"Tis better to be lowly born, And range with humble livers in content, Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief, And wear a golden sorrow."

Let it not be said, that this advice, if acted upon, would tend to theck enterprising spirits, and prevent men in humbler life from rising in the world. The very reverse is the fact. It is only by systematic attention to their pursuits, that men of any class can be successful; and most of all, that they who are engaged in trades and manufactures can be so. By such conduct alone it is that fortunes have ever been amassed and families exalted. Quiet times also are favourable to successful speculations, while in periods of political excitement it is well known that there is a sad stagnation in all mercantile pursuits. "Many," observes Hume,* in describing the evils of the rebellion, "began to withdraw their effects beyond sea: foreigners scrupled to give any credit to a people so torn by domestic faction and oppressed by military usurpation; even the internal commerce of the kingdom began to stagnate." On the principle of mere expediency, therefore, it is necessary that English citizens should confine themselves exclusively to the duties of that station of life to which it has pleased God to call them, would they reap the reward of industry, and enjoy the honourable gratification of seeing their children occupy more important positions in society than themselves. It was such conduct which enabled Izaak Walton to gain, "neither by falsehood or flattery," as he himself tells us, a competency, and then retire from business in time to spend his latter years in retirement and peace, as well as to give his children an education which fitted them not only for occupying, but adorning, the higher walks of life.

* History, vol. vii. p. 116.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

The Beauties of Creation.

A Caution to the Factions,
Fourth Page.

Henry Howard.—Chap. xxi.
The Sanaritan Woman at
Well.

The melancholy theme with which so large a portion of our space is occupied to-day, -namely, the recent suspension from his high office in the Church of God of Bishop ONDERDONK of New York, -is one and descant upon, though in gentle, yet in honest terms. The sound of this trial and its result will soon penetrate through every land where the name of hails the comforting tenet of a "communion of saints." it will beget a feeling of overpowering humiliation,it will awaken a throb of unutterable grief.

We have as yet had no opportunity of perusing the detail of evidence upon which this fearful decision has been founded; but looking at the comments hither and thither dispersed from friends and foes throughout the land in which its scene is laid, we may, we believe, venture to form upon it an opinion well nigh as just and accurate as if all the testimony, in the minuteness of its painful details, were spread before us.

Making every allowance, then, for the strong yearnings of a kind and Christian sympathy towards a father in our Israel from those who had sat at his feet, and Saviour of the world, he felt, in his last hours, the reverenced his exalted office, and deferred to his gen- joy and consolation of a true believer. tle counsels,-making every allowance for endearing recollections of the past as allaying the asperities of and this for some years past had been very delicate the present,—we must say, and we say it in a sober and precatious; but the death of his beloved brother, conviction and in all good conscience, that the senti- and the mournful fact that he alone was now left out ments of the able and noble article on our first page of a numerous family, appeared to communicate to his from the pen of the Editor of the New York Church- enfeebled frame a shock from which he never recoman, and those contained in a shorter extract from the vered. For never were two human beings more affec-Banner of the Cross, which will be found in a succeed- tionately, more devotedly attached: with kindred ing column, have made upon us a strong and deep, and tastes, and the ruling principle the same in both, but shop Onderdonk has been freated with an undue and one seemed to be the tearing away of a part of his be-

snaded millions will participate, -that clothes the and in their death they were not divided." whole transaction with deeper hues of gloom and me- Mr. Cartweight's death has left a chasm in Canadian lancholy. It were agonizing enough to believe that a society which cannot be soon or easily filled up. A Bishop in the Church of Christ had fallen from his sound, enlightened, unwavering, and consistent Churchpurity; but it is to the soul more afflictive far to think, man,—a politician of rigid integrity and unbending that there was mingled with the judgment-sentence of principle, -a private member of society with no ordihis peers a shade even of harshness or injustice. Con- nary attractions of a cheerful temper, extensive inforscientiously as, we must be persuaded, they felt and mation, and innocent playfulness of manners, esacted in this case of stern and bitter trial, the Chris- teemed and loved in every social and domestic relatian world -at least, a large and almost overwhelming tion, -a devoted Christian, and a good man, -be can portion of it, -will deem that there has been mingled ill be spared from amongst us. But we bend in hope,

The last two years have been peculiarly exciting ones in our sister Church of the United States; and amongst the causes of this unhappy excitement, the name of Bishop Onderdonk has been very prominently Rev. Mr. Wilson, which appears in another column, associated. By many the ordination of the Rev. Ar- has been begotten by one of those misrepresentations thur Carey has neither been forgotten nor forgiven; and misstatements which it is so frequently our lot to nor has the flerceness of this religious exasperation deplore and expose. The words employed by the been allowed to slumber with the remains of this pure- correspondent of the Banner, referred to, are as follows: minded young man, "in the deep bosom of the ocean The press in the United States, both secular and religious, is proof enough of this; and in a land where political excitement is so wild and rampant,-where the heat and the storm which it breeds affects the whole moral atmosphere,-when this is breathed and inhaled from childhood by every individual in the community, whether about to mingle in the world's stormier warfare, or to follow the more peaceful vocation of the Church,-when it mingles itself with, and helps to mould, the national character, throwing continually the elements of party feeling and party discord into social charities and even into ecclesiastical discussions, -- we can account for something of more than usual intensity of warmth in the treating even of high and holy themes which concern our faith and hope as Christians; nor shall we wonder if, under such habits of national feeling and action and the temper that it involuntarily engenders, we should discern more than is meet and right perhaps of the soil and dross of human passion in the grave deliberations even of fathers of the Church.

We shall, therefore, regard this decision as a misfortune of the time and place, rather than as the wilful fault of those who set: led upon and pronounced it. And in that strong conviction, we bow to it as the chastisement of a wise and just God, who sees fit, even by the whirlwind and the fire, to purify his Church,that, cleansed from all defilements, she may be presented unto him "a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle-holy and without blemish."

It is our melancholy duty to record to-day the death It is our melancholy duty to record to-day the death of John Solomon Cartwright E-q., who departed and other places, are led away by such fooleries. Nothing this life, at his residence at Kingston, on the evening of Wednesday the 15th inst .- This is an event which had been for some time looked for; and the hearts of That "sensible and intelligent" people should not be firm, he has exchanged a pilgrimage of pain and suffer- with her even to the ground." ing for a crown of glory and eternal joy.

the present Chief Justice Robinson, then Attorney which concerns our everlasting salvation. General of the Province; and having completed the usual term of study there, and been admitted to the Bar, he proceeded to England to complete his profesturned from England, accompanied by his late brother who had graduated at Oxford, in the summer of 1830; and entering then upon the active business of his profession, acquired and maintained a high character for a sound discriminating judgment, a clear practical legal knowledge, and the most unbending integrity.

In 1834, Mr. Cartwright may be said to have comnenced his political career, in contesting the County of Lennox and Addington with Messrs. Bidwell and Perry. He was unsuccessful in that contest; but, at the dissolution of Parliament in 1836, he was returned over the same opponents by a triumphant majority. He was as triumphantly re-elected in the spring of 1841, notwithstanding the adverse influences of Lord Sydenham's government; and he maintained, through every opposition and temptation, the character of an unchanged and uncompromising advocate of all the great interests of the monarchy and the Church. In 1842, it is well known that the office of Solicitor General was tendered to him, with a seat in the Council, by the late Sir Charles Bagot; but as his acceptance of it would involve the necessity of his holding office in conjunction with one individual at least who had sinful and dishonourable compromise, and clung to his petition is written. position as an unfettered and independent member of the Legislature.

His conduct as a member of our Provincial Parlianent, is that which can be referred to as one of the brightest phases in the public life of this truly estimable and honourable man. Guided by a solemn principle of religious duty, he was uniformly deaf to every project for the alienation of the Clergy Reserves from what he knew and believed to be the original intent of their allotment; and no dictates of a timeserving policy and a hollow-hearted expediency,neither hopes nor fears, nor promises nor threats,could move him from what, as in the sight of God, he believed to be his duty,-that of faithfully, though it might be ineffectually, contending for and proclaiming which, with all the grief and painfulness it brings, we the unquestionable rights of the Church to which his must, as Christians engaged in a fiery warfare and be- allegiance was due, and to which his warmest love was set with trials in a trying world, meet with boldness, given. And sufficiently well did we know the mind and heart of Mr. Cartwright, to feel assured that no policy, which professes for its direction a temporary peace at the sacrifice of a sacred principle, would have Jesus is heard and adored; and in every heart which | deterred him, if his life had been spared and his health preserved, from lifting up his voice in stern and honest condemnation of the contemplated spoliation and dis-

memberment of King's College University. But the lustre which distinguished his public character was even brighter and purer, as it shone round the walk of his every day life. In his early youth, he evinced a high and constraining sense of religious obligation; and this was the principle which directed and dignified his whole course of action. Punctual, conscientious, and exact in the observance of all the ordinances of religion,-generous to the poor,-beneficent and active in every work of Christian charity,with his hope and dependence resting upon the only

Mr. Cartwright had never enjoyed robust health, one spirit appeared to animate them; and the loss of ing from the other. Emphatically it may be said of And it is this impression, -in which we are per- them, "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives,

somewhat of the "wrath of man" with this sentence as in tears, to the deprivation, and pray that there may which went to vindicate "the righteousness of God." yet be many inheritors of his name, his private excellence, and his public worth.

> The straightforward and plain-spoken letter of the "Mr. Reid has had ample opportunity of knowing what Puseyism is, in the part of the country where he resides, from the sayings and doings of a Mr. Wilson, Missionary of the Church of England, who has been rendering his self rather notorious of late. city to say, that the performance of any religious service at the interment of a human being, by a minister not episcopally ordained, 'would be an outrage both upon God and man,' it is time that he were known and dis-

And this is but a sample of the tales which are fabricated, and industriously disseminated, among the simple-minded and quiet-loving people of the more remote portions of the Province. Amongst them the most startling reports are rife, through the industry of agents like the author of the above extract, of the 'popish'' propensities and "popish" practices of the Clergy of the Church of England: tales of lighted candles at mid-day, crucifixes, images, &c. &c. have a or eyes, when, upon seeking for personal evidence of these mal-practices, they discover that they have not

even a shadow for their foundationn. These idle rumours would be more amusing than distressing, if we could close our eyes to the motive which prompts their fabrication and gives impulse to their diffusion. It is to undermine, if they can, the influence of the Church by throwing suspicion upon the character of the Clergy; but how far they are likely to succeed in this is pretty well indicated by the following involuntary confession of the writer above

quoted :-"It is astonishing how, even sensible and intelligent they are fast verging towards Popery.'

his family and friends have been prepared, -as far as moved by the wicked arts which the adversaries of hearts so weak and frail as ours can ever be prepared, their Church employ, to suspect the fidelity of their papist. But thank God, these calumnies pass harmlessly -for the sad bereavement which God, in his provi- pastors, is not to be wondered at: it is natural that dence and wisdom, has been pleased to appoint. It they should believe their own lawful ministers to be as is a comfort to know that he died in that faith and much interested in maintaining the purity and integrity trust in the merits of his Redeemer, which had been of the Church as its adversaries possibly can be; nor his stay and confidence in life,-that this was a hope are they likely to doubt that their interpretation of the and trust unabated, but quickened rather as the sands principles, rules and discipline of the Church, is quite of existence were ebbing away, that his last end was as correct as the intrusive expositions of those whose peace, -and that, as far as human judgment dare af- cry, but faintly stifled, is, -"Down with her, Down

Mr. Cartwright,—twin brother of the late estimable

We request attention to the extract from the London

We request attention to the extract from the London

We request attention to the extract from the London

We request attention to the extract from the London

We request attention to the extract from the London and beloved Rev. R. D. Cartwright, - was born, we be- Medical Gazette, which appears in another column, rotten and hollow-hearted system, calculated to puff up Otonabee.

from the privations of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active the happiest of all stations:

| Interest of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the happiest of all stations:

| Interest of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the happiest of all stations:

| Interest of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the happiest of all stations:

| Interest of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the happiest of all stations:

| Interest of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the happiest of all stations:

| Interest of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the happiest of all stations:

| Interest of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the happiest of all stations:

| Interest of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the happiest of all stations:

| Interest of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the happiest of all stations:

| Interest of the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the lowest, may well be said to lieve, in the year 1804. His early education was active to the lowest, which is the year 1804. His early education was active to the lowest, which is the year 1804. His early education was active to the lowest, which is the year 1804. His early education was active to the year 1804. His early education was active to the year 1804. His early education was active to the year 1804. His early education was active to the year 1804. His early education was active to the year 1804. His early education was active to the year 1804. His early educ Whitelaw at Kingston, and afterwards prosecuted under the able direction of the Rev. John Wilson, M.A., lately fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Having lately fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Having

> in the very important matter of Education, that it most richly flow, and that all the promises of the Gospel ional education at one of the Inns of Court. He re- is of consequence that any Petitions to the Legisla- God. ture relative to the Common School Bills, should be all the assaults of our bitterest enemies: our Church, petitions, it may be useful to state that the proper waters cover the sea.
>
> For my own part, I am determined, by God's blessing, Governor General should be,

"To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., G. C. B., one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America. &c. &c. &c.

"The Petition of "Humbly sheweth, &c."

To the Legislative Council,-

"To the Honourable the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

"The Petition of "Humbly Sheweth:"

To the Legislative Assembly,-"To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

"Humbly Sheweth:"

The petitions and signatures should be on one side been the apologist, if not the patron, of the recent Re- of the paper only; and at least four names be attached bellion, Mr. Cartwright declined what he deemed the to the same sheet of paper as that on which the

> The petitions to the Governor General must be forwarded to the Hon. D. Daly, Provincial Secretary; and those for the Council and House of Assembly, to such Members as the petitioners think most likely then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the efficiently to forward their views.

> Our Travelling Agent is now engaged in his tour from Kingston castwards, as far as Cornwall inclusive, is used in the paragraph to which I have alluded, as distin--embracing also the Bathurst and Ottawa Districts,in prosecution of the collection of the dues to this Journal. We trust that our subscribers in that quarter will be prepared to settle their respective accounts with him.

Communications.

THE CHURCH AND DISSENT.

"Magna est veritas, et prævalebit."

Rev. and Dear Sir, - A few days since, a friend placed in my hands a copy of the Toronto Banner, containin an anonymous article entitled "LECTURE ON PUSEYISM, in which I find my name introduced in a manner evidently designed to cast reproach upon the Church. The writer of the article in question, after stating that the Lecturer "has had ample opportunity of knowing what Puseyism is, in the part of the country where he resides," sequence of certain proceedings of mine, thus properformance of any religious service at the interment of human being, by a minister not Episcopally ordained, would be an outrage both upon God and man, it is tim that he were known and discountenanced by all true

When I first read this paragraph, I laid down the paper with a smile of pity and contempt for the parties who could fabricate and give utterance to so gross a fabrication, and therefore determined to take no more notice but upon reflection, it occurred to me that to suffer such a wanton and wicked attack upon my principles and conduct (and through me, upon the Church) to remain uncontradicted, might be construed by the ignorant and undiscerning into a tacit admission of the charge. With patience of your readers, in order to contradict such a slanderous imputation, as I have no hesitation in declaring, that I have never, either orally or in writing, directly or indirectly, made use of the expressions there attributed to me. And if the lecturer and reporter had read their

vouchsafed to explain what is meant by it. But they know full well that in the part of the country above alluded to, the Church is rapidly gaining ground, and rivet-ing herself more closely in the affections of the people, and spreading her benign influence throughout the and breadth of the land. The free circulation of sound religious Tracts, explanatory of our doctrines and priniples,-a strict adherence to our invaluable Liturgy, and sincere endeavour to carry out the teaching of the attended with the happiest results. The ranks of Dissent have been thinned; a numerous and respectable congre-gation has been gathered to the Church; and Dissenters low accost each other in these terms-" How very few people go to the Chapel!" and give vent to their fears in these ominous forebodings—" These Church people will do us no good!" This, Sir, has been the head and front of our offending; this is the Pusevism of which we are guilty; this is what has excited the combined attacks of secta rians of "all the denominations," and given rise to all the slander and defamation which envy and uncharitableness

The real Puskyism with which the Church both at home and abroad is, I rejoice to say, deeply infected, is this:—an anxious desire in men's minds to return to first principles,—a serious inquiry for the "good old paths," that they may walk therein and find rest unto their souls, -a doubt in the minds of many, whether by remaining n the ranks of dissent, they are really in communion with the Church of Christ. In short, men are growing weary of the divisions and sub-divisions, the envy, jealou sy and heart-burnings, the strifes and animosities, which listract the Christian world. Finding no security amidst the shifting sands of dissent, they are anxiously looking towards the Church as the only firm rock upon which they can obtain a sure and stable footing; as the only ark of safety in which they can ride securely on undismayed by all the wintry storms of adversity. Churchmen are becoming more fully alive to their best interests; the principles of the Church are better understood and Her members, both lay and clerical, do not so generally fraternize with dissenters, in making common cause with them at their Bible Societies, their Sunday School Unions and Temperance Societies; nor do they now, as formerly, lavish large sums of money in support ing missions, and building chapels and school-houses, intended to nurture and educate multitudes who are to thus contributed to bring them into existence. A growing attachment on the part of both clergy and laity to the Articles and Liturgy of our pure and Apostolic Church, has within the last few years sprung up amongst us, as free and general circulation; and the parties so well as a firm determination on the part of the former to wickedly imposed upon can hardly believe their ears the rubrical directions contained in the Book of Common Prayer. And I believe I may safely assert, without fear of contradiction, that the Church of England at this oment, both at home and abroad, is in a far sounder and more flourishing state, than at any previous period since the Reformation. What wonder, then, that she should be assailed by sectarian bigotry and slander! Our enemies find the reiterated and oft-refuted charge of Puseyism extremely convenient for their purpose; for while they are fully sensible that they are giving circulation to a wilful falsehood, they carefully endeavour to build up their own multitudinous and contradictory systems upon the ruins of the Church, hy persuading the credulous multitude that we "are fast verging towards pery." This stereotyped falsehood serves their pur-se, by gaining for them gaping audiences, who return me highly edified by the oratorical powers of these ecturers, whose wonderful sagacity and deep penetration the Church! But who does not see through so paltry a ubterfuge? With the sectarians, Prelacy, Popery, and Puseyism, are synonimous terms; and therefore to be a sound Churchman is to be a Puseyite,—nay, even a er us; for the same great principles which, under the fluence of the Holy Spirit, were effectual in producing the Reformation, and freeing us from the galling yoke of Rome, are still the shield and glory of our Church, and will never fail to be exerted in crushing the usurpations of Popery on the one hand, or the wild and licentious

> "Fas est et ab hoste doceri," is a good maxim; and from the untiring zeal and perseverance of our adversaries, in endeavouring to prop up, and to perpetuate a bad cause, we may learn the imperative necessity of watchfulness, fidelity and union, if we

spirit of Sectarianism on the other. But,

lately fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Having thus laid the foundation of a highly respectable classification of a highly respectable classification of the Clergy, while they preach nothing but Christ and sical and mathematical education, Mr. Cartwright pro-ceeded to Toronto (then York) in the year 1820, to prosecute the study of the Law under the direction of the disastrous effects of a similar irregularity in that Church, as the divinely appointed means for the converthich concerns our everlasting salvation.

We beg to remind the Clergy, and others interested

We beg to remind the Clergy, and others interested covenant are made to men as members of the Church of If we thus do our duty as we ought, we shall baffle ture relative to the Common School Bills, should be forwarded with as little delay as possible. For the information of those not accustomed to transmitting information of those not accustomed to transmitting filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the information of those not accustomed to transmitting information of those not accustomed to transmitting filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the information of those not accustomed to transmitting filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the information of those not accustomed to transmitting filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the information of those not accustomed to transmitting filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the information of those not accustomed to transmitting filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the information of those not accustomed to transmitting filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the information of the lord as the

been brought up in her bosom.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

Ever yours sincerely, J. Wilson.

Colborne, Jan. 21, 1845.

To the Editor of The Church. Dear Sir,—On reading a paragraph in your paper of the 10th instant, with reference to Jerusalem, I was struck by what I considered to be a strange use of the term "Gentiles," as applied to ordained Clergymen of the Church of England. I had always been accustomed to account Gentiles to be heathens, or the nations which have not received the faith or law of God; and the passages of Scripture which first came to my mind se sages of Seriputer which his came to you have to uphold this opinion, as that in which St. Paul, writing to the Corinthians, 1 Ep. xii. 2, says, "Ye know ye were Gentiles, carried away unto these dumb idols," &c., and again, to the Ephesians, ii. 11, "Ye being in time past Gentiles in the flesh," &c., as also, Gal. iii. 27—29, "As many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek," (a word similar to that of Gentile), "there is neither boud nor free: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus, and if ye be Christ's, promise," &c. But on sitting down to examine the various texts in which the term occurs, I found that it was used in Scripture in a two-fold sense, namely, in the one I at first thought it should be, and also in the very way in which it guishing "the brethren of (¿ξ) the Gentiles," (Acts xv. 23) guishing "the brethren of (£ξ) the Gentiles, (Acts xv. 23) from those of the Jews. As where St. Paul, writing to the saints in Rome, xi. 13, says, "I speak to you Gentiles;" also, in the same epistle, xvi. 4, he speaks of "the Churches of the Gentiles;" and again, in addressing "the saints which are at Ephesus," iii. 1, he writes, "I, Paul, the prisoner of Jesus Christ, for you, Gentiles." I have, therefore, written this to confirm this use of the word, as others, like myself, may have been offended at it, without having the opportunity of being better informed. Still, however, I think the use of it thus is only the exception, for almost all through the Scriptures where the word occurs, which it frequently does, it can only be applied to the heathen, a term derived, I believe, from the Greek word ἔθνη, which is the word translated Gentile. n one of the passages I have already quoted, St. Paul would seem to disown the term of either Jew or Gentile, as applied to all those who are in Christ Jesus, who, in another place, he expressly calls "the Church; as in the I Cor. x. 32, "Giving none offence neither to

the Jews, nor to the Gentiles, nor to the Church of God," of which Church I believe myself to be January 13, 1845.

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence. NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Association was held at Peterboro', on Wednesday, the 8th inst., and was attended by most of the Clergy of the Districts included within its ounds, as well as by a considerable number of the Laity. The Clergy, on the previous day, met at the residence of the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., adjourned your permission therefore, I must trespass upon the patience of your readers, in order to contradict such a assembled, and after Prayers a Sermon was preached, behalf they were then assembled.

On the following day, at 11, A.M., the business of the

REPORT.

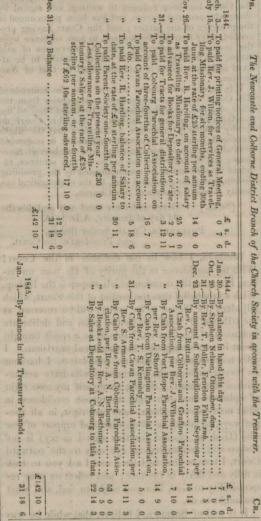
In presenting their second Annual Report, your Committee sire, in the first place, to express their gratitude to Almighty God, and to acknowledge, that as from Him cometh every god and perfect gift, so it is entirely owing to having obtain of Him that the Newcastle and Colborne Districts Branch Association of the Church Society has continued to this day in the prosperous and successful pursuit of its great and holy objects,—the glory of God and the good of man.

Through its indefatigable Missionary, to whose zeal and acceptableness it is our pleasing duty to bear witness, it makes administered in such a way as Churchman believe Scriptural, the glorious doctrines of Evangelic truth. And this is done in observance of those Apostolic rules of order and polity. which, however unhappily misunderstood, misrepresented, and the highly prized possession of all professing Christians in primitive days of unity and peace, and, by the overwhelming najority of Christendom, have never ceased to be recognized as of divine authority, and therefore absolutely essential to the

Although the general objects of the Church Society have to the Parent Society, according to the Constitution, and also by the expenditure, in each parish, of its allotted portion, in support of a parochial-school in one parish, and of Sunday-schools in that and others, and by the distribution of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, religious books and tracts, yet the great object of our Association, and that to which its principal means and energies have hitherto been devoted, has been the maintenance of a Travelling Missionary, in order that to every place within its bounds may be extended, as far as circumstances will allow, the inestimable advantages of a duly constituted and authorized Gospel Ministry. For the first half of the year there was no Clergyman exclusively at the disposal of the sure of success with which their past exertions have been crowned. Association, but such services as the engagements of the Rev. John Wilson and others permitted them to give were most cheerfully rendered. In July, the Rev. Mr. Harding was orlained, and, by the appointment of the Bishop, has since that ime laboured in the arduous and honourable duties of Travelling issionary. In view, however, of the number of Township which call upon us for spiritual aid, it may well be said, what is one among so many? And your Committee feel an earnes desire, and cannot but indulge a pleasing hope, that the day may soon arrive, when, aided by the funds of this Association, at least three heralds of the cross may be added to the confessedly insufficient number of the Clergy at present labouring within its bounds. To any one attentively considering the tion of our Church, and viewing its appointed round of daily service, its festivals, and all its offices, it must be evident, that | quested for publication in The Church, he visits, comparatively few and far between, of a Travelling Missionary can never (except where a very small population is scattered here and there over a large tract of land) be considered otherwise than as a substitute for Parochial Incumbency, which pel the Association to employ. Consider some of the official acts of the ministry, and say if this be not true. The baptism of infants publicly in the Church, the sudden emergencies calling for the administration of private baptism; preparing the children of the Church by public catechising, as w other means, for the solemn imposition of the Bishop's hands; the pastoral visitation from house to house of all, but especially of those who are labouring under sickness, or under any distress the Church, the burial of the dead, and all the other calls for ministerial service hourly arising, and which may at any oment take place, added to that quiet but continual beneficial influence compared in the Scriptures to that of salt upon a mass of matter with which it is in close and constant contact, and which can only be exercised by a resident Parochial Minister. patrimony, and the waste of what little is left occasioned mainly y that timid and temporizing policy of expediency and conciliation which, in so many ways, is to this very moment hindering the progress of the Church, and lessening her means of carrying out fully the great purpose of her institution. Alas! that such time-serving and short-sighted policy should so indefinitely remove the hope of seeing this growing country, rapidly increasing as it is in population, sufficiently supplied with parochial ministrations. But only the more urgent is the call upon this Association to do what it can. If compelled, unwillingly, to assent to the sad truth, that the day is far distant, when each township shall possess its resident Clergyman, can we not become instrumental in enabling the Bishop to supply the principal townships within our bounds, which are yet destitute, with three resident Ministers, in so far that not more than two townships may be placed under the care of each

Two of the four sermons appointed to be preached in every year throughout the Diocese in aid of the funds of the Church Society, are appointed for Missionary purposes; from the pro-ceeds of these we believe it will be found to be the liberal intention of the Parent Society to extend aid to townships, in proportion to the amounts raised within their borders, for the support of a resident Minister. It can hardly be doubted that Cartwright and Manvers have the ability, by their united efforts, of raising the sum of £50 annually for this purpose, and your Committee have good reason for supposing that they have also the will to do so. Of Seymour and Percy, and indeed of any townships so well settled as they are, the same may not onably be believed: and the sum which this Association has hitherto made up for the maintenance of a Travelling Missionary would, no doubt, be readily increased to the amount required for making up the deficiency left, after the benevolence of the Parent Society had done its share, and the exertions of the respective congregations of the three proposed resident Clergymen had fulfilled their pledges.

good that is in progress within our bounds, your Committee would beg leave to suggest that the Association make it a rule to cling more and more closely to the doctrines and usages of our pure and reformed Church; and to endeavour, to the best of my poor ability, to inculcate the same in the minds of the people committed to my care, as the best return I can make for the unspeakable privilege of having generally, a more detailed, and therefore a more interesting, unt than can otherwise be done.



We have the pleasure of congratulating the Association on a privilege which greatly increases its power of doing good.— This has happily been carried into effect since our last annual Meeting. In consequence of the Act of Incorporation, the Constitution of the Society has been remodelled, and the opportunity taken of bringing it into closer approximation to the excellent pattern afforded us in the great and venerable Socie-

Branch Association has been formed, which has already contributed most creditably to our district funds. No doubt this will of the "presentment," would never have been dream Bibles more attentively, they would have learned, that "he that uttereth slander is a fool."

With respect to the charge of Puseyism, which is thus industriously attempted to be fastened on the Church and her Clergy, neither the lecturer nor his reporter has vouchsafed to explain what is meant by it. But they All which is respectfully submitted.

JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously lopted :-Moved by Rev. S. Armour, seconded by B. Y. Mc-

1. That the Report just read be adopted, and that the same be transmitted for publication in The Church newspaper.

Moved by Rev. R. J. C. TAYLOR, seconded by Hon. T. A. STEWART,-2 That this Branch of the Church Society, deenly impressed with the value and importance of the services rendered by the

3. That the different Parishes throughout the bounds of this Association be earnestly requested to use their best exertions, and without delay to augment the funds through which the desirable objects it has in view may be carried into effect. Moved by Rev. T. FIDLER, seconded by JAS. WALLIS,

powered to procure and place at the disposal of the Travelling Missionary from time to time, such Tracts for gratuitous distribution in remote places, as they may think conducive to the

Moved by Rev. W. M. SHAW, seconded by G. W. 5. That this District Branch of the Church Society do express their fervent thankfulness to Almighty God for the mea-

Moved by MAURICE CLARK Esq., seconded by JAS. 6. That the thanks of this Association be offered to the Secctary, the Treasurer, and other officers of the same, for their valuable services during the past year, and that they be requested

o fulfil the same duties until the next Annual Meeting The Hon. T. A. STEWART being then called to the Chair, it was moved by the Rev. R. J. C. TAYLOR, seconded by CHAS. RUBIDGE, Esq.-

7. That the Rev. Dr. Bethune receive the thanks of this Association for his excellent Sermon delivered before the Asso-ciation yesterday evening, and that a copy be respectfully re-

To the Editor of The Church.

Moore, River St. Clair, Jan. 10, 1845.
Rev. Sir,—I am requested by the Churchwardens of Sutherland Church, Moore, to forward to you for insertion in *The Church* the following acknowledgment of gifts

and donations received during the past year.

Moreover, I am likewise desirous of availing myself of this opportunity of conveying my sincere thanks to the individuals who have so liberally assisted us, and so promptly responded to the appeals of my parishioners and brother Churchmen.

> I am, Rev. Sir, ALEXANDER PYNE, Missionary at Moore.

To the Editor of The Church

Sir,-We are desirous of communicating through the medium of your valuable journal, our grateful acknow-ledgment to the individuals who have so liberally presented us with the following gifts and donations during the past year: On the return of Mr. Sutherland from the mother country, we then received at his hands a valuable may hereafter propose to enter the profession, and previous present of Communion plate, each article bearing the fol-lowing inscription:—"Presented by John Rushin Esq., Bil-liter Lane, London, and Thomas Sutherland, Esq. Sutherliter Lane, London, and Thomas Sutherland Esq., land, to the Episcopal Church erected there." Mr. Ruskin's contribution towards these gifts amounted to £5—the deficiency was supplied by Mr. Sutherland. We also received at the same period two Palls, presented by Mr. Sutherland, and a superior set of books for public service, public with a supply of fully qualified much the execution are of originated by the Presented by the P presented by the Propagation Society through the application of the Rev. Septimus Ramsay, London.

It is here necessary to add, that, though a vote of thanks was returned at the time of receiving these gifts, to the parties concerned, still we are desirous of express respectively. As, for instance, a Clergyman to Cartwright and Manvers, another to Seymour and Percy, and a third to Asphodel and Dummer, with the charge of a portion of Otonabee.

That the Association view with airm and deep regret at not having long ere this conveyed that vote of thanks as publicly as we now do. We have more recently part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction on the part of the bill which proposes to abolish all restriction

by the recommendation of William Keating Esq., Indian Department. We have also received £1 from Miss E. inwiddie, Surrey, England, through Mr. Sutherland. (Signed) CAPT. W. WRIGHT, R. N., RICHARD LESLIE, Churchwardens.

Moore, River St. Clair, Jan. 11, 1845.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S House, January, 1845.

The LORD BISHOP in the Chair.

At the General Meeting of the Society, held Thursday, January 2nd, 1845, A note was received from the Treasurer, stating that in consequence of indisposition, he was unable to furnish the usual statement of Funds for the Monthly Meeting.

The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts:— Insurance on £500 Stock in the Depository, from 23d Nov. 1844, to 23d Nov. 1845... £5 0 0 James Browne's charges on two boxes and one parcel of books from New York..... 5 7 8

Richard Cuthbert, Stock£3 2 2 Reports 3 17 0 6 19 2 Thos. Champion's Salary 10 8 4 Boy's wages...... 1 13 4 12 1 8

The Standing Committee recommend, that the sum of £6 5s. 10d. be granted to the Committee of Investm for Missionary purposes, to be added to a balance of £31

4s. 2d. remaining in hand, to enable it to effect the purchase of 3 shares Upper Canada Bank Stock.—Agreed.

The Committee of the Kent Testimonial Fund, having through the Rev. H. J. Grasett, requested that the Church Society should become Treasurers of that Fund,—the Standing Committee recommended, that the request be Standing Committee recommended, that the request be complied with, and that the money be invested in such securities as the Treasurer shall think best, providing that such security shall be approved by the Kent Testimonial

Committee.—Agreed.

It was ordered, that the Rev. J. Beaven, D.D. Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., L. O'Brien, M.D., the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary, do form a Committee for the purpose of ordering books for the Depository until 30th June, 1845.

It was ordered, that the Book Committee be authorised

to order Books and Tracts from the Christian Knowledge Society, and from Mr. T. Tegg, to such an amount as the state of the funds will permit, and that the Treasurer be authorised to remit for the payment of such books. It was ordered, that the Treasurer be authorised to invest the Widows and Orphans' Fund in such security as

he shall think best, having first received the approval of the Lord Bishop.

UNITED STATES.

TRIAL OF BISHOP B. T. ONDERDONK. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

This painful and protracted case which commenced on the 10th ult., was brought to a close on the 2nd inst., when the opinion of the ecclesiastical court (composed of seventhe opinion of the ecclesiastical court (composed of seven-teen Bishops) was pronounced. Had their verdict been unanimous, or formed with any thing approaching unani-mity, we should have deemed it our duty to receive it with silent acquiescence, and to record it without a word of comment. But this is far from being the case, and neither the Church par society can be reasonably expecneither the Church nor society can be reasonably expected to be any less divided in opinion than were the judges themselves. The following was the vote:
Guilty: - Bishops P. Chase, Brownell, Hopkins, Smith, McIlvane, Polk, Lee, Johns, Eastburn, Henshaw, and

Freeman.-11. Not Guilty:-Bishops Ives, Doane, Kemper, DeLancey,

Gadsden, and Whittingham.—6.

The sentence pronounced was that of "suspension from the office of a Bishop in the Church of God, and from all the functions of the sacred ministry."*

Since the final adjournment of the court, we have had particular and authentic information as to its proceedings: and the result is our present discharge of what we feel to be a high and solemn duty before God and the world, in calmly and deliberately proclaiming our thorough conviction of the ENTIRE INNOCENCE of Bishop Onderdonk-We say this with a full knowledge of all that is implied in it—with a just sense of the responsibility we thus incut—and with all due respect and reverence for the majority ment as to what the cause of truth and righteousness reties, to whom we in common with all the Colonial parts of the Empire, owe so much.

Here as to what the cause of truth and righteousiess to what the cause of truth and righteousiess cause of truth and righteousies cause cause of truth and righteousies cause We have also the pleasure of reporting that, in the newly | dent policy which advises us to "suspend our opinion opened Mission of Colborne and Grafton, placed under the charge of the Rev. John Wilson, a Parochial Committee of our long enough; satisfied we were, from the beginning, that such frivolous and unjust charges as were made the basis assembled, and after Prayers a Sermon was preached, according to previous appointment, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, in more special reference to the duties and responsibilities connected with the Society on whose behalf they were then assembled. themselves be moved to contribute towards the extension of the Society's means of usefulness. New rills of benevolence will their organ and leader (Col. Webb, of the N. Y. Confee

> our readers an account of the real grounds on which t Bishop of New York was "presented," together with many things connected with the "trial;" but as we are glad to learn that the whole proceedings of the court, with all the evidence, and the speeches of coursel, are immediately to be published. immediately to be published entire, we refrain. will soon have an opportunity of judging for themse In the meantime, we solicit for the good Bishop, what he so much needs—the sympathy and prayers of Churchn Neither he nor they are "destroyed" by what has taken place; but they may well be "cast down;" and we carnestly near Coul. nestly pray God to sustain and comfort our Right Rev. Father, until "He shall bring forth his righteousness as the light, and his judgement as the noonday." This we are confident, will in His own good time, be made to appear. We believe that the Bishop's present troubles Travelling Missionary, feels itself called upon to use every ex- will only endear him the more to the hearts of his peo ertion to extend the ministrations of the Church throughout | ple; and are sure that under the injustice and oppres of the world, his injured innocence has a steady princip Moved by Rev. T. S. KENNEDY, seconded by CHAS. of fortitude, and a powerful support, which cens rumours cannot disturb. Traduced as his character has been, it is not the first time that calumny and reproach have been the lot of the have been the lot of the servant of God; and it is no doubt enough to him that while undergoing the same friend, he can also say, "my witness is in heaven, and my record is on high." With God to witness for his integrity. sq.—
>
> he may well despise popular accusation or repro
> and in this consciousness of his innocence and upright he is armed with a shield against which the darts of the

world are aimed in vain. * Surprise has been expressed by some, that the six prelates pronounced the Bishop not guilty, should have concurred in, and produced the sentence of suspension. A satisfactory explanation will be found in the following copies of their votes, with which we have been

Sindly turnished:—
On the first baliot—"Though we have declared our opinion that the expondent is 'not guilty,' and are still of that opinion; yet as the canon now requires that sentence shall be passed, our's is, that he receive the lightest admonition which the Canon will permit.'
On the third ballot—"Suspension, to avoid deposition."

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION. At a special general meeting of the provincial Medical and (From the London Medical Times.)

Surgical Association, held at the Town Hall, Derby, on Thursday, the 1419 day, the 14th November, to take into consideration Sir James Graham's bill for the better regulation of medical practice throughout the United Kingdom. Dr. Robertson, of Northampton, President of the Associa-

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :- Mr. Moved by Dr. Hastings, of Worcester, seconded by That the Association testify their satisfaction that a bill for

the better regulation of Medical Education and Practice been laid before the House of Commons, and that opposis afforded to the members of the medical profession for sidering its provisions previous to its passing into a law.

Moved by Dr. Williams, of Nottingham, seconded by Mr.

That this satisfaction is increased by observing that an ap proach to a uniform standard of education and qualifications and the right to practice by all qualified persons, without respect to local privileges—principles for the recognition which the Association has on various occasions contended and especially in petitions to the Legislature, and memorials to Majesty's Government—are two of the great leading principles of the management

Moved by Mr. Hey, of Leeds, seconded by Dr. Baker, of

That further to ensure the object of a sufficient uniform primary qualification for every medical practitioner, without which the equal right to practice every department of the prodiploma of Licentiate of Medicine should be required of all who their being entitled to claim admission to register in any other

Moved by Dr. Edwards, of Chester, seconded by Dr. Hutch

the Association are of opinion the Government wo towards the remedy of abuses of which, for a long time past,

there has been great reason to complain.

Moved by Mr. Teale, of Northampton, seconded by Dr. Moved by

Heygate, of Derby;
That the Association view with alarm and deep regret that