THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

Appropriate to the meditations for EASTER-DAY will be some remarks upon that paschal feast to which we, last week, made brief allusion,—as bearing close analogy to the true paschal "Lamb which taketh away the sins of the world.

And in considering the Divine injunction that the people of Israel were to take each of them a lamb, "according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for an house," we may profitably remark upon the peculiar circumstances under which this institution was to be put in force, viz. at the very moment of preparation for their departure from the land of bondage. We can, therefore, suppose it to have been a season of peculiar employment and haste, a time of more than ordinary anxiety and care; - a circumstance from which we, as Christians, may be strengthened in the conviction, that no cares or business in which we may be lawfully engaged,-that no employments of life, however pressing, -no engagements of the world however needful to be attended to, can excuse us from the most exact and punctual fulfilment of our religious duties. The selfishness of the world, we are aware, will argue differently; but this sentiment of an earth-bound spirit receives, as in many other places, an unequivocal contradiction in the present divine command to the Jews.

In this injunction relative to the Passover, "if the household be too little for the Lamb, let him and his neighbour next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls," we have an early and beautiful testimony to the value of association in the offices of religion. If in any thing "it is not good for man to be alone," it is perhaps the least so in the duties of his faith: there fellowship whets and kindles up the soul's kindly sympathies; there the intercessory prayer and the united praise cement the bond of union and increase the glow of thankfulness. This is a union which adds delight to the worshippers in the house of God, and conveys additional refreshment to the soul which joins in the mysteries at the Saviour's altar.

But the victim itself selected for the Jewish Passover claims our most serious attention: it was to be a "lamb"; and why? Because of its typical resemblance to the "Lamb of God" about to be sacrificed for the sins of the world; because it is the most innocent and gentle of animals; in the idea and language of all nations and ages, another name for harmlessness and simplicity; and therefore the fittest representative of him who "did neither strive nor cry, neither was his voice heard in the street,"-who was "led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth.

And as the selected paschal lamb was to be "a male of the first year," so Christ our Saviour offered himself up in the prime and vigour of his days,-neither sacrificed when the babes of Bethlehem were slaughtered by the tyrant Herod, nor waiting until old age had come upon him,-a consolatory proof and type of the vigour and sufficiency of him on whom "was laid the iniquity of us all."

Again, the lamb of the Passover was required to be "without blemish," in order to complete the resemblance to him "who, through the eternal Spirit, offered himself without spot to God;" who, in all the course of his earthly sojourn, in the saddest hours of persecution and temptation, was "holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate

Yet a further evidence of resemblance: the paschal lamb was to be chosen out of the flock "four days" before its sacrifice. And so the Lord Jesus, as he was crucified at the Passover, solemnly entered the city of Jerusalem, the scene of his apprehension and sacrifice, just four days before that tragic consummation of his human sorrows,—at the very time when his memorable type, the paschal lamb, was set apart.

This appointed sacrifice, we are further informed, was to be "roasted with fire;" not eaten raw, nor sodden with water. Probably a symbol of the late condition of the people upon whom that ordinance was enjoined,tried, prepared, refined in the fire of Egyptian oppression; but doubtless in more particular reference to the exquisite sufferings, the more than "fiery trial" of Jesus our Passover. He, for our sakes, endured the fierceness of his heavenly Father's anger, which is said to "burn like fire"; and to his indescribable sufferings this prophetic language of the Psalmist applies, "My heart is like wax, it is melted in the midst of my bowels; my strength is dried up like a potsherd, and my tongue cleaveth to my jaws.

Again, the institution of the Passover required that "not a bone of it should be broken"; a circumstance rendered remarkable from its exact fulfilment in the crucified antitype of the paschal lamb; for when the legs of the malefactors were broken, to accelerate their death, those of Jesus, because he was dead already, remained untouched. It may have a more particular relation to the complete and unbroken strength and sufficiency of that atonement which was fulfilled by him who "bare our sins in his own body on the tree."

Nor was it enough that the blood of the paschal lamb was shed: it must be sprinkled also, -denoting that, all-sufficient as is the Redeemer's sacrifice, it is made, as regards ourselves, in vain unless there be a distinct application to our own souls of his precious blood. We must, individually, "receive the atonement;" we must draw near to the mercy-seat, "having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience." And as, in the original institution, the blood of the sacrificed Lamb was to be sprinkled "with a bunch of hyssop," so faith to the Christian is like that bunch of hyssop in the hands of the paschal worshipper, sprinkling the blood of the atonement "upon the upper door-post and upon the two side-posts,"upon the understanding, the heart, and the life, the ruling and the governed powers of our nature, that the whole may be acceptable through the "Beloved."

It was, we are particularly to remark, sprinkled upon the door-posts, upon the most exposed part of their habitations, -to represent the open profession which Christians are to make of their faith in the blood of sprinkling, as persons who are not ashamed to own their dependence upon him. It was to be sprinkled upon the "lintel and side-posts," but not upon the threshold,—a caution to journal of the 27th ult. are characterised by the usual tion of the Conservative press,—our own journal us to take heed lest we "trample under foot the blood of the covenant."

Again, the solemn eating of the Lamb was typical of our Gospel duty. The passover sacrifice was not merely to be looked upon, but fed upon; and so must faith in the Lord Jesus Christ be something more than an outward act,-it must be received into the heart, fed upon, and produce nourishment and strength in every Christian grace. "For my flesh," says the Saviour, "is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed."

Moreover, the paschal lamb was to be all eaten; nothing of 'it was allowed to "remain until the morning."

Even so, they who by faith feed upon Christ, must feed upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, an undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour: they must take upon a whole, and undivided Saviour take upon a whole who are take upon a whole who a whole wh Christ and his yoke, and Christ and his cross, as well as Christ and his crown. No half-hearted attachment to his cause will suffice,—no doubtful, wavering adherence

back, is fit for the kingdom of God."

The divine ordinance also was, that the passover was to be eaten at once, and not deferred until the morning. Thus, too, Christ is offered for our acceptance now: today that bread of life is proffered: without delay, the meat which never perisheth, the waters of salvation which never fail, must be resorted to by the hungry and the thirsty. This very night, without waiting for the morrow, should the offered Saviour be embraced; because this very night the destroying angel may visit our abodes and smite our impenitent souls.

A further direction was, that the passover should be eaten with "bitter herbs,"-a remembrance to the Israelites of the bitterness of their bondage in Egypt, and an admonition to Christians that they must feed upon Christ with a contrite and broken heart, in bitterness of contrition, in humbling and painful recollection of sin,a remembrancer also of the sufferings and sorrows he endured on our account, being assured that "if we suffer with him, we shall also reign with him.'

The Israelites were required to eat their first passover in the habit and posture of travellers; which, in the mystical sense, would signify that such as enter into covenant with God through Christ, must be determined in mind, and ever stand prepared to go forth to every duty to which He may call them. It is an impressive admonition that, seeking our home and country beyond the grave, we should "gird up the loins of our mind and be sober," and "as pilgrims and strangers abstain from

fleshly lusts which war against the soul.' Finally, it was ordained that, in eating the passover, they should use "unleavened bread;"-a type, undoubtedly, of the purity of life which must distinguish the followers of the true paschal Lamb, and which the Apostle St. Paul thus beautifully improves, "Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us. Therefore, let us keep the feast not with the old leaven; neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." Let us, we repeat, KEEP THE FEAST, enjoined upon us as a memorial for ever; and let us pray that the Master of the feast may clothe us with the wedding-garment ere we kneel at his banquet, and that through his blessing upon the hallowed food which is proffered there for our acceptance, we may rise refreshed provoked at all. Both the Conservative candidates for our journey to the land of rest and peace, where we shall "hunger no more, neither thirst any more."

The equalization of condition and property, such as is contended for in republican forms of Government, is so flattering to the native pride and selfishness of mankind, that we cannot much wonder that it should find so many advocates even under a civil polity which recognizes the propriety and the wisdom of a distinction of ranks and fortunes. But associated with this species of equality, -an essential attribute, in theory at least, of republican liberty,-it is usual to find a desire not only to reduce to an indiscriminate and chaotic level every conflicting tenet of professed Christian faith, but to elevate to an equal degree of political and moral importance the blashemous opinions of the sceptic and the unbeliever. This is a natural effect of the levelling and equalizing system of a republican form of government: there the powers of darkness, with something of the shew of prescriptive right, can marshal themselves openly and visibly against their opponents of the truth; they can declare their opinions with something of the tone of authority; and appeal from the amazement and outcries of the right-minded and the religious, to their privileges as free and unshackled citizens of a free and unfettered commonwealth!

In confirmation of what we affirm to be an innate and constitutional tendency of a republican government,-of such especially as repudiates from its polity any thing like a formal recognition of Christianity by a national provision for its support,—we beg to refer our readers to an article on our third page headed "THE INFIDEL PETITION;" which, while it will be perused with sentiments of unmingled disgust and abhorrence, must produce in every well-constituted mind a feeling of th fulness that we live under a form of government where such a display of opposition to the Christianity with and whose pulses beat true to the watchword of British which its whole system is engrained, would not be tolerated for an hour.

We do not mean to say that no sceptics or infidels exist in Great Britain, where Christianity upon pure and the liberty of British subjects in expressing ourselves Protestant principles is by law established; but we do honestly and undantedly upon this odious and ominous the Queen Dowager. fearlessly assert that the very existence of that Esta- aspect of our public policy. blishment is a check to their boldness,-a powerful hindrance to the spread of their poisonous principles. for the best; and reither he, nor any other fair-judging With all their wickedness and presumption, what body and true-hearted Biton, need be reassured that Conserof infidels in Great Britain and Ireland would venture to vatives will cling to the standard of the Constitution present to Parliament such a Petition as that which we through evil as well as through good report, and that have copied,—or what member of the House of Com- they will hug the ensign of British supremacy even mons would have the hardihood to introduce it? And though the minions of power should smite and trample if by dint of extreme presumption on the one hand and upon them for their presumption. We can appeal to extraordinary forbearance on the other, such a petition the past as a guarantee for the future. When the should actually be read in the House of Commons, we proposal was made to alienate the property of the venture to affirm that, if it was not forthwith consigned, Church, we resisted it, firmly and fearlessly, on constituwith every mark of reprobation, to the contemptuous tional, on legal, on moral, on religious grounds: we neglect which it merited, it never would experience such fought the battle, step by step and inch by inch, with an approximation to respect or consideration as to be every honourable and allowable weapon: having, from referred to a Select, or to any other Committee.

fests in the neighbouring republic, should cause the ad- multiform and, in many cases, unscrupulous opponents. vocates of democratic principles in this country to pause When the Imperial Government, however, was appealed and reflect before they push further their schemes of to as umpire, and an adjudication was made by them mis-government, provided they are animated by a soli- adverse, in many particulars, to our own pre-conceived tary feeling of reverence or regard for the precious and and solemn convictions, we threw down the weapons of sanctifying principles of the Gospel. If sober reasoning contention at once, and expressed publicly and privately and an appeal to Scripture fail to satisfy them of this our determination to abide contentedly and complacently tendency of democratical principles, let them be warned by the law of the land. by examples such as the French Revolution has furnished, and which are daily presented, with hues of in- large body of Conservatives in the Province,—embracing creasing darkness, in the neighbouring land where this individuals of the most prominent standing, the greatest blasphemous sentiment has too wide a prevalence, "The stake, and the highest talents in the country, -opposed voice of the people is the voice of God!"

expressed upon certain features in our Provincial Elec- despite the powerful opposition which it experienced, the tions are concurred in by so disinterested an observer of our Colonial affairs as the Editor of the New York Al- Imperial enactment it became the law of the land. bion. The following remarks, which appeared in that Immediately upon this announcement, the leading por-

judgment and moderation of its Editor :-"Our correspondent at Montreal details the progress of the elections, and other affairs up to the date of his letter. From the Upper Province we learn that much opposition at Polls is manifested, and what is more to be regretted, that the strife lies between the immediate adherents and supporters of Lord Sydenham and the Conservative party. Thus we see Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan opposing Messrs. Sherwood and Monro at Toronto; and Mr. Harrison the Government Secretary, offering himself for Hamilton, in opposition to Sir Allan M'Nab. This is truly unfortunate, as it tends to divide the loyal party, and to perpetuate bad

-"no man putting his hand to the plough and looking of the Union and the mode of carrying it was highly repugnant to the feelings of a large portion of them. This sup-port and confidence we do not think is well or judiciously rewarded by the government in putting forward their own candidates in opposition to some of the most able, most esti-mable, and well tried loyalists in the country. Perhaps in some cases the matter was unavoidable, but the reckless with which it has in many instances been done, and the tone of the journals which call themselves the immediate supporters of the Governor General, are calculated to damp the ardour of those who were willing to give the Union this trial. In a word, we think that the Conservatives have not been well treated. The party feeling at the Polls will be carried into the House of Assembly, and there produce all the mischief it is capable of doing—it will depress the loyal, encourage the disloyal, and disgust the peaceable and well

Our contemporary will perceive, in later contests and subsequent proceedings for which, in the opinions of impartial people at least, the Government will be held responsible, much more to shock and disgust those feelings of manliness and generosity, and that love of fairness and honest dealing which are native to the breast of every loyal and true-hearted Englishman. When result of the Election contest at Toronto was unknown to their writer, as well as the tumultuary and calamitous proceedings in that city which he predicted as the reult of the collision which it was the folly of Government to provoke. That result would not surprise our contemporary, when it was considered that the contest was carried on at the very seat of Government, and where so overwhelming an influence could necessarily be brought to bear by the Executive in their favour. We do not say that this was an influence unfairly employed, except so far as it may have coerced any honourable or highminded individual-who could not afford to lose his situation,—into a violation of his previous pledges, either by compelling him to absent himself from the poll or to record his vote in opposition to his first promises. Of this we know not the number of instances; but every one that can be adduced is a dark, deep stain upon the purity and honour of an administration which could, for a temporary support,-rither ought we to say for factious purposes,—give countenance to dishonesty and help to loosen the mora obligations of a well-ordered by the Boston and New York papers. mind. We repeat that ve do not wonder at the result; but with our contemporay of the Albion, we may reiterate our surprise that such a contest should have been were respectively in the ield before their victorious opponents; and why, in this case, should special nominees of the Government be bought forward to displace men of undoubted loyalty,-o' tried attachment to our monarchical Constitution,-possessing the confidence and esteem of an undoubted majority of their unshackled fellow-citizens? It is not vhat the Editor of the Albion terms the "bugbear of the Family Compact," which will, in the minds of moderate and impartial men, adjust this inconsistency and recencile to the sanguinary consequences which it has provoked.

But we pass from this city,-where, we trust, every remaining sentiment of animosity and vexation is fast giving way to sober-mindedness and good-will,-to another instance of Executive infatuation in the matter of the Elections. We allude to that outrage upon political decency lately enacted in the County of Hastings. Mr. Murney, a gentleman of Conservative principles and of unblemished private character, possesses the confidence and regard of an undoubted majority of the bona fide electors of that district, and his prospects of success are to every reasonable mind certain. But because he possesses conservative principles, and has proved himself a staunch and uncompromising upholder of the Constitu-tion in its integrity, he is opposed by the Solicitor-General of Upper Canala; whose only chance of success is from marshalling under his banner every political malcontent in the District, not excluding a goodly number whose treasonable combinations must be pretty fresh in the recollection of the inhabitants of Belleville. With this reputable phakux, aided by a considerable number who, from official station, are bound to support the Government candilate, he achieves a victory over his 1218 which were actually polled!

We might safelyappeal to every man of honest mind, supremacy, whether this is an agreeable or a conciliatory feature in our present Colonial policy. We express ourselves calmly, is in duty bound; but we must use

Still, with our contemporary of the Albion, we hope conscientious persoasion, assumed our position, we The existence of such a spirit as this Petition mani- maintained it in defiance of all the power and threats of

And so with the Union Bill. We, in common with a that measure as involving much prospective injury to the Colony, and likely to cut away the already enfeebled It is gratifying to perceive that the opinions we have chords which bound us to our father-land. Well, Union Bill was carried here, and subsequently by an prominently amongst the number,-expressed their determination to abide contentedly by the issue, and determination to abide contentedly by the issue, and G. Dover, M. A., has been appointed minister.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has given £50 towards the present the pr this,-now that the Union Bill was actually passed and opposition would be unpatriotic and factious, the Conservative press (almost without an exception) voluntarily proffered all reasonable support to Lord Sydenham in Langton, M.P., have subscribed handsome sums towards its carrying out the principles of this new and important measure, and openly avowed their determination to resist any thing like a factious opposition to his plans and

It mattered not whether this avowed purpose of the Conservatives was appreciated by Lord Sydenham: for our own part, we were influenced in the case by no other motive than a sense of public duty: we had nothing either to hope or fear from his Lordship; and we adopted what would to all disinterested observers appear to him will avail: "if any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me," | nearly all the Conservative Journals in the two provinces. This course they have adopted, and that too, in the most him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me," | nearly all the Conservative Journals in the two provinces. This course they have adopted, and that too, in the most during a generous and patriotic part, purely from a love of period of 21 years, and of the regret experienced at his departure from the island.—Cornwall Royal Gazette.

servative generosity, disinterestedness, and patriotism have been met in return, has been more forcibly expressed by the Editor of the Albion than it could be

by ourselves.

It is not unnatural that those who have been disciplined in a political school which admits as cherished disciples such persons as Joseph Hume and Daniel O'Connell, should ascribe to their Conservative opponeuts those qualities of public faithlessness and duplicity with which early and intimate association would render themselves familiar; and we shall therefore hope,-in our anxiety for a charitable palliative,—that no worse influence than that of a bad public education has been the cause of the late effort to trample under foot the best men of the country. But be the motive what it may, of Limerick, which appeared in several papers, was greatly the inherent principles of Conservatives can never be exaggerated. His Lordship was only slightly indisposed, changed; no, from the pressure unkindly applied to and is now perfectly recovered. them, they will bound up more elastic than ever. And should Lord Sydenham ever be reduced to the difficulty which some of his predecessors had the misfortune to experience, of appealing from the revolutionary violence the remarks which we have extracted were penned, the of the radical faction to the Constitutional strength of the country, he will find it to be as young and fresh and dauntless as ever. Let him, in the day of the monarchy's peril in this Province, - and long may God avert it,unfurl the standard of the Constitution, and let us but see emblazoned on its folds, "British Supremacy and No Surrender," and the maligned and ill-treated Conservatives will be amongst the foremost to encircle the service were conducted by one of the Vice-Presidents, glorious ensign with a wall of stalwart arms and indomitable hearts, and when foes, foreign or domestic, threaten to clutch it from its citadel, they will be amongst the loudest to proclaim in the words of an honest and an able, but ill-used man, "LET THEM COME IF THEY

> In another column will be found a full and interesting account of the Baptism of the Princess Royal, which we deferred giving until the arrival from England of our own files. As these are sent from Halifax via Quebec, they unfortunately generally reach us a considerable time after we are furnished with an abstract of the news

> Under our Colonial head will be found an accurate list of all the members who have been returned to the first Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the exception of two places,-Shefford and Stanstead,-the returns of which we have not yet obtained. It will be seen that Mr. Woods, and not the Hon. S. B. Harrison -as we mentioned in our last-has been returned for the County of Kent. This election, we understand, will be subjected to scrutiny.

> We understand that Sir A. N. MacNab, M.P. for Hamilton, has been superseded as Queen's Counsel, at the Gore assizes, and James E. Small, Esq., substituted in his room! We have not space this week to comment upon this most unexpected change; but we shall probably return to the subject in our next. In the mean time, we fear no doubt can be entertained of the fact of Sir A. MacNab's being so suspended; the cause will be equally apparent to our readers.

> We have noticed a very advantageous alteration in the appearance of our contemporary of the Western Herald. The size of the Kingston Chronicle has also been judiciously increased.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday the 25th of April. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner. The Examination will commence on the lambs of Christ's flock who may otherwise faint and Wednesday the 21st April, at 9 o'clock A. M.

OF QUEBEC.

Marchmont, near Queb 30th March, 1841.

I beg to inform you that I have been honoured by an Official Letter from His Excellency the Governor General, informing me of an Order in Council to the effect that in all Prayers, Litanies and Collects for the Royal Family, the rds the Prince Albert be inserted after the words Adelaide

I am, Rev. Sir, Your affectionate brother, G. J. MONTREAL.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

I beg to inform you that I have been honoured by an Official Letter from His Excellency the Governor General, informing me of an Order in Council to the effect that in all Prayers, Litanies, and Collects for the Royal Family, the words "the Prince Albert" be inserted after the words Adelaide the Queen Dowager.

I am, Rev. Sir, Your affectionate brother, JOHN TORONTO.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—We are informed that it is propos to build a small church at Farsley, in the parish of Calverley. Subscriptions to the amount of upwards of £300 have been promised towards this desirable object, and we have pleasure in stating that Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Park, has very handsomely contributed £20 in aid of this necessary work. Farsley is a large clothing village, containing a population of more than 2000 persons, and has neither a church nor a school in connexion with the Established Church.—New-

Consecration of a New Church.—On Tuesday last a new church, recently erected in Liverpool from the funds of the District Church Building Association, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester. The church, which is a moble structure, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has been erected at a cost of £6000, and is capable of accommodating 1400 persons, half the seats being free and unappropriated. The Bishop arrived shortly before 11 o'clock, and was received by the chancellor, registrar, trustees, &c., and was by them conducted to the vestry-room. The petition for consecration, and the deed of conveyance, having been presented, the usual prayers of the church, and those spe appointed were read. The Bishop then delivered an appropriate discourse. The trustees of the new church are the Bishop of the diocese, the Rectors of Liverpool, the Rev. R. F. Buddicom, and the Rev. Hugh McNeile. The Rev.

building of a new church at Nailsea, Somersetshire, the present church accommodation being insufficient for the neighbourhood. Sir John Smyth, Bart., has given a large piece of ground for the site, and Lord Calthorpe and Col. Gore

The congregation of Christ Chapel, St. John's Wood, are about to present a splendid testimonial to their respected minister, the Rev. Sanderson Robins, on his resignation of the ministry. Between £500 and £600 has been obtained for this purpose. This indefatigable and zealous minister has een the means of collecting above £12,000 within six years,

for charitable purposes, connected with the chapel. SCILLY.—A very elegant silver snuff-box, bearing an appropriate inscription, was, last week, presented to the Rev. James Lane, by the inhabitants of Tresco, Brehar, and Samson, as a testimony of the exemplary manner in which he has discharged his pastoral duties among them during a

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE. -- In illustration of the efficiency of this darling "principle" of the civil-and-religious-liberty men, in procuring good and well informed ministers for their people, we would point to the following fact:—The Baptists have a chapel, and of course a "church" to fill it with, at Clayton, near Bradford; and in lieu of a minister to preach to them, pray for and with them, and visit them, they hire a schoolmaster (who is glad to "do a turn" on Sunday to eke out his slender weekly income from his school), to mount the pulpit, and officiate service on that day as their Father in God. And how much do Churchmen suppose this poor man can "make" by his job? How much does this voluntary principle, so beautiful in theory, and so much idolized and extolled, afford for two services a week? We are ashamed, for the sake of the broachers of this principle. ciple, to mention the paltry sum. He has eighteenpence a Sunday!—ninepence a service!—Leeds Intelligencer.

The statement respecting the illness of the Lord Bishop

"We understand that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Newfoundland has formed an Institution in this town for training up Candidates for the Ministry, and that His Lordship has appointed the Rev. Charles Blackman to the Pro-fessorship of the said Institution. We are not in possession of information sufficiently extensive for us to make any lengthened remarks upon this establishment,—but we venture to predict that it will be of inestimable benefit to the Church, and we respectfully congratulate His Lordship on the adoption of a plan which promises such happy results."

Wewfoundland Gazette.
On Wednesday last the monthly meeting of the Church assisted by the Rev. Mr. Jeynes. After which the latter gentleman gratified the Society by an account of his interesting visit to the Bay of Fortune, the details of which cannot be heard without calling forth our commiseration; while the scattered position of the thousands who at present while the scattered position of the thousands who at present have none to care for their souls, make a missionary enter-prise among them a gigantic undertaking. The members of the Society were, however, greatly encouraged by an announcement made by the Very Rev. the Commissary of the Bishop, that His Lordship had been empowered by venerable Society for propagating the Gospel to assist in the building of churches to a considerable amount, and that four missionaries would be ready in the spring to "break up this

Bryan Robinson, Esq., addressed the meeting at considerable length on the blessings of religious education, and read a most interesting letter from one of the missionaries of Conception Bay to His Lordship the Bishop, and from which we take the following extract, which is likely to be perused with much interest at this particular moment:

"Living as we do under the protection of a country where a national religion is established in connection with the State, and the same being recognised as the established religion of this Island, it is matter of doubt whether the legisla ture constitutionally applies its funds for teaching the people by any other agency than that of the Established Church. However this may be, it is certain that the members of the established religion look with jealous eye on foreign inter-The Education Act embodies a system not only unscriptural in its character, but opposed to the Established Church and all *Protestant* institutions. The prohibition of the Bible in the school is a virtual denunciation of the sheetanchor of Protestantism:—a national declaration that the Word of God (in which Timothy was instructed from his youth) is a book unfit for the use of the rising generation nd, moreover, a violation of the birthright of Protestant

To hold out the benefits of such a system to Protestants, is to offer them a deadly draught in a cup of gold. How ever generally the benefits of such a system of education be extended, it is received but in few instances by the Protestant portion of the community. I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that although a school has been opened in this district under the provisions of the Education Act, the Protestant population, amounting to 1063, by the census of 1836, rather than allow their children to use mutilated versions of the Holy Scriptures, or submit them to the overseership of the Vicar-General of the Romish Church, without an exception, decline any participation in the benefits of local education, and thus I am thankful to say they consci-

"The Archbishop of Canterbury writes thus upon the subject—'I consider it as an imperative duty to oppose every measure which may have the effect of depriving any portion of the people of that early instruction in the faith and fear of the Lord, which is only to be found in the scriptures, and to which every child that is born in a Christian country has

"That your Lordship may be the honoured instrument grow weary by the way, for the want of the sincere milk of the word, if not ultimately perish for the lack of knowledge, is, believe me, my Lord, the unceasing prayer of— "Your Lordship's obedient and humble servant."

This letter, together with the clear and earnest appeal of Mr. Robinson, were listened to with evident emotion, and called forth from the Hon. Mr. Thomas a most energetic reply, in which he prayed his hearers that they would awake to their privileges as Protestants, that they would exert themselves to counteract the efforts now making to deprive their children of religious education; and that, if they did not fear for themselves, as having their little ones under their own religious instruction, they would carry out the principle of charity to others, and act for them who, in the it-harbours, had not the same advantages.

At close of the meeting, twenty-five persons were enrolled

We are glad to learn that Auxiliary Societies have been formed at Harbour-Grace and Port-de-Grave, and that a most liberal collection in aid of the funds had been made at the Church of St. Paul, Harbour-Grace, and at the Church of St. Matthew, Bay Roberts.—St. John's (N. F.) Times.

Civil Intelligence.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR ENGLISH FILES BY THE CALEDONIA.

By recent arrivals from the Circassian coast we are informed that the fort of Soucha, one of the strongest forts occupied by the Russians, has fallen into the hands of the Circassians. The contest was very sanguinary, for the assailants stormed the place with their accustomed fury, and the garrison defended themselves with desperate obstinacy. After repeated repulses, and the loss of many men, the Circassians at length forced their way into the fort, and put the whole of the Russian troops to the sword. During the late storm 12 Russian ships were wrecked on the coast, and a large steamer was driven on shore, which the Circassians completely gutted.—Constantinople Letter.

We are assured that an augmentation of the army will take

place within a very short period from the present time, although not to the extent which the exigencies of the public service appear to us to call for. The proposed increase will not exceed from two to three thousand men, whereas it ought to be at least threefold that strength, for reasons which are too obvious to need any detailed enumeration. It will be sufficient for our present purpose to point out the want of a large additional force in the East Indies, and the comparative paucity of troops scattered over our widelyspread West Indian colonies. The contemplated increase is to be effected by adding to the numerical strength of the different regiments, the establishment of which will, in all probability, be reased from 800 to 1000 rank and file. We have good reason to believe that a plan of this kind was several months ago submitted by Lord Hill for the final approval of her Majesty's government, and that it will be almost immediately adopted .- United Service Gazette.

How to GET UP A REPEAL PETITION .- The Clare Journal has the following curious paragraph.—"We have been made acquainted with the following trick played off outside the chapel oor in this town yesterday se'nnight. Copies of petitions were placed for signatures, purporting to be against Lord Stanley's bill.

There were four copies, said to be similar, intended as duplicates. to those for presentation to each house of parliament. Two of them, however, turned out to be petitions for a repeal of the union, to which signatures were attached that would never have been placed there if the fact were known. A similar ruse was we understand, played off at the Friary. No doubt these will be presented to parliament as the petitions of the people of Ennisnight just as honestly be presented as those of the people of Ota-They came ready cut and dry from the beautiful city."

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE FLEET PRISON .- On Sunday night Sir William Boyd, who has been confined in the Fleet Prison for debt since November last, made a second attempt to escape from that place of confinement. In both instances, however, through the caution and sagacity of the turnkeys, his endeavours were fortunately (for the Warden) frustrated. On the first occasion, Friday last, having dressed himself in female attire, with bonnet, veils, curls, &c., he managed to pass through the outer gate. The turnkey, however, suspecting something wrongs followed him as far as Charing Cross, where, in order, it is presum-