

their proper order. But, in organizing new congregations, it is easy to begin right, and the opportunity should not be "lost or thrown away."

Since my opinions and sentiments, with respect to Church government, order and discipline have been rectified, by the accession of more knowledge, and in proportion to the degree in which they approached the proper standard, I have found more and more embarrassment and discomfort in administering the Sacrament of Baptism, as it hitherto used to be administered.

It appeared to be thrust into a corner, as some ceremony of which all parties were half-ashamed. The attendant circumstances:—A private house—a common cup or bowl—no symbol of ministerial authority; or else, if in Church, the congregation dispersing—the sexton shutting pew-doors, or otherwise busy—some still lingering and talking—a distant appointment to be attended to—parties not having been expected, &c.,—all three in the way temptations to hurry over, or to mutilate the service. In no part of my engagements has conscience reproached me more than in this, which ought to be so pleasing and interesting a duty.

But, on the other hand, how different were my feelings, when, after due explanation, I administered the Sacrament as the Rubric directs, after the second lesson, and the congregation joined, with one consent, in the service. This was in my country congregation, in which, as I have been the instrument of gathering it together, I naturally have more influence, and experience less difficulty in arranging matters in their proper order. The other and long established congregation is, of course, less tractable; but I have every reason to be satisfied with their attention to my wishes, and hope, in due course, to succeed in inducing them to pay more strict attention to the Rubric.

Excuse this egotism, but the detail of actual fact and experience is always more effective than what might seem mere theory.

Allow me to add that your valuable tracts, amongst others which are circulated by way of loan, being given out and exchanged at the end of the service, are eagerly received, and will, I am persuaded, be attended with the best effects.

I enclose one pound for Chippawa Church, and 5s. for "The Antidote."

A CATHOLIC PRESBYTER.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE RETURN OF MR. GARRETT, LATELY A METHODIST PREACHER, INTO COMMUNION WITH THE CHURCH.

(From the Brockville Recorder).

(To the Editor of the Brockville Recorder).

Brockville, March 15, 1842.

Sir,—By inserting the accompanying Address to the Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church [?] at the Brockville Station, you will greatly oblige your

Obedient servant,

RICHARD GARRETT.

Beloved Brethren,—After a long and prayerful investigation of subjects connected with the Church of Christ and its Ministry, I am thoroughly convinced that no scriptural reasons can be assigned for continuing a separation from that branch of the Church of God, which is usually termed the "United Church of England and Ireland," and have therefore resolved, with Divine assistance, to act consistently with these convictions.

I consider it due to you and to the cause of the Redeemer to state, as simply and briefly as possible, the reason of this resolution, and sincerely trust that you will receive it as an evidence of the respect and affection which I earnestly desire to cherish. I am the more desirous of doing this from the consideration, that, up to the present moment, you have, both by words and deeds, kindly expressed an affectionate approbation and unbounded confidence in me.

It cannot be pleasant to speak of myself; but the present occasion makes it unavoidable. Having been baptised in the Church of England at home, I received within her pale the rudiments of Christian education, and was eventually admitted to the rite of Confirmation. Though afterwards induced to join the Wesleyan Methodist Society, I did not consider that I was sacrificing my membership in the Church of England, and falling into that awful sin, against which Mr. Wesley, the founder of Methodism, so solemnly warned his followers, the sin of schism. I admit that from that period until a short time after my arrival at this station, I neglected giving the subject a proper consideration, when, by the Providence of God, this important matter was placed before me plainly and faithfully.

I was unable to find any argument from the "Word of God," or from reason, to justify my remaining self-separated and cut off from the communion of the Church to which, under God, I owe my Christianity—a Church which, after the most anxious and minute examination, (and the most calm and careful consideration that I am capable of bestowing upon the question),—I am thoroughly convinced is truly scriptural in her Constitution and Liturgy, and in her Creeds and Articles.

I now deeply regret having ever separated myself from her scriptural communion, and, by this inconsiderate step, exposing myself to the mortification which must attend and follow on a hearty acknowledgment and renunciation of error.

It is only known to Him who searcheth the heart, the many seasons of sorrow and the many painful struggles I have experienced in coming to this conclusion,—to follow my deliberate and honest convictions. It only remains for me, at all hazards, to discharge the duty of a conscientious man, and of one that fears God,—which is, to leave any system he believes to be erroneous, even though all his friendships and fairest prospects should lie in that direction, and to turn to truth. Under these convictions, I believe it to be my duty to return to the Church of England, though, in following these leadings of Divine Providence, I am left comparatively friendless, and I may truly add, entirely ignorant of what may befall me.

I have transmitted to the President of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, [?] and also to the Chairman of this District, a resignation of my charge at this Station, and signified to them my intention of returning to the Church of my fathers.

In closing these remarks, permit me to return my sincere and hearty thanks for the many kindnesses you have done me since my arrival among you; and may the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ lead and guide you all in the way of truth and safety, so that your end may be everlasting life. Farewell.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD GARRETT.

March 12, 1842.

POSTSCRIPT.—March 15th.—The farewell address from which the above is copied, I handed, on last Saturday afternoon, to a respected member of your body, in the presence of two Wesleyan Ministers, requesting that it should be read to the congregation on the following day.

The request having been acceded to, I felt assured that this my parting expression of esteem, would have been communicated to you. I am, however, both disappointed and grieved on learning, not only that my request was not complied with, but that in the evening you were exhorted to "throw the mantle of charity over my sins." I am indeed unwilling that any of you should deem me deficient in Christian courtesy towards yourselves, or wanting in the essential point of godly sincerity in pursuing that course, which I am convinced is the course of duty, but which has been represented as "sin." I am therefore obliged to adopt other means for conveying to you a copy of the original address.

Praying that we may all be ended with that charity which "thinketh no evil," which "rejoiceth in the truth," and "which hopeth all things," I again bid you Farewell.

RICHARD GARRETT.

NORTH GUILDFORD.—The undersigned, inhabitants of North Guilford, beg the Rev. J. Gibson's acceptance of their individual mite, as a mark of gratitude for his exertions to promote their future welfare.—March 11th, 1842.—

David Sprague, Sen. { 2 bushels Henry Stennett { 1 bushel of Wheat.

John Draper, do. do. E. H. Payson, do. do.

John Emes, do. do. Calvin Emes, do. do.

John Morton, Sen. do. do. Ella Widdoughby, do. do.

Frederic Morton, do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Robert Shuck, Esq. do. do. Messrs. Chipperfield, do. do.

Stephen Malley, Esq. do. do. B. Armstrong, do. do.

Stephen Goode, Esq. do. do. James Mann, do. do.

Mr. Barton, do. do. Nelson Mitchell, do. do.

It is very pleasing indeed to record this offering of good-will presented by a grateful flock to a faithful shepherd.

In parts of the country, where money is extremely scarce, nothing can be more reasonable than that the people should discharge, in some degree, the debt they owe to their Clergyman out of the produce of their farms. It would be an excellent thing if persons would think of their spiritual pastor more frequently than they do, if they would consider that though the law of this land exacts no tithes, yet that the law of God does: and

that it is their duty, whenever they abound in the blessings which the Almighty pours down upon them, to set apart a sacrifice of thanksgiving to Him. This sacrifice, while it may be offered up in the heart, can only be visibly and substantially shown by some contribution to the wants of His duly called Ministers, and by some appropriation to the maintenance of His Church. It is therefore a source of much gratification to witness the example set by the good people of North Guilford, and it offers an appropriate occasion to express the wish that the habit of parishioners sending offerings of good-will, no matter how humble if it be their best, to those who watch over their souls, may become more general throughout the Province. There is scarcely a man who cannot give something; and the offering of it by him, and the accepting of it by his pastor, cannot fail to strengthen the friendly relations that ought always to exist between the Clergy and their people. Mr. Gibson, Sir, has had many acts of kindness shown to him by those who have come within the sphere of his ministrations.

St. CATHARINE'S.—On Sunday, the 20th instant, a collection was made in the Parish Church in aid of the Sunday School, which, including a donation of £1. previously received, amounted to 17l. 8s. 10d. This will not only liquidate the debt already incurred for books, &c., but also leave a surplus towards the formation of a Sunday School Library.

The Rev. A. F. Atkinson acknowledges with much pleasure the liberality thus manifested by his congregation, who, in addition to their various other contributions for Church purposes, have in the present instance so generously responded to his call.

The children of the School were publicly catechised during Divine Service on several of the Wednesdays in the manner in which many of them answered, and the readiness with which they gave Scriptural proofs, elicited general approbation.

CHIPPAWA CHURCH.—(From "An Old Subscriber.")—It being considered desirable that the Subscriptions and Collections for rebuilding Trinity Church, Chippawa, should be brought before the notice of the Churches of the Diocese, I take the liberty of sending you the list:—

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes Samuel Street, G. McMillan, J. Kirkpatrick, etc.

Extracts from late English Papers.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—As the christening of the Prince of Wales is rather a rare occurrence—George the Fourth having been christened on the 8th September, 1762, nearly 80 years ago—we think our readers will be gratified with the following account of the ceremonial:—

At 20 minutes before 1 o'clock a discharge of cannon and the military band stationed outside the chapel, announced the arrival of Her Majesty and Prince Albert.

In a few minutes afterwards our beloved Sovereign, attended by her illustrious Consort, entered the sacred edifice, when the professional gentlemen sung in most excellent style "The March in Joseph," which had been substituted by desire of Her Majesty for "Judas Maccabeus."

The scene at this moment was most gratifying, animating and splendid, and in every respect worthy of a great and mighty nation. Her Majesty the King of Prussia, attired in the uniform of a British held officer, attended by his suite; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (proxy for the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg); her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge (proxy for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha); the Princess Augusta (proxy for her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia); and his Serene Highness Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, entered the Chapel a short time before Her Majesty.

The Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and other great Officers of the Household, with the Royal and distinguished guests having taken the respective places allotted to them, the Archbishop of Canterbury began to read the beautiful prayers used by the church at the public baptism of infants, during the greater part of which her Majesty, Prince Albert, the King of Prussia, the Royal Visitors, the Right Rev. Prelates, and the other Distinguished Personages knelt.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the other Royal Sponsors of the Heir Apparent to the British Throne, repeated the usual responses in an audible tone of voice. When the Archbishop said, "Dost thou in the name of this child renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all the covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow nor be led by them?" His Majesty in a firm, and rather loud tone of voice, repeated—"I renounce them all."

"Dost thou believe in God the father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son, &c.?" His Majesty and the other Royal Sponsors answered in an audible voice, "All this I steadfastly believe."

The Royal infant was then conveyed from the Chapter Room to the Font by her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, and placed in the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Archbishop then said to his Royal Highness the Godfathers and Godmothers, "Name this Child." The King of Prussia and the other Royal Sponsors said, "ALBERT EDWARD." The Archbishop, in a most impressive manner, then said, "Alfred Edward, I baptize thee in the name of the father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The Archbishop then said, "we receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock; and after reading the prayer appointed for this important part of the baptismal ceremony, the right reverend prelate sprinkled the Prince with water from the font, the exquisite workmanship of which we have before noticed. We may here mention that the baptismal water was brought from the River Jordan by Mr. Scholes. The Royal Infant was then delivered by the Archbishop to the Duchess of Buccleuch, and her Grace carrying the Royal Babe in her arms, proceeded to a seat near Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and there continued until the conclusion of this interesting and solemn ceremony. The Hallelujah Chorus was then sung by the full choir, and the Archbishop having pronounced the benediction, this imposing ceremony ended. Previous to her Majesty, Prince Albert, the King of Prussia, and the other Royal and illustrious visitors leaving the chapel, the overture to Esther was admirably performed. The whole of the music was selected from the works of Handel.

Her Majesty was attired in a most splendid robe of crimson velvet, and wore on her head a tiara of the most costly diamonds and precious pearls with the badge and ensigns of a field marshal, decorated with the badge and ensigns of the Order of the Garter. The Prince of Wales was attired in a white satin slip, over which was an elegant lace dress, richly embroidered. The Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and all the other ladies present were in dresses of British manufacture, and wore three ostrich feathers on their heads.

Her Majesty on leaving the chapel bowed in a most graceful manner to the King of Prussia and the other Royal and distinguished personages near the altar.

The procession then left the chapel, and returned to the castle in the same order as it arrived. Afterwards the public were admitted by orders to view the fitting up of the edifice.—Wind-sor was exceedingly crowded during the day.

THE REVENUE.—The abstract of the net produce of the revenue in the years and quarters ending 5th January, 1841 and 1842, which appears in this day's Herald, is satisfactory, as showing a gradual, though only a small improvement in the public finances. The increase for the year terminating yesterday is £506,095, of which £338,549 are derived from the land tax. Every source of ordinary revenue during 1841, with the exception of stamps and Crown lands, has slightly improved; while, during the last quarter, the customs exhibit the very considerable augmentation of £414,368. Though the falling off in the excise during the quarter is large, it must be recollected that the excise for the quarter ending the 10th October, 1841, had exhibited an increase. In stamps, which are a sure test of the extent of business transactions, there is an increase; as also in taxes, Crown lands, Post-office, and miscellaneous. 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