

The Church.

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positions so much of the ancient and noble spirit of chivalry, as to honour even a name and a pretension when that is on the side of order and loyalty; but when a few years of our public history shall have testified to the opposition between profession and acts, it will not be unnatural if they should take good heed to, and avoid confiding in those individuals who have unfortunately exhibited glaring examples of this contradictory.

At the same time, we shall expect to see the question fairly put to the House upon its broad merits, without respect to any intermediate expedient to acquire by which it may be more readily adopted. We shall hope to see a knowledge of its merits. We shall hope to see a motion made by the very able and satisfactory Report of last year; and that will bring the question, for the present, at least, to a decision. We shall, in common with all those who have the best interests of the Church at heart, feel grateful to those who may support this measure; and we shall hope that, in the progress of any debate that may arise, we shall be favoured with satisfactory reasons by those who oppose it, my members of the Church of England, in future political conflicts, should afford to their co-operation and their suffrages.

The news from England by the *Unionist* of most interest and importance to us, is that which touches upon the question of peace or war with the United States. We are happy to be enabled to feel, from the remarks of the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords and the conciliatory action of the United States Senate, that the pacific relations of the two countries are likely to be maintained. At the same time, Great Britain is fully prepared to conduct the contest, should she unhappily arise, on the largest scale; and vast and incalculable as would be the calamity of such a war to these provinces, no apprehension need be entertained as to the final result. A mighty nation, unencumbered in its means and resources, with a righteous cause, are fearful odds against a people without army or navy, divided among themselves, and enveloped by watchful enemies; and we trust that, irrespective of these weighty considerations, the good sense and right feeling of the inhabitants of that great republic will promptly and vigorously interpose to prevent the calamity of so unnatural a war. We have the best hopes as to the issue of the pending negotiations; and our hopes are the stronger, when such negotiations are prosecuted by Great Britain in the attitude of the "strong man armed."

whom he was rather an admirer. In a sermon preached by Mr. W. in the year 1789, he professes in a very clear and convincing way, that there is a scriptural distinction between preacher and pastor. He peremptorily denies to the former what he admits and maintains to belong to the latter—the delegated authority to administer the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. This sermon Mr. Kidd had read, and also various directions unrequited by Conference, binding the Methodists not to have service during Church hours. Accordingly, in the course of the next year, the Methodists, by proposed three rules to the managers of the Wesleyan Institution. 1st, That the members of the Institution attend the village church once every Sabbath day. 2d, That the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the hands of the village pastor. 3d, That the chapel attached to the Institution be not opened on the Sabbath during the hours of Divine Service.

The Earl of Aberdeen (who was at times almost inaudible,) said—My lords, in the very delicate and difficult position in which I am placed, it might, perhaps, appear natural that I should have viewed with some degree of hesitation the proposal which my noble friend has just made. But, my lords, however much this might, under ordinary circumstances, have been the case, I felt certain, in the case of my noble friend, that the sense of public duty, and his intimate acquaintance with the difficulties with which the question is already surrounded; and at the same time that his own feelings would impel him to make his motion the subject of my embarrassment. My expectations have been fully realized by the noble friend's friend has made—(Hear, hear.) My lords, I think that the desire expressed by my noble friend is quite natural and reasonable. I think when we are receiving from time to time, from the United States, information of the progress of the war, and the highest interest and importance, affecting us in the manner in which these transactions do, it is quite natural that your lordships and the public should desire to receive from the Government of this country authentic information as to those transactions, accompanied by such other information as it may be safe and proper to give.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1846.

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