whole body turned black, his flesh fell off, and he became so offensive, although remarkably thin, that it was impossible to approach him. There can be no doubt but that sible to approach him. There can be no doubt but that Clement died by poison; and there can be as little doubt that Jesuits were the administrators, and thus did they close their first career with a crowning deed worthy of their iniquitous principles, and their former execrable

We say their first career, for a second has commenced.
The late Pope Pius VII., finding the spirit of Popery likely to revive, and that the jealous suspicion of Protestants had abated, recalled them into existence, and once more let them loose on European society. Once restarted, they sprung rapidly forward and soon regained their old position of influence and importance. In Austria, avowed Jesuits are now the chief ministers of the country. In Silesia, a Jesuit's Missionary Association has been formed for the purpose of perverting America; in Prussia, under the Archbishop of Cologne, they are shaking to its centre that ancient Protestant nation; in Hanover, they are intriguing to disturb the reigning dynasty; in Belgium, they have succeeded in throwing off the government of Protestant Holland; in China, they are pursuing a course of triumphant missionary exertion; in the South Seas, they are swarming and forming settlements in every eligible island; and in India, they are craftily forcing their way into the confidence of the government, and into the possession of an unlimited sway over a portion of the people. And who can say, that here, in Great Britain, we are free from Popery's Jesuitical incursions. By law it is necessary that all Jesuits should be registered in England, and they are absolutely forbidden to settle in Ireland, but the English register is a farce, and in the sister country they parade through the length and breadth of the land without one whisper of suspicion, or one attempt to restrain them from the Executive Government At Maynooth, in Kildare, their doctrines are taught t the instructors of the whole population; and at Stoney hurst, in Lancashire, and Blairs, at Aberdeen, they super intend the education of the principal Popish laity and clergy. But these are only their acknowledged, recognised, and public movements. In private, they insinuate themselves into every sizele and themselves into every circle, and assume successively each form that is likely to entrap the weak and unwary. They stop at no scruples, they hesitate at no difficulties, they lose no time in considerations of convenience and in fears of personal perils, but they go on fearless, reckless, and shameless, spurning all obstacles, rejecting the control of conscience, warring against the happiness of man, and derogating from the honour of God. In political affairs they are always ready for mischief, they are the general disturbers of the State, and the constant advocates for disturbers of the State, and the constant advocates for revolution. They are now endeavouring to sap the morals of the population by introducing an atheistical system of education, to destroy the Established Church, to disturb the security of property, and to taint the character of the Court. Continually fresh mines are sprung, and fresh conspiracies are arranged. Disunion is sown among Protestants by artful misrepresentations is sown among Protestants by artful misrepresentations of genuine Protestant doctrines, while the follies, the vices, the idolatry, and the persecuting dogmas of Popery are as cunningly palliated or concealed.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1844.

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thing to do, we find that, in the absence of better arguments by which to overturn that tenet, there are sometimes adduced the slight discrepancies which appear in the ancient Fathers, in the enumeration of the Bishops of Rome in the first and second centuries. Mr. Richey, in his pamphlet upon which we have lately been offering some remarks in justification of a former to them, and in some cases even refused to be promo- for the brief but admirable manner in which he has criticism on Mr. Powell's essay, makes the following ted into the order of Presbyters. This irregularity replied to those most uncalled for remarks. declaration :- "Irenæus and Eusebius place Anacle- and presumption excited the naturally irritable temper A very few years ago, there were no terms of civility tus next to Linus; Tertullian places Clement in the of Jerome; nor was it unnatural that he, being himself too strong to be employed towards the Editor of The nearest proximity to Peter; Epiphanius and Optatus a Presbyter, should desire to raise his own order beyond Church by the conductor of the Chronicle & Gazette; seriously affirm, in their turn, that Anacletus and Cle- the competition of Deacons, and, in that endeavour, to while, during the interval, nothing, either in religion tus were before Clement; Jerome, Augustine, and exalt it perhaps unduly. It is not uncommon even or politics, has been advanced by us which, as we could that Anacletus, Cletus, and Linus were all predeces- one extreme by running into another; and to this we approbation, certainly with the respect, of the editor of sors of Clement. Such is the 'rudis indigesta que are to ascribe the exaggerated expressions of Jerome that paper. During the interval in question, we have moles,' out of which it is proposed to deduce demoning the original parity of Bishops and Prescourselves experienced no change of sentiment whatever, strative evidence of the succession." We find the byters, at the same time that it is certain, from his and have promulgated no doctrine or opinion different to connect in any way an authority like this last, with the Deacons complained of, would assign to them .- respectable journals with which we have exchanged,

have been alleged destroy the fact of an Episcopal disciples whom he had baptized to be his own, and absurdity in religion, or any slander upon private indisuccession in the case in question; that because by not Christ's, it was decreed over all the world, that one viduals, which any member of the multitudinous shoal some writers the position of the successive prelates in | Presbyter, chosen from his brethren, should be appoint of "loose fish,"—which have been plenty in our polithe Church at Rome is erroneously given, or the names ed over the rest, on whom the whole management of tical waters since the days of Lord Durham and his transposed, there was, therefore, no succession of Bi- the Church should devolve; and by these means the "Glorious Report,"—may amuse himself in inditing. shops in that city at all. Suppose that some writer seeds of schism be removed." If it should be asser- This accounts for the extraordinary variety of the painhad affirmed that Claudius had succeeded Augustus, ted that it was St. Jerome's meaning, in these expres- ful outrages upon common decency and ordinary proinstead of Tiberius, and another that Nero took pre- sions, that there was an equality between the Presby- priety,—from articles upon Church ordinances down to and contain many members of the Church. cedence of Caligula, would such erroneous statements | ters and the Apostles, in the days of the latter, such a | tirades against the once loved and cherished "Tories," destroy the whole credibility of the fact that there had sentiment would be contradicted by the express and -which ever and anon we observe in what the Editor been a succession of emperors in Rome? Or, sup- most abundant testimony both of the Acts of the of the Patriot so properly denominates, that "by-word posing that some similar transposition of the names of the epistles of St. Paul; but if his the early kings of England had been made by certain meaning is, that various Churches (as for instance that when our the dead. In this age of church-building, when our posing that some similar transposition of the names of Apostles, and the epistles of St. Paul; but if his and scoff of the Canadian press." writers, would it be fairly argued from thence that we of Ephesus) were, at first, governed by a council of humble selves which has appeared latterly in that most wants are so much greater than our means, what would have had no such succession of kings at all?—The very enumeration of particular names, as successively inhave had no such succession of kings at all?—The very | Presbyters, under the Apostles, -which is an omission | degraded of journals, that we were not even aware of vested with the Episcopal office in the Church at Rome, be considered to be essential to his argument,—and our attention was so kindly directed to it by the Editor ment of the sanctuary? The indulgence of natural feeling proves that there was such a succession, although, from the Bishops, properly so called, were subsequently of the Patriot. At the same time, we cannot help and the service of God would thus go hand in hand; and various circumstances, discrepancies might appear as appointed, according as circumstances required, and wondering at the fast repeated recurrence of such reckto the order of the names, in the writers who professed as the personal supervision of the Apostles had to be less and indecent attacks, as we are utterly unconscious paten, or some other object connected with divine worship,

weight, and almost in equal terms, has been raised up the facts of the case. discrepancies, the whole circumstance of St. Peter's offect over all the world. denial of Christ is fictitious,-that a history which presents such apparent contradictions, must be erro-

truth, by this most faulty manner of reasoning. placed by Pilate upon the cross of Christ, we find a subjects of congratulation. It was not to be expected grounds than a shifting expediency, we may feel it our slight difference in all the evangelists; but who would that any individual in that assembly would, under the duty to pursue. argue from this discrepancy, that there was no inscrip- circumstances of the case, attempt to controvert the tion placed over the head of our Saviour at all? And latter position; but the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, a most yet we might just as fairly make this inference, as able and respectable clergyman of the Episcopal to ourselves, what is correct, in saying that "The Church draw the conclusion which Mr. Richey does, that, be- Church in New York, in reply to the orator of the understands his subject, while the Banner evidently cause in two or three ancient Christian writers there day, ventured to impugn the former part of the pro- does not." With this impartial testimony in our fawas a slight transposition of names in giving the Epis- position, and to affirm that "there can be no Church vour, we may leave the latter journalist for the present; copal succession at Rome, there was therefore no such without a Bishop." Upon this, there followed a chales especially as he appears to have enough on his hands

pamphlet, we intimated an intention of confining our- Dr. Wainwright the correctness of the position asserted We are obliged to this contemporary, however, for that age of the Church when, by the confession even respondence immediately commenced, and has since editorial article upon which he comments. We find of the opponents of Episcopacy, this form of ecclesi- been prosecuted in the public newspapers. It is needless to advance authorities from writers who lived after the period when, by the testimony even of adversaries, Episcopacy was the universal and settled order of the Christian Church. And this is the less

but if the respectable individual who adduces them should persist in thinking differently, and persuade himself that they have the slightest weight or pertitice the efforts which are made by the writers we have Fathers of the fourth century, viz. St. JEROME.

Before considering the passage in St. Jerome which s deemed so unfavourable to the Episcopal polity, and even triumphantly adduced as if overthrowing all its claims to an Apostolical foundation, it will be right to set before our readers the direct and positive testimony which is borne by that Father to the ecclesiastical regimen for which we contend. Like many other ancient writers, he declares the analogy between the Mosaic and the Christian dispensation, and in one of his epistles expresses himself to this effect,-" In be taken from the pattern in the Old Testament; we affirmative. with Clement also, &c. was the fourth Bisnop of Rome after Peter." In a work against heretics, he writes, "The safety of the Church depends upon the dignity of the Chief-priest, to whom, unless a kind of "Since the above remarks on Dr. Pott's seventh letter "Since Presbyter may not do, (viz., preach, baptize, administer the communion), except ordination?"

before us, we find expressions in that Father which correspondence which has appeared upon the subject seem to controvert the principle thus plainly and un- without engrossing nearly the whole of our space. 1 equivocally laid down, we ought, in fairness to his will, however, be satisfactory to our readers to be acudgment or his honesty, to believe that some pecu- quainted with its present position, as shewn in the forejudgment or his honesty, to believe that some pecu-quainted with its present position, as shewn in the lore-to commence early in the Spring, in a spirit of zeal and liarity of circumstances provoked this peculiarity of going quotation; and should any thing of particular Christian emulation; and so to add another proof, to the In railing at the Episcopal or Apostolic Succession, as in many quarters it has now become so common a deliberately to contradict what, in other parts of his deliberately to contradict what his deliberately to contradict what his d writings, we find that he deliberately advanced. And into our journa'. it happens that we are actually apprized of the peculiar circumstances which gave rise to the words that have been so much misconstrued. Certain Deacons, contemporary of the Patriot, for his kind expressions who enjoyed wealthier places in the Church than towards ourselves in noticing a recent virulent attack many Presbyters, claimed several privileges superior upon us by the Chronicle & Gazette of Kingston, and Damasus are at variance with them all, and assert for the best of men, in the heat of disputation, to avoid easily shew, would not then have met, if not with the lie's People's Almanack." And although we grieve but to raise the Presbyters beyond the position which rectness of this affirmation, the Patriot, and other an individual whom we believe to be so personally His words, upon which so much has been attempted would at once bear testimony, and even the Chronicle estimable as Mr. Richey, it is nevertheless true that to be founded in contravention of our polity, are as & Gazette would find it difficult to deny it. It surely will not be asserted by any writer of com- governed by a joint council of Presbyters. But after- est-hearted proprietor and conductor, it is now renmon sense and honesty, that the discrepancies which wards (he adds) when each Presbyter considered those dered the vehicle of any innovation in politics, any withdrawn, his meaning is perfectly intelligible, at the of offering any provocation beyond what perhaps is, in would benefit the living, as well as preserve the memory Now it happens that an argument of about equal same time that his words will not be inconsistent with some cases, the greatest provocation,—our almost total of the beloved dead in the inscription which it might be

against incidents in the Gospel history, from alleged Viewing the passage which we have last quoted in as the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette. No doubt, too, discrepancies in the narrative. For instance, in St. connection with the direct testimonies already cited it is a subject of vexation, -for which, however, we are Peter's denial of our Lord, the accounts given respect from St. Jerome in favour of the three orders and the not responsible,—that the vast majority of loyal and tively by St. Matthew and St. Mark exactly agree: in pre-eminence of Episcopacy, we shall find his meaning intelligent men, and of Churchmen especially, who St. Luke it is affirmed that his second denial was made in that passage to be, -that, in the absence of the formerly were patrons of the Chronicle & Gazette, have to a "man," and not to a "damsel," as stated by the Apostles, Presbyters originally were the highest local felt it a bounden duty to give it up; and possibly the first two evangelists, and the third denial to a single authorities in the Church; but since a form of govern- discharge of such a duty by ourselves and not a few of individual instead of to "them that stood by;" while ment so constituted occasioned inconvenience, and our immediate friends, may have added some fuel to among whom we observed-The Duke of Buccleuch by St. John the first denial is affirmed to have been gave rise to parties and divisions, the Apostles deputed the wrath in which the conductor or conductors of that made to a number of interrogators and not to a single other superior officers, such as Timothy and Titus, paper think it proper to indulge towards The Church. inquirer, and the second to one of the servants of the whom they invested with their own authority, to quell We bore with their tergiversation as long and as pahigh priest (not a female, as asserted by St. Matthew the spirit of faction by a permanent exercise of the tiently as we could; but common honesty would no and St. Mark), a kinsman of him whose ear Peter cut Apostolic power. So that this passage, upon which longer allow us to support a journal which, from being off; and stranger than all, the third denial is not so much has been attempted to be built by the advert the advocate of sound constitutional and monarchical mentioned at all, nor the fact that there was a second saries of Episcopacy, only goes to prove, by the un- principles, had become the partisan of the late repubcrowing of the cock upon the occurrence of this last. suspected testimony of Jerome, that what we know lican and un-British Executive Council, and which It ought to be argued, upon the principle which Mr. | was done in the case of Ephesus and Crete, was not | had changed its tone of courtesy and respect towards Richey has so hastily assumed, that, because of these a partial measure, but was decreed to be carried into the Church of England into the language of indecent

neous! Such is the advantage which this respected in the city of New York, in honour of what is termed cause, in using such virulence, they are doing us good individual would concede to the adversaries of the "The Pilgrim Fathers of New England," occa- and themselves harm; and we can assure them, that sion was taken to affirm that "a Church without a nothing they can say or do will cause us to shrink, in Again, in the citation of the inscription which was Bishop, and a State without a King," were equally the slightest degree, from the course which, upon better lenge from the Rev. Dr. Potts, of the Congregational in controversy with his own countrymen and members In the outset of our remarks upon Mr. Richey's or Independent communion in that city, to prove to of his own communion. selves to the period between the Apostles' times and by the dinner orator; and in consequence, a long cor- calling our attention to a typographical error in the

astical polity was universally prevalent in the Church. This, to our mind, is not the most judicious way of thus printed: "nor, in the judgment of any rational It is needless to advance authorities from writers who dealing with so grave a subject, as, besides the heats Churchman, does the circumstance of a Bishop or

which, for instance, Mr. Richey has offered upon cer- in this kind of discussion, be absolutely wasted. The be quite apparent from the context; but to prevent tain quotations from Irenæus and Cyprian. We re- almost invariable result of this species of controversy, any misconception of our meaning, we are glad to make gard those remarks as utterly unworthy of notice; too, is a weariness of the public mind without any this explanation. correspondent edification.

There can be no fear but that the champion of nency, we may take pains to shew why we think they defend the right, in the present instance; and to judge to a Pamphlet recently published by Bishop Doane of have not. We shall, for the present, only stop to no- from the following remarks in the New York Church- New Jersey, a copy of which has very kindly been been reviewing, to press into their service one of the direct and primary intention is concerned, is pretty tire, as the subject they embrace cannot fail to engage well brought to a close :-

"DR. Ports, it seems, has not found it convenient to answer the significant questions with which Dr. Wainright concluded his letter published in our last. The reason which Dr. Potts gives for his silence is unsatisfacducted unless the principles in which the combatants agree are first defined? To ascertain whether his opponent express our gratitude for the spirit, and the enterprise, agreed with him in the necessity of external ordination by those who had been themselves ordained, was the frank and simple object of Dr. W.'s queries. The unavoidable inference, therefore, from Dr. Pott's evasion of the introduction into it of population and capital. them, is that though he had not the manliness to answer Many industrious emigrants, who have exchanged low order that we may know the apostolical economy to be taken from the pattern in the Old Testament; we of them in the negative, he could not answer them in the affirmative. Thus the fact is established, that the present land, are naturally desirous that friends similarly cirbe taken from the pattern in the Old Testament; we see that what Aaron and his sons, and the Levites were in the temple, the same are Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons in the Church of Christ." Again, he and Deacons in the Church of Christ." Again, he are successors of the Apostles." In another place, he maintains that Episcopacy is an Apostolic institution, whether the power of ordination was vested in presbyters are doing so much for the improvement of Upper Camaintains that Episcopacy is an Apostolic Institution, and he gives the names of several who were appointed to the episcopate by the Apostles themselves. Thus, he says, "Polycarp, disciple of the Apostle John, and by him ordained Bishop of Smyrna, was the chief of all Asia. James, who is called the brother of our Lord, immediately after the passion of our Lord, was by the Apostles ordained Bishop of Jerusalem. Clevent of whom Paul writing to the Philippians, says, this ministry has not been perpetuated through presbyment, of whom Paul, writing to the Philippians, says, this ministry has not been perpetuated through presbywith Clement also, &c.' was the fourth Bishop of ters, the obvious conclusion will be, that it has been

who have been baptized by Presbyters and Deacons, for the invocation of the Holy Spirit." And even in that epistle which is so often partially and unfairly quoted against us, he shews that the perpetuation of the ministry of the Church was through the Bishops, not the Presbyters,—"What does a Bishop, which a Presbyter second with the same and the same and running his cause; and therefore it is over cruel in Dr. W. thus to keep him on the rack. It is all important, however, that this fundamental principle should be definitively settled; and we the less regret the delay which is interposed to the main argument, because it has given Dr. W. an opportunity to throw back the charge of exclusiveness, which he has done to admiration."

We have not alluded to this subject before, because Now if, with this direct and explicit testimony it was utterly impossible to transfer to our columns the

We offer our best thanks to our able and respected

of Apollos; and I of Cephas,' the Churches were as we must believe, of its former respectable and hou-

silence in regard to the existence even of such a paper made to bear. - Toronto Patriot. scoffing and ribaldry.

The conductors of the Chronicle & Gazette are quite Some time ago at a public dinner given, we believe, welcome to say what they please of The Church, be-

The Chronicle & Gazette for once asserts, in respect

that our observations, on the occasion in question, were

the highest inflammation. Immediately after death bis necessary from the extreme puerility of the remarks a great and needless amount of time and words must,

For the interesting Letters on our last page in refesound Church principles will ably and successfully rence to the Church in New Zealand, we are indebted man of the 3rd instant, the controversy, as far as its transmitted to us. We have given these Letters enthe peculiar interest, and the manner of presenting it awaken the highest gratification, of our readers.

> We have often adverted, in this journal, to the benefits conferred upon this Province by the "Canada Comvouring to promote the settlement of this country, and are doing so much for the improvement of Upper Ca-

CANADA.

TRINITY CHURCH, TORONTO.

We learn, with much gratification, from an announce ment in our advertising columns, that TRINITY CHURCH the new sacred edifice, at the east end of this city— ill be open for Divine Service, at 2 o'clock, p.m., on

Wednesday next, the 14th instant.

This beautiful building, reminding the Churchman as he passes by, of the hallowed temples of his Father-land, reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned in its erection; -on Mr. H. B. Lane the architect; Mr. Ritchey, the contractor; and, those persevering individuals, who have been instrumental in raising the means, and carrying

the work through to a successful completion.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto preaches the opening Sermon; and, we hope that numbers will be present, provided with an ample offering to be laid upon God's oly table, in aid of the Building Fund, which falls greatly short of the necessary amount. The Rev. W. H. Ripley, B.A., undertakes the regular duty of the Church and the

charge of the congregation attached to it.

This new edifice, we have no doubt, will prove a great clessing to the Churchmen of the neighbourhood, who have been too long destitute of spiritual provision and overseership. As a mere fabric, it is a great ornament; the intended new church of St. George, at the west end, in reality, everywhere increasing; and surmounting the difficulties thrown in its way by infidel politicians, and calumnious journalists.

One pleasing fact, connected with Trinity Church, remains to be noticed: the young gentlemen of the Col-lege Boarding House having, as usual, made an annual subscription for the Church-Society, accompanied its transmission with the request, that it might be applied towards the purchase of a Stone Font, for Trinity Church. The sum contributed by them is £7 ls. 3d.; and the young gentlemen who board at the house of F. W. Barron, Esq., the Principal of Upper Canada College, have also given the sum of £2 10s., to be devoted to some et connected with the same Church. We hope that his latter amount will also go towards the purchase of a baptism may be canonically and reverently administered.

strative evidence of the succession." We find the byters, at the same time that it is certain, from his and have promulgated no doctrine or opinion different larly attended on each Sunday, viz. St. John's and St. same argument, in different phraseology to be sure, language on other occasions, that his meaning was not from what, during the earlier portion of our editorial paul's, both in the Township of Cavan, and situated eight advanced in that most disreputable publication, "Less- to bring down Bishops from their proper elevation, career, we had felt it a duty to advance. To the cor- miles distant from each other. A Gallery has recently been erected in St. Paul's Church, which adds materially to the accommodation long needed by that congregation; and arrangements are in progress for enlarging St. John's Church, which is wholly inadequate to contain the congregation which pertain to it. The Church-yard attached

Baptisms, 100 Marriages,.... Greatest number of Communicants at one celebration,

at St. Paul's, 72; at St. John's, 48. The number Confirmed, in September last, at the two Churches, was 84. In addition to the regular Sunday Services in the Churches above named, Service is frequently performed structure of the universal Church of Christ. Fifteen or of Grace!" on week-days in this and the neighbouring Townships. twenty years ago the Church was neglected; but he a-In Cartwright and Manvers, excellent congregations assemble; and nothing could be more desirable than the appointment of a permanent Missionary for those two Townships, which are rapidly increasing in population, The money collected for the "Church Society" and other public purposes, during the past year, was £38.

MEMORIALS TO THE DEAD .- It is a dictate of natural instead of marble slabs with weeping capids, or heathen urns overshadowed with willows—a font, or chalice, or

SCOTLAND.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of this Society was held in the Hopetoun Rooms, on Wednesday, 6th December gow, who was attended on the platform by a great number of the laity and gentry of the Episcopal communic Lord William Douglas, Lord Beriedale, Bishop Terrot, Dean Ramsay, the Hon. B. Primrose, the Hon. G. F. Boyle, Archdeacon Williams, Sir James Ramsay, Bart., Sir John Macniel, G.C.B., the Rev. Messrs. Boyle, Addison, Alexander, Coventry, Ferguson, Suther, Church, Jones, Trail, Johnson, and White, General Mayne, C.B., Colonel Lindsay of Balcarres, Mr. Gordon of Cairnbulg, Mr. Walker of Bowland, Mr. E. D. Sandford, Mr. Urqu hart, Mr. J. Cay, Mr. Rollo, Mr. Sands, Mr. Mackenzie Mr. W. Forbes, &c. The body of the room was filled by a numerous and highly respectable audience. After the

prayers appointed for the meetings of the Society,
The Secretary, the Very Rev. E. B. Ramsay, stated that he had received apologies from several friends of the Society who were prevented from attending; among others, from the Marquis of Douglas, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Morton, Bishop Low, &c. The Secretary then read the Report, which was the 5th since the formation of the Society, and, on the whole, gave a fa vourable view of its success. The objects on which the expenditure for the current year had been chiefly made

For increase of Clerical Incomes under £80 924 0 0 Bibles and Prayer Books for distribution among the poorer members of the Church, Clerical Incomes, without reference to the

Episcopal Fund for Clergy on their List... 315 0 0

The Duke of Buccleuch, in rising to move that the report be approved of and printed, said, "Perhaps in rising to move this resolution it may not be amiss that I should make a few remarks on the report which has just been read. I ought, however, first to say, that though this is the first opportunity which I have had of attending your

from attending your meetings; and it is a source of great ed to gather the opinions of sound men upon the pros-gratification to me that I am on the present occasion ena-

oving that the Report be approved of.

He rejoiced in this, because it was now obvious to all that her society more extensively, minister to her sad necessithis Church was no longer neglected, but was raising into eminence, and taking its part in the erection of the sion and her peace yet more fervently before the throne greed with those who thought that greater and happier times were now in prospect for the Church. He believed that times were coming in which the Church would be distinct the chair without asking them to join him in an called to greater exertions and greater success than ever, and would have the high privilege allotted to her of leading numerous flocks to the heavenly mansions. But it was not enough that they believed this to be the case; they must show their faith by their works; and he knew they must show their faith by must show their faith than by giving geno better way of testifying their faith than by giving geno better way of the show the which they belonged. nerously to the Church to which they belonged. He joined in the feeling of gratitude which had been so well expressed towards individuals in England for their liberality to this Society; but he was sorry he could not say so much for the Government. Neither the past nor the present Government had given them any aid. and clamours had procured for the Roman Catholics and for the Presbyterians in England that which loyalty and mildness could not do for the Episcopal Church of Scotland. He could not-he would not regret that England had dealt liberally with others; but he hoped the time was not far distant when she would also assist them. He would call to the attention of the meeting one striking fact—that the minimum salary of the Clergy was stated in the report to be £80. It was called the minimum, but he would call that the maximum sum; for, except in the large towns, the Clergy throughout the country never had more. Now, this sum was little more than they paid to their servants; and yet they expected these men to be their teachers—their instructors—and to be gentlemen of learning and education. How was it possible to expect this if they did not more liberally assist them? The labourer was surely worthy of his hire; and though the Right Reverend Prelates did not look for their reward in this world, that only rendered it more incumbent on the laity to find them the means of decent and comfortable subsistence. After some further remarks, he concluded by moving the resolution. The Rev. Mr. Boyle, of Portobello, seconded the reso-

lution, which was agreed to.

Lord William Douglas moved the next resolution essentially a Church Society.

The Rev. Berkeley Addison said-"I have the less diffidence in taking part in the interesting proceedings of this day because the resolution which I have been led upon to second is one with which, in heart and soul, I concur. It has already been submitted to the approval of the meeting, and its adoption, I conceive, will pledge us to the propagation of the principles of the Society, and therefore, also, of the Church; for the Society cannot, even in thought, be dissociated from the Church. It has a property which distinguishes it from all other societies, and makes it especially dear to the Churchman's heart, in that it is canonical; and, there-Church—if the Society prospers, the Church herself progresses. It also occurred to me how well this resolution follows up the last; inasmuch as the last referred all our successes to the Divine blessing, and this includes an exhortation to us all to throw ourselves into the system of the Church, and to urge extensively her claims. Indeed, it is most needful for us to be put in remembrance, that the path of duty. With our prayers, therefore, and with our best exertions, it is incumbent upon us, and more especially in these eventful times, to render this hearty service to our beloved Church, and each in the service to our beloved Church and each in the service to our beloved Church. service to our beloved Church, and each in our several stations to examine candidly where we are, what we are doing, and what will be her probable status amid the universal struggle which the strange and swift things of the present age is hurrying onwards with appalling force.—
We need much prescient sagacity—we need men of heroic excellence, who can see their way through the mysterious movement along which we are borne. The good God raise up such men for us! And on our part let us all do our duty—do what we can make known as

gratification to me that I am on the present occasion enabled to be present. It would ill become one who has the honour to hold the office which I hold in this Society (his Grace is Patron of the Institution), to evince in any manner a want of confidence or of interest in that with which it is concerned. For myself, having been brought up from my youth a member of the Church of England, I cannot but take a deep interest in everything that is connected with the Episcopal Church of Scotland—a Church which, from the comparative smallness of its numbers, is little known in the full extent of its usefulness, and less in the privations of its Ministers, to the other parts of the empirical to her prospects. My belief is, that in regard to her system, her prospects. My belief is, that in regard to her prospects. My belief is, that in regard to her prospects. The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." There is, therefore, a noble field before us all, and it is our plain duty to enter tearliestly upon it. Now I do not hesitate to avow my convivation that the Society towards which our thoughts are privations of its Ministers, to the other parts of the empire, and more especially in England. It is indeed known that it exists; but whether it is highly endowed, or whether it is without any endowment at all, is a matter of ficent purposes—is our best and safest organ. Uphold entire ignorance to many persons with whom I have conversed. That the labours of her Ministers have been most exemplary; that they are ill requited, ill rewarded in a laready formed—you breathe the blessings of hope and exemplary; that they are ill required, ill rewarded in a pecuniary view, there can be no doubt. At the same time I may refer to an allusion that is made in the latter part of the report to mistakes and misrepresentations which are alleged against the Episcopal Church. Sorry should be that any Church should have its doctrines or its principles misrepresented. This Church is not an aggressive church; it seeks not to encroach upon the rights and privileges of others; its only object is to seek out the scattered members of our own communion, and to give them those henefits and privileges which they have a right to those benefits and privileges which they have a right to demand from us. I have already stated that it is a poor Church—that the emoluments of its Ministers are small indeed; so much so, that the minimum sum of £80 a-year Was it not aggressive when or old it penetrated into the fastnesses of Paganism, declared a war of extermination against every religion in the world, and subsequently—as it must do still—against every form of heresy and schism? Was it not aggressive when, accepting no compromise, it to its Clergy can with difficulty be made up; as we have went forth conquering and to conquer through every says, "Neither the pomp of riches, nor the lowliness of poverty, makes a Bishop greater or less: all alike are successors of the Apostles." In another place, he riches the received the power of properties that English the Canada Company which are successors of the Apostles." In another place, he region of the known world and to advantages they are themselves now enjoying, and to the question between promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another column to-day, is designed to be realising what the Apostles." In another place, he advantages they are themselves now enjoying, and to debate might be narrowed down to the question between promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another column to-day, is designed to be realising what the Apostles." In another place, he advantages they are themselves now enjoying, and to debate might be narrowed down to the question between promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another column to-day, is designed to be realising what the Apostolic Prophet hath question is to be whether our Lord instituted a ministry to be perpetuated by successive ordinations; and to thought the conquer through every region of the known world and to conquer through every promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another point in the point of the point of the Report that it requires £900 to make it requires £900 to mak are doing so much for the improvement of Upper Ca-nada, it is gratifying to learn that their own outlay of without the power to minister to their wants. It is with comprehended in the universal body. Was not, then, (to gratitude, I am sure, that the meeting has heard of the interest which this Society has already excited in Engineering when, attacking Romanism in its stronghold, it land; that the contributions for the last year have been shook the papal throne; when, freeing us from an intole-greater than on any former occasion; and I trust, that as the wants of the Church become more fully known, the liberality of the south will be bestowed on this Society. There is one point in the Report calculated to afford us much gratification; and that is, that we hear of the members of our congregations, who have long been isolated and scattered abroad, now gathered together into congregations. There is no longer, as is stated in the Report to convertible terms, upy our excellent Secretary, that dislike and distrust to the piscopal Church which has been hitherto manifested. held the one against latitudinarian excesses, and overthrew the other by the force of its reforming principles? Persons who are members of our Church are no longer afraid to avow their membership; they are coming forward willing and anxious to form congregations; and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they or the extension of Christ's churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they or the extension of the extension of Christ's churches, and they or the extension of the exten in supporting the Ministers who are to officiate among them. Surely that request will not be refused by us; but we shall all be excited to renewed and increased liberali-His Grace concluded amidst much applause, by more emphatic our demand, because I believe that on the uning that the Report be approved of. Bishop Terrot, in seconding the motion, said that, important as the worldly comfort of the Clergymen of the Church might be, still the primary object of the Society are induced to identify our reformed apostolic faith. And Church might be, still the primary object of the Society was not the additional respectability of Clergymen, but the assisting of poor congregations, and on this point he begged to remind congregations that if any of them had the means of supporting themselves and did not, but made application to this Society, they would be really robbing the congregations which had the will to maintain themselves but wanted the power. He had heard much discussion on the point whether the Church ought or ought not, to be a proselyting body. However that question might be decided in the abstract, he begged to say that the basis of this Society was not proselyting but conservative. Its action was to gather their scattered members into congregations, and to support those congregations that were languishing for want of aid. Seven congregathat were languishing for want of aid. Seven congrega- (like Trinity College) is bound up with the pure princitions, as they had heard from the Report, had already ples of the Reformation, and which can alone oppose been formed in the Diocese of Glasgow, most of which had received aid from the Society; and though this Diocese had not received aid to the same extent, for in God's the other—the low-Church, or no-Church system, bear the other—the low-Church, or no-Church system, bear cese had not received aid to the same extent, for in God's providence this was the richest portion of the Church, so that they were rather the dispensers than the receivers of that protest nobly, manfully, with a bold front and unfaltering pulse; and let it be evinced by unusual liberality in our righteous cause. It is lamentable to think what riches are within our Church, and yet how cold is the charity of her members, and therefore how crippled are the congregation in Edinburgh, the congregation in Carrubber's Close, and he was happy to say that a respectively. table congregation had already been gathered together, drawn not, so far as he knew, from any other denominatrawn not, so far as he knew, from any other denomina-tions of Christians, but from persons in the most degraded condition, who had previously but faint recollections of the other. You cannot escape from them. And as this condition, who had previously but faint reconctions of recligion, which, but for the exertions of the missionary, would soon have been altogether obliterated. In the hope of receiving still further aid from the Society, he believed a school was about to be formed for the children of those depends upon your exertions now! But I wish to speak Rev. S. Armour, Incumbent.—Two Churches are reguarly attended on each Sunday, viz. St. John's and St.
Paul's, both in the Township of Cavan, and situated eight niles distant from each other. A Gallery has recently loings in Glasgow and Edinburgh, they must have little of brotherhood, the duty of ministering to the sick and faith in God's providence and in the efficacy of His ordinances if they did not believe that those exertions were accompanied with good to the souls of individuals both for time and for eternity. Colonel Lindsay, of Balcarres, moved the next resoluestimable as Mr. Richey, it is nevertheless true that they both employ the same argument against a reasonable and Christian tenet, with about an equal share of discrimination, and about the same correctness of must observe that at the present day the engrossing sub- entreaty, you cannot do otherwise than give liberally this must observe that at the present day the engrossing sub-ject with all minds was religious topics—questions about the limits between ecclesiastical and temporal power.

Thanks were then voted to the Right Rev. Bishop for

ties more bountifully, and (above all) pray for her exten-

Secretary, the very Reverend the Dean of Edinburgh. No one knew the anxiety, the labour, and even the perplexity, which attended his office, and no one knew how much the efficiency of the Society depended upon what he did and what he suffered for them

The meeting then separated .- The Edinburgh Evening

From our English Files.

THE QUEEN .-- A SKETCH.

(From Fraser's Magazine.) The last time I saw the fair Queen of our blessed Isles, sho was returning in her state-carriage from the late autum prorogation of Parliament. I had seen her proceed to that ony with a calm, serious, decided air. She acknowledged ndeed, with dignity and grace, the homage of the people, but determined. "O'Connell will have no loop-hole left," I remarked to a friend by my side. "The speech will be decisive, and treason will be abashed." Slowly moved the procession. and I was glad it did so, for I was glad to see the royal pair, young, free, confiding, proceeding to meet the national representatives, and the not less national peerage. It was a charming sight, and my memory occupied itself during her absence y recalling the scenes of her childhood, and the changes of her still youthful years. In about three quarters of an hour the procession returned. The Queen was pale and thoughtful no onger. Her face was flushed, her eyes were brilliant, mimation was great. She was conversing with her Grace the After some further reg the resolution.

animation was great. She was conversing with her GuaDuchess of Bucclench with extraordinary vivacity. She was
at ease; her mind had been relieved of a burden; her face was lighted up with blushes, smiles, and the satisfaction which a Queen will feel when she has done a good deed and maintained right principles. Yes, she had said to faction, "I love liberty; but I love order. I love the free institutions of my country; That every opportunity should be taken to make known throughout the empire the principles of this Society as but I love the free institutions of my country; but I love the union of England and Ireland. I love the natural and easy progress of a constitutional government, and I would be the last to desire that Ireland should suffer from her connexion with England; but I will transmit to my children and my children's children, the sceptre and the crown, undiminished in splendour and untarnished by submission to treason or to traitors. I love Ireland, too, the birth-place of so many of my best subjects, soldiers, and sailors; but I willyes, I will maintain the legislative as well as the territorial union. I love the wild cry of the Irish mountaineer and the lvish peasant; I love the hospitality of the Irish heart, the frankness of the Irish character, and the bravery of the Irish soul; but I love, also, union and peace, harmony, loyalty and obedience, with hospitality, frankness, and bravery. I amobedience, with inspiratity, trainings, and bravely resolved, therefore, cost what it may—tears, sighs, opposition, factious clamour, and desperate effort—I am resolved, for the sake of those who are deluded into the belief that the repeal of that Union would be for the benefit, instead of for the ruin of Ireland, yes, I am resolved, Queen of these Isles as I am, to maintain unimpaired and untarnished the Union of Great Britain and Ireland!"

service to our beloved Church, and each in our several Europe, had returned to Egypt, gave it as his decided opinion

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