All which is respectfully submitted.

The following is a list of the Resolutions passed: 1. Resolved,-That the Report now read be adopted, and published in the Montreal Courier, and Church news-

question sal suffra 2. Resolved,-That the members of this Branch Asso to be fre for cotto wise. A what fol 2. Resource, — That the memory of this branch Asso ciation, feel bound to express their gratitude to Almighty God for the measure of success with which it has pleased Him to bless the labours of the Church Society in this and the sister Dioceses; and humbly pray that the Lord mere still accrime to bless and watch over the work of without mercial o ove in which they are engaged. Catholic of Chris of our people in the cause, and should encourage us to a menore of the tit is a duty incumbent upon all the menorements of the church, to use their best endeavours to whose we are, and whom we serve; "who alone can or-der the unruly wills and affections of sinful men, and tion of c of free tr motion of man's truest happiness in this world, and in the THE world to come; and that the members of this Branch even mai Association here assembled, will aid the Society, as far as they can, in the furtherance of its sacred cause 4. Resolved,-That the thanks of this meeting be given country, guished l tors befo to the Rev. James Pyke, for his very abie and orthodox Sermon, and regret that a large portion of the Congregaion was deprived of its advantages. 5. Resolved, — That the thanks of this meeting be given they con influence o the Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers bourhood they pres District Association for their services during the past year; and that they be requested to continue in office till tocracy o the next Annual Meeting. scale of Several appropriations of monies in the hands of the District Treasurer were then agreed to. parable in The Treasurer was ordered to pay one fourth of all onies received by him for the several Parochial Subnot take adds vigo committees, together with the balance remaining unappropriated in his hands, and the amount of collection made that day, into the hands of the Treasurer of the at once a and subs General Society. The Rev. J. McMaster was appointed to preach the their nar retrievab a delusio Sermon at the next Annual Meeting. The thanks of the Meeting were then conveyed to the ly upon Chairman, and the proceedings closed with the Benedicis 40s. pe

shance of corruption greater. Dr. Pusey's inte be good; there is a proverb that "hell is paved with good intentions," and if ever there was one likely to play into the hands of Satan, a revival of the confessional and of a power of absolution is such an one. Talk of the tide of a fit corruption now-we have the history of the wal with an amount of profligacy, both in the world at large and in reputed holy places also, happily unparalleled since. It were better to be made wise by the experience of the were better to be made wise by the experience of the past than adopt such a system, under the impression that God would miraculously over-rule the evil which it can-not but foster and evoke. The concluding admonitory address to the younger clergy especially as to what they must be, and what they must do to carry out this system 16 must be, and what they must do to the fully out the system of confession and absolution, resembles the highly exag-gerated and mystical tone with which the Romish Church lures on its novices : from such lofty dreams of a " pure discipline," and self-denial the young minister would in all probability be awakened by finding himself contami-to the studie computing times which he had been appeared nated by the evil communications which he had been obliged to extort and listen to-a victim to the spirit himself had conjured up.

It is also recommended that "before any exercise of the physician's office, they should themselves lay open some festering and pressing sin of their own hearts." There wanted but this feature to give the sytem its entireness : it would then include all clergy and laity, and 24 would rivel that complete and absolute spiritual servitude for which the confessional has ever proved the grand and effective instrument; the sincere would be the tools of the designing, and the priesthood itself in bondage under one 2 vast jesuitical system of mutual cognizance and espio-

After all, the greatest mistake connected with this sermon, and but for which it might have done credit to his consistency as it does to his talent and ingenuitymight have gladdened the hearts of the faithful and not have astonished us-is merely as to the place in which it was delivered; it should have been preached in St. Peter's Rome, and not in Christ Church, Oxford. H. C. C.

P. S .- A mis-print occurs in the first number of these articles, in the sentence "the pertinacity with which the same views are maintained," for which is printed "the expression which I should not consider justifiable when on Sunday last, the 28th June, when the following speaking of views in religion conscientiously adopted.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

From a Correspondent.-Continued.

TABLES III. AND IV.

Give the monthly and daily ranges respectively, the hours

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AND SIMCOE DISTRICTS.

Grave. Infidelity in France.

uly,	Day of the Week.		Hour.
846.	Friday	York Mills	11 A. M.
1	Saturday	Vaughan	11 A. M.
L		Markham	3 P. M.
2	Sunday	Newmarket	11 A. M.
	-supplementals	St. Albans, or Landing	3 P. M.
3	Monday	Georgina Orillia. Rama, Indian Village	12, Noon.
£	Tuesday	Orillia	12, Noon.
1	Wednesday	Medonte	11 A M.
5 6		Penetanguishene	2 P. M.
8		Shanty Bay	
	outurany	Barrie	3 P. M.
9	Sunday	West Gwillimbury Tecumseth	11 A. M.
0	Monday	Lloydtown	11 A. M.
1	Tuesday	.St. John's, Mono	II A. M.
,	W. Anordon	St. Mark's, do	51.14.
2	wednesday.	St. Jude's Church, } Caledon } Chinguaeousy	11 A. M.
		Chinguacousy	4 P. M.
2	Thursday .	Norval	11 A. M.
	and a set of the set of the	Nassagewaya	4 P. M.
4	Friday	Nelson	11 A. M.
	an and reasing	Wellington Square	3 P. M.
5	Saturday	Hornby	
(iden)		Streetsville	
6	Sunday	Centre Road	
7	Monday	.St. Peter, Credit	
	mildonday mi	Weston	4 P. M.
8	Tuesday	Etobicoke	11 A. M.

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, has given notice of his intention to hold a Visitation of the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, at Kingston, on Wednesday the 8th July next.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at Toronto, gentlemen were admitted to the holy orders of Priest and Deacon respectively :---

PRIESTS.

Rev. Francis William Sandys; who returns to his Raleigh, Mersea, and parts adjacent. Rev. John Gunn; who resumes his duties as Tra-

velling Missionary in Dawn and parts adjacent. Rev. Robert Harding, Missionary at Emily, Colborne District.

Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, who is appointed to the charge of St. Paul's Church (Toll-Gate), Toronto. Rev. Harvey McAlpin, who proceeds to the Rectory of Kemptville, vacant by the removal of the Rev. H. Patton to Cornwall.

Rev. Richard Garrett, who has been appointed Missionary at Brock, Home District.

DEACON.

Mr. Henry Brent, Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg; who will act as Travelling Missionary in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, in conjunction with occasional assistance in the Parish of Cobourg.

His Lordship was assisted, on this occasion, by his Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., great truths of revelation, has a commission to expand and the Rev. C. Winstanley, M.A. The Ordination and develop them so as to meet the requirements of Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop from every age and every condition of the world ;- a posi-Isajah lxi. 1

We have for some time had in our possession several admirable reviews, from various quarters, upon the late work of Mr. Newman on DEVELOPMENTS. The immediate object of this publication is to account, upon what the writer is pleased to deem justifiable grounds, for the acknowledged additions which the Romish Church has made to the statements and revelations of truth as contained in the Word of God .-The Church, he contends, as the depositary of the tion which would assume the mutability of the truth of God, and a power to diversify its aspects and influ-

The strictures of our correspondent H. C. C. on ences, so as to suit the private designs of the teacher, Dr. Pusey's Sermon having been brought to a conclu- and accommodate the caprices of the taught. This sion, we may claim the indulgence of a few remarks .- system of Development, we are aware, was tried in It is right and dutiful to expose error where it appears, the conversion of foreign nations by the Jesuits; but and we cannot but feel indebted to our correspondent as it was a system which worked both ways, and was for relieving us from much of the labour which, in found to serve as much to undermine the Papal authis case, we might have deemed it necessary to em- thority as to aggrandize the missionary agent, it was ploy: but we are bound to express a doubt as to the prudently condemned. But it is the principle, and strict justice of analyzing a discourse which does not not its partial workings, that we have to do with: come before the world authenticated by its author, this scheme of development, if it be recognized and This reported by one of its own servants. This report may be perfectly correct, and possibly not a sentiment may be advanced which the Sermon did a sentiment may be advanced which the

tent assistance upon the spot.

Communications for insertion in the paper may be addressed in the usual form, to the Editor of The Church at Toronto; while all letters on matters of business may be either thus directed, or addressed to Thomas Champion, Esq., of that city, who will act as General Agent for, and Manager of, the Diocesan

The removal of the Press to Toronto,-which, we may repeat, has been begotten by a desire of forwarding its pecuniary interests, and with a view of giving re efficiency and weight to this journal itself,-will. we fear, render it impossible to issue a number on the usual day next week. We hope, however, that this will cause no particular disappointment; as every subscriber will be entitled to his fifty-two numbers, or

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary

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George's Church, Kingston-per Ven.			
A rohdeacon	11	11	3
. Mark's, Barriefield-per Rev. T. H. M.			

55 Collections..... £170 2 54 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

July 1, 1846. OPENING OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, SCARBORO'.

Bartlett

This beautiful Church, the ornament of the neighbourhood, in which it stands, was opened on Sunday, 21st June, and, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the Congregations at both morning and evening service were very large. Morning Prayers were said by the Rev. Geo. Hill, of Chinguacousy, the Rev. W. Stewart Darling, Incumbent of the Parish, reading the Lessons; the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Winstanley, from Acts xx, 20, 21. In the afternoon the Rev. Geo. Hill preached from Ezra iii. 11, 12. The Musical portion of the Services were beautifully conducted, the Parochial Choir, led by Mr. March, being assisted by me Amateurs, Instrumental and Vocal, whose perfor mances elicited universal admiration. The Anthems were particularly well sung ; that for the morning being, "Awake, Awake, put on thy strength, O Zion," the Anthem for the evening being, "Lord of all power and

what has been accomplished is evidence of the good will der the unruly wills and affections of sinful men, and enable us to will and to do of His good pleasure."

To Him our grateful thanks belong, for whatever suc cess has hitherto attended either the labours of our individual Parochial Branches, or those of the Parent Society Though the Church Society of this Diocese has only been in operation for four years, yet the success on all sides has been most encouraging, and far beyond what perhaps many of its most sanguine promoters anticipated He that put it into the hearts of His faithful servants t commence the good work, and who has thus far signally blessed their efforts, will no doubt enable them to carry it on, while they continue to trust, not to an arm of flesh, but to that right hand and holy arm, to which, both in matters temporal and spiritual, every victory is to be as

The several Parochial Associations in connection with

CLARENDON .- The Annual Meeting of this Parochia Branch, was held at St. Paul's Church on the 12th Jan. ast, when the persons who held office during the preceding year were re-elected.

The Annual Subscriptions for the past year . £4 12 Collected for Widows and Orphans Fund.... Do. do. General purposes of the Society 0 15 0

Total raised for Church Society the past year £6 7 6 The Missionary, the Rev. J. Neve, writes that his Church being still unfinished, and the grave yard unenclosed, his people are desirous of accomplishing these ne-cessary objects with the first funds at their disposal; and

hence the small amount of subscriptions for this year. AYLMER .- The Report from this Mission states that aving to the unsettled habits of the majority of the popu-lation engaged in lumbering; and also, to the exertions the people have been obliged to make to complete their Church, little has yet been done for the Church Society. Annual Subscriptions and Donations the past .. £1 12

The Missionary expresses his hope that another year will exhibit a much larger amount. The Church in this Mission remains unfinished.

GRENVILLE .-- The Rev. Joseph Abbott, Rector, having removed last fall to Montreal, the Rev. E. J. Sutton was appointed Curate. He writes that a Parochial Associaion is in operation in the Mission. Annual Subscriptions for the past year £6 5 0 Collected for Widows and Orphans' Fund ... 0 12 10

Do. do. General purposes of the Society 0 12 $4\frac{1}{2}$ Total raised for Church Society the past year £7 10 3

VAUDREUIL.—In this Mission a Parochial Branch of the Church Society has now been in operation three years. It has been steadily increasing the number of its Subscribers, and the incumbent hopes, ere long, to have all his people, old and young, on its lists. Thirty addi-tional subscribers were enrolled during the past year.— The Church in this Mission though still unfinished, has here much improved by painting the interior the Church in this discussion of the interior, —a carpet been much improved by painting the interior, —a carpet has also been procured for the Chancel, from the well known English Manufactory of Gilbert J. French: the known Engine funds for the purpose were taken from the weekly offer-tory collections. The cut-stone pinnacles for the Tower, re now being prepared, and will be put up this Summer. The Church is not yet pewed.

... £13 10 91 Do. do. General purposes of the Society

ST. ANDREWS .- A Parochial Association was formed a this Rectory in the month of January, 1844. Several additional Subscribers were obtained during the past

£8 16 3 Collected after Sermons 6 10 101

ment.

Total raised for Church Society £15 7 The Rector states that his congregation has lately been called upon to contribute largely for the purchase of an Organ, and that it is intended to enlarge the Church immediately be

From our English Files.

EXTRACTS FROM LORD STANLEY'S SPEECH ON THE CORN BILL, MAY 25

THE FAMINE ARGUMENT. -- Now with regard to the famine, I must beg to call your lordships' attention so far back as the period of October and November last. The noble lord has told as that the famine was not the inducing cause of this alteration in the corn law being proposed. With all respect for my noble friend, I will venture to say-and I am confident I shall not be contradicted by any single member of Her Majesty's Government-that if it had not been for the apprehension of scarcity in Ireland, and the supposed failure of the crops, your lordships would never have been asked-in the course of this session at would never have been asked—in the course of this session at all events—to alter or repeal the corn-law. (Hear, hear.)— When the Cabinet was called together in the close of October last, it was for the purpose of considering the state of Ireland. Papers were laid before us representing the failure of the pota-to crop, the anxiety that was felt, the reports of certain learn-ed professore—which reports by the base to ded environment ed professors-which reports, by the bye, tended mainly to aggravate the difficulty, and with all respect for them, if their advice had been followed I believe the evil would have been aggravated. (Hear, hear.) We were called upon to consider what steps should be taken for the relief of Irish distress-and it was for the relief of Irish distress, and it was in consequence of the supposed failure of the potato crop that we were the operation of the corn-law. (*Hear*, hear.) My lords, I was of opinion then, and I continue of opinion now, that at the close of October, in the first place, the real state of the case with regard to the famine, or the apprehension of searcity in Ireland, was wholly unknown to the Government or to any one else. Not above a third of the potatoes had at that time been examined. Further, I believed then, and I believe now, that there never was a senson in the history of Ireland when, so far from there being either famine or scarcity, there was so large a supply in the country of all descriptions of food for the consump-tion of the people. (*Hear, hear.*) We were also told that foreign countries were taking steps to prevent the export of their supplies, that crops upon the continent were short, and that if our supply failed we should have no means of renewing them from abroad. I certainly thought there was an additional reason against taking such a step as opening the ports, because the effect of this step under such circumstances would be to stimulate consumption at a time when, upon the hypothesis, it was desirable rather to discourage it, and that to stimulate con sumption would be likely to aggravate the evil of distress, if in-deed distress and scarcity existed. (Hear, hear.) But I entreat your lordships to bear in mind the wide and manifest distinction that there is between scarcity or famine, and great local and individual distress. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I speak of the famine as a vision, an utterly baseless visi (hear, hear,) which hausted the imagination of the Govern-

MANUFACTURES .- Will any man tell me that the corn law has failed in the essential points of keeping us, in the main, independent of foreign supply, in securing cheapness and steadi-ness of price, and in providing for us an abundant foreign sup-ply in case we should require to make up any deficiency in this of an Organ, and that it is intended to enlarge the Church immediately by the erection of side Galleries. When this necessary object is accomplished the Rector hopes to render his Parochial Association more efficient. This statement however shows but a wart of what the

GORE. - Annual Subscriptions this year flo 10 0 VAUDREUIL. - In this Mission a Parochial Branch of tory collections. 0 18 8

Annual Subscriptions and Donations the past

Total raised for Church Society £17 2 91

vear. Annual Subscriptions and Donations the past

This statement however shows but a part of what the which this country has made in commercial and manufacturing