that where he has desired it, he has not always done right; that on many more occasions, the desire has been ply daily for heavenly assistance, and in his prayers, the tions for forgiveness have always been accompanied with fervent entreaties for grace which may reform him.

The mercies which have attended the whole course of his life, have taught him to pour forth the feelings of his heart in grateful expressions of thanksgiving; and while he daily blesses the most High for his goodness, he the remainder of his course on earth, but will afterward accompany him, and lead him to heaven. He is old, and his increasing infirmities of body and mind disable him from performing those duties in which, before, he delighted, or from entertaining even a vague prospect of accomplishing now those objects, which, on the review of his past life, he reproaches himself for having neglect-He feels that there is now little or nothing left for There is a painful self-reproach when he considers what he has neglected, what he has done amiss; and rememlife has given him a fresh instance of the mercy of God and when he considers that mercy which has supported him thus far, he trusts that it will never desert him. thanks unto the Lord, for he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever, (Psalm civ. 1.); and his heart looking on his decayed power of body, on his lessening faculties of learnt to trust in his Saviour, and the experience of a

It sometimes happens that a peevish weariness of life, and a strong feeling of the unsatisfactory nature of all and a strong feeling of the unsatisfactory nature of all earthly joys produces an expression of sentiment which is mistaken for the placid tranquillity of Simeon. Men have fixed their hopes on earthly objects, and when disappointment has attended their exertions, they have declared their unwillingness to stay, rather than their readiness to go. Their words assame a religious form, and then full back on Christianity merely because the and they fall back on Christianity merely because the and they fall back on Christianty herely because the world frowns on them. Every one who has entertained any very strong ideas on heavenly subjects, and has afterwards entered into worldly pursuits with activity, must have experienced the force of this temptation, and it is well if he has not, at least for a time, fallen a prey to the first impressions of his irritation, and adopted the words of Jonah; Therefore now, O Lord, take, I beseech thee, my life from me; for it is better for me to die than to live. (Jonah, IV. 3, 4). Our conscience when guilty of such impatience will answer us, and ask, whether we do well to be angry? And the same mercy which taught which is far better: nevertheless to abide in the flesh is more needful for you. (Phil. i. 22, 23, 24.) Who knows how much work God may have in store, even for the humblest of his servants? and who shall venture to wish to desert his post?

Christ, and he hopes to be saved.

But as to the aged Christian, his work is done; imperfeetly, inadequately, mixed up with much of ignorance, much of negligence, much of sin. There is, however, more than twenty days, by law, were allowed to inter-All that is left is Charity, a sincere love to man, without the means of doing much, and Faith in God, and Hope of heaven. There is much of quiet enjoyment of the earthly blessings which surround him; but he says, When conceive any state of mind more blessed than that here may God have put away our sin. We however, are sinand even if God's justice decree that the hour of our death shall be gloomy and our passage dark, may

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Although we are not surprised by the manifestation of any coarseness and vulgarity, however extravagant, on the part of the Editor of the Toronto Banner, we rancour and profaneness which characterizes his article clergymen which are in abeyance.

ness in characterizing as scandalous and ruffianly.

matized as brutal.

escaped it!

Our principal object, however, in alluding just now picious and questionable. to the Banner, is to point out the gross and unwar-

The two Divines against whose credit a grave accusation has been, in this manner, deliberately alleged,of pretending to perform an office which, if not advanced to the highest grade of the priesthood, they had no power to discharge, -are Barlow and Scory, then Bishops elect of Chichester and Hereford .-These two, it is well known, were the coadjutors, in Dr. Parker's consecration, of Miles COVERDALE, Bishop of Exeter, and John Hongskins, Suffragan Bishop of him to do. He has long known that what man can do to obtain his own salvation is nothing, and he has long placed his hopes of salvation elsewhere than on himself. when they officiated in the administration of the rite. Now it happens most unfortunately for what little of brance would bid him despair, but that he looketh for the consolation of Israel. Every past occurrence of his long facts are more certainly attested in the pages of history than this,-that Barlow, some time before the occasion to which we allude, had been Bishop of Bath Every thought of his soul is ready to exclaim O give and Wells; and that Scory, in like manner, had occupied the See of Chichester; both having been deprived, as the penalty of their adherence to the Reformation, during the Popish government of Queen Mary. Of mind, looking at God's mercy, at his Saviour's love, speaks his own feelings while it adopts the language of Simeon, and says. Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart dence; leaving our readers, at the same time, to inin peace. It is the earsnestness of hope which enables him to adopt such a happy form of words. He had early from a companion of the hogerstanding forth this statement; from a comparison of the hazardous insinuations of the protracted life has tended strengly to confirm him in the soundness of that hope, and the blessedness of it; Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief, (Mark Ix. 24.), has long been his favourite petition, and God has helped his unbelief. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Dec. 17, 1559.

lief; has taken it away. He believes in the Lord Jesus On the 5th October, A. D. 1553, the first parliament of Queen Mary was assembled, "wherein," writes Fuller in his own peculiar style, "God wot, a poor appearance of protestant bishops. For Cranmer of Canterbury was in the Tower for treason. Ridley of London, and Poynet of Winchester, were displaced on the restitution of Bonner and Gardiner. Holgate of York, Bush of Bristol, Bird of Chester, Hooper of Worcester and Gloucester, Barlow of Bath and Wells, Scory of Chichester, Ferrar of St. David's, Coverdale of Exeter, were already deprived, either for being married, or delivering some displeasing doctrines." (Fuller's Church History of Britain, lviii. c. 20.)

In the Commission, -extant in the Canterbury Registers,-drawn up, in 1554, for the government of the Church of Bath during the vacancy of the See, it is said to be vacant, "by the free and voluntary resig-Jonah by the gourd, will raise up some other gourd to correct the wrong tempers in which we indulge. God produces, it may be, on many occasions a heavenly that in the very same Records with respect to the that, in the very same Records, with respect to the temper by means of earthly disappointments; but there is much of wordly disappointment, which does not bring the soul nearer unto God; not always even when it appears to do so. The sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not unfrepressing to the sincere servant of God is not crationis ejus, - by reason of the invalidity of his conquently ready to despair, and to give up his Master's work. Elijah, under the jumiper-tree, requested for himself that he might die: and said, It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life; for I am not better than my father, (1 Kings, xix, 4, 18). Invested as he was with prophetic powers, he foreknew not the work of the Lord, which the foreknew not the work of the Lord, this limit is the prophetic powers, and the same way. peculiarity of Taylor's deposition—that the plea of which he had yet to carry on for more than ten years. He little thought upon the seven thousand knees which had never bowed unto Baal; nor had it entered in his heart to conceive the glory which God had prepared for him.

If Elijah fell into this, surely we may well guard against it. The temper in which Saint Paul writes to the Philippians is much nearer what we should pray to feel: he manists, in general, have refused to acknowledge, whilst w not what he should choose. For I am in a strait be- they recognize the ceremonial of Henry VIII., which no acting Bishops; but there most assuredly was an twixt two; having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; retained all of the Romish imperfections and corrup-

Wharton states expressly that Barlow was elected Bishop by the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, on Jan. 16, 1536, and confirmed on the 23d of February neither strength of body, nor energy of mind, for more. vene between the confirmation which is here men-

The Commission issued by the Queen in the year described. And it is one which is open to every sincere servant of Christ. We, however, have sinned, and cannot hope for such a blessed end. We have sinned, and dressed amongst others. "Wilhelmo Barlow appndam dressed, amongst others, "Wilhelmo Barlow quondam ful, we find ourselves "tied and bound with the chain of Bath et Well, ep. nunc Cicestrensi electo; Joh. Scory our sins." Christ died to free us from the thraidom of quondam Cicestrensi episcopo, nunc electo Hereford sin, as well as from the punishment of it, and may the Holy Spirit cleanse and purify our souls. God is gracious. We do not deserve so great a blessing as a death Wells, now elect of Chichester, and to John Scory, like this: but God, who granted to Simeon more than he formerly Bishop of Chichester, now elect of Hereford. had promised, may grant to us more than we deserve. The facts of the case, therefore, are, that Barlow and Our consciences tell us that we do not deserve so blessed. Scory had been deposed each from his bishopric in the reign of Queen Mary, and, at the period of Dr. Parhe at least grant, that our resurrection may be joyous, through Jesus Christ our Lord! rities, to another diocese. And with this circumstance agrees entirely the declaration made by the Author of Parker's Life, concerning the appointment of these two bishops: - "Scory and Barlow," says he, "being bishops before, needed no consecration, but were confirmed in their new bishoprics.'

Courayer, whose situation as a Romish priest,though an enlightened and liberal one, certainly did where no reason existed for apprehending dishonesty, not predispose him to exalt the validity of English Ordinations, has written, it is well known, a most able work for the purpose of proving that the Apostolical England; in the course of which valuable treatise he takes occasion to discuss and to establish, by irreversible evidence and argument, the certainty of Barlow's consecration; summing up the whole with the strong were scarcely prepared for the display of unchristian and confident observation that "what has been produced proves not merely the truth, but even the notolast week on the subject of the Bishop of Toronto's riety of Barlow's consecration; in such sort that the Pastoral Letter in reference to the salaries of certain proofs do to that degree establish the truth of the fact, that they leave no room even for a doubt."

whether the Bishop of Toronto writes one or fifty let- been somewhat detailed, it is not because all the quoters on subjects referring exclusively to private and tations we have made are necessary to overthrow the internal affairs of the Church over which he presides assertion of the Banner: any one of these, and espe- at least at a consecration, to be essential to the integin this Diocese, we are—as our readers will generally cially Queen Elizabeth's Commission, a public docu- rity of the Apostolical Succession. be at a loss to understand; but even if, as a matter ment, would be amply sufficient for this purpose. But of passing intelligence, he should think proper to com- the appeal we have made to authentic history on this other Bishops made after him, by Act of Parliament." ment upon the subject, it will be for himself to explain point makes it sufficiently apparent to every reasonable why, in expatiating upon the Letter in question, he mind, that its universal voice is in our favour; that world to do with any supposed religious or spiritual should adopt a tone which we are using great gentle- the episcopal rank of both Barlow and Scory is a fact defect in their previous consecration, as the Banner perfectly familiar to all, and acknowledged in the course Our indulgent construction of what this individual of their respective narratives without even an attempt action of the civil power for a secular end; which was says and writes is so large, that we freely admit that at inquiry or dispute; and that, from this publicity of to secure by law the tenure of certain sees to their we expect nothing gentlemanly from him; but with- the circumstance which the Banner has ventured to out any pretensions ever developed by himself which deny, we are fully justified in maintaining the conviction the Ordinal of Edward VI had been started by Bonwould warrant such an expectation, it might reasonably tion, -a conviction, we apprehend, equally plain to be hoped that at least he would not give occasion to every judgment not obscured by factious prejudice and the sacerdotal power and dignity of the Bishop, any have his tone of feeling and style of expression stig- narrow views,-that either the ignorance of ecclesiastical history displayed in the article we are examin-The editor is said to be an emigrant from Scotland; ing disqualifies its author from treating of a subject ditary rights of our Kings and Queens. if, then, Canada has to lament the infliction which his so serious and important as that of the Ministerial voluntary, or involuntary, exile has caused it to expe- Succession; or that his unfairness in disguising or rience, it is some comfort to think that Scotland has misrepresenting facts of which he is cognizant must forever render his statements upon such points sus- in great alarm and distress, because the members of

rantable misstatements which he asserts, and vauntily in its alliance with the State, it is correct enough to repeats, as matters of fact, in reference to the conse- say that, upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth and cration of Archbishop PARKER in 1559. With the the consequent enforcing of the oath of Supremacy, petition have been already amply detailed in this paper; usual flippant remarks upon the subject of the "Apos- only one bishop remained in the Church, Kitchen of tolical Succession," he affirms that the consecration Landaff; all the rest having declined to conform, and may be hopeless to expect that the Colonist will ever of Archbishop Parker was invalid, and consequently resigning, accordingly, the occupancy of their sees. that the Episcopal succession in England was checked But no man of common sense and ordinary informa- arguments upon which the expediency of this petition and destroyed, -grounding this assumption upon the tion would argue from this that there were, at that was founded, as furnished in the proceedings of a puballegation, that two out of the four bishops engaged time, no other bishops in existence who were faithful lic meeting of the Church Society, held at Toronto, in the ceremonial "were not bishops, and had no right to the principles of the Reformation. The bishops on the 21st September, 1843:to act at all."-Regarding this circumstance as indis- deposed by Queen Mary,-amongst whom, as we have putable, the Banner argues from thence that, in con-shown, were the four who conducted the consecration formity with the rules of our own Ordinal which reof Archbishop Parker,—were of course, in the esti-

premises proceeds to the conclusion—most satisfac- appointment by the civil power was a matter in itself fice of the property of the Church, as well as a prolongaright; that on many more occasions, the desire has been clouded, has been effaced by earthly wishes, and earthly passions; and he has learnt to trust, not in himself, but in God who strengtheneth him. The daily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of his own weakness has made him apdaily conviction of h tory, doubtless, to himself, that "all our hishops are totally distinct from their elevation to the first grade tion and aggravation of the evil so long complained of, The illegitimate according to the succession rule. All of the Christian priesthood: the commission of the mapshown that he was not regularly ordained, there- their respective Sees, but it had never constituted to retain them in their hands,—to the great detriment of fore no authorized bishop could proceed from that them bishops; nor could the withdrawal of that commission, by an act of the secular power, neutralize the sacred ordination they had received from a source which was spiritual, and which no secular authority could annul. The edict, therefore, of the Romish Queen, though it severed for a time their connexion with the secular power, could not divest them of their sacerdotal authority; nor did the Commission of Queen Elizabeth, instructing them to officiate at the appointment of an Archbishop, impart to them any ecclesiastical functions which they had not possessed before by virtue of their station in the Church: it merely sanctioned and revived the legitimate exercise of those privileges and powers which had been temporarily suspended through the hostility of the civil And yet, in direct contravention of this obvious principle, the Editor of the Banner takes upon himself to declare that the recusant bishops "carried along with them the whole virtue of the descent,"-that those who succeeded were "illegal bishops," -and that during the interval "the Church must have been extinct; for, if Episcopacy be true, where there is no Bishop there is no Church."

If the writer of these remarks means to express his own views of the matter in setting forth this statement; potentate can reverse and cancel a ministerial appointment conferred through the channel of means which God has instituted, we must candidly assure him that he has propounded an extravagance of Erastianism, which, to the generality of men, will appear not more derogatory to the credit of all religion, than it is irreconcilable with his usual affecting expositions of "Free Church" innovations. But if, on the other hand, it is his purpose to insinuate that the predicament he has stated is the natural consequence of the principles which the Church adopts in regard to a Scriptural Episcopacy; if he pretends-as in all probability he would prove were it possible to do so-that such an embarrassment must result from the advocacy of an Episcopal Succession, the internal economy of our Apostolic Communion, or from any effect which may be produced upon the Church by an alliance with the State; we are then equally bound, in all frankness, to say that he knows as little of the discipline, as he does of the history, of the Church of England.

Every man, of the most ordinary information, who is not influenced by a determination to misunderstand, must be well aware that, when we reiterate the declaration of Irenæus, and hold that without a Bishop there is no Church, we can only mean that Episcopal ordination is essential to the constitution of a Church. Cases were constantly occurring, during the first ages of persecution, of Churches being deprived of their Bishops and remaining, for some time, without Episcopal supervision, in order to avoid the rage of their heathen enemies. But, then, Episcopal ordination was never abandoned during such an interregnum; if presbyters were compelled at such times to administer the concerns, they took not upon themselves to ordain the Ministry, of the Church. This was nearly the position of the Church of England when the Popish Bishops had relinquished their sees, and before others had succeeded in their place. There might have been for the perpetuation of the Church.

"The same theory that rendered the succession necessary has decided that nothing less than three Bishops can perpetuate it." The statement is completely erroneous: the Church of England maintains no such tenet as is here described. In the 25th year of the reign of Henry VIII it was enacted that an Archbishop should be consecrated by an Archbishop and two Bishops, or by four Bishops if no Archbishop the Lord pleases to take me, i am ready; God's own time is the best time; he says with pious Simeon, Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace. It is difficult to surprise any state of mind mere depart in peace. But this provision, it is less than three Bishops shall be concerned in the conless than three Bishops shall be concerned in the consecration of another Bishop. But this provision, it is manifest, is only a matter of internal regulation, companies, is only a matter of internal regulation, companies, is only a matter of internal regulation, companies, against them. They were not found to be advo-cate of a spiritual despotism, for the corporate holders of property in Scotland, at a peculiar crisis in her history, which in the preceding year was £8 15s. 5d., had inprehended under the head of those subordinate arrange- were amongst the firmest opponents of the Papal assumpments which any particular Church, out of a natural consideration of its own peculiar interests and situation, has an undoubted right to establish. The Church Catholic, however, has never regarded the number of Bishops engaged in the rite as positively essential to the validity of the consecration; although solemnity to the ceremony, and to secure a proper publicity for the celebration of an ordinance in which above all, to provide against stealth and dishonest contrivance,—the voice of Christendom, from the earliest times, has always declared in favour of the custom which prevails in our own Church. A canon of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, formally prescribed the rule by which our Episcopal ordinations are conducted. But there were cases—usually excusable on the plea observed, and yet the consecrations so performed, were not disallowed. Pelagius the First, Bishop of Rome, was consecrated by two Bishops only; the same number of prelates officiated in the appointment of bisca, was consecrated by one Bishop; and Paulinus, Bishop of Antioch, without any coadjutor, raised Evagrius to the same see, as his successor: all of which appointments were acknowledged as valid.

Whatever may be the modernizing theories of the Banner and his fraternity, it is very certain that the Church of England does not set herself to overthrow the Catholic consent of Christian antiquity; so that we may be sure that there is no feature of her consti-What concern it can be of the Editor of the Banner If our production of testimony on this head has tution which so places her in an attitude of disagree-

"They confirmed the consecration of Parker and This proceeding of the Legislature had nothing in the would have us to understand. It was merely the occupants, when some technical objections touching

ner. The occupancy of the see does not constitute more than the act of filling the regal throne, or assuming the insignia of monarchical power, form the here-

The Colonist and certain other journals seem to be the Church of England in this Diocese, through the So far as the religious Establishment is concerned | Church Society, are petitioning to have the management within themselves of the share of Clergy Reserves allotted to them. The reasons for instituting this but for the satisfaction of our readers generally,-it be satisfied,—we shall make a brief citation of the

> "Mr. Shade, in moving the fourth Resolution, exposed, in a very lucid manner, the absurdity of adopting the sys-

how hard it is always to wish to do right. He has found that where he has desired it, he has not always done that where he has desired it, he has not always done incomplete, depending upon two only; and from these with the actual superintendence of dicceses. Their adoption of such a system would be the almost total sacriadoption of such a system would be the alm the settlement of the country,—until a handsome profit could be realized from them. He instanced the case of a gentleman of his acquaintance, the owner of a townshi of land, who, by disposing of it upon a reasonable credit and in many instances obtaining nothing at all in advance contributed to the rapid settlement of a most fertile por tion of the country, at the same time that he rea handsome fortune for himself and his family. He mentioned, in conjunction with this fact, that in a block of land contiguous to his residence, the share of the Church of England, if carefully managed and with the same energy and skill as in the case above referred to, migh alone be made to produce more than probably would ac crue to her, under less careful and economical manage

ment, from all the Reserves put together." "The Chief Justice followed up the line of argument pursued by Mr. Shade, in shewing the absurdity of the system of cash sales of land as proposed, and the inevitable sacrifice of the Clergy Reserves with which an adherence to that system must be attended. He demonstrated that, if disposed of on this ruinous plan, the annual income to the Church of England for a whole Township, in which at the present moment every Clergy Reserve should hap-pen to be unseld, would not be more than £80 per annum, nd that for an extent of country equal to thirty parishes in England! This fact is startling, that the provision for the spiritual wants of the members of the Church of England in a portion of territory equal to thirty parishes in the Mother Country, (many of which it is even now found necessary to subdivide), would not, even where the reserves in such township happened to remain untouched, more than one-half of what should constitute the income a single elergyman; while a very large portion of the untry must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must, by the same rule, be left without any spinning must. Reserves in such township happened to remain untouched, be more than one-half of what should constitute the income of a single clergyman; while a very large portion of the ritual provision at all.

expenses attendant upon the collection of which were £19,857, or nearly a ninth of the whole.

"In the year 1841, the amount collected for Clergy Reserves was £14,564, and the expenses of collection the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol has the establishment of two more Ecclesiastical £2,679, or about a sixth of the whole.

"In the year 1842, the sum collected on this account was £18,028, and the expenses £5,344, or nearly a third of the whole! Facts these which abundantly demonstrate the necessity of the step which it is the object of this meeting, if practicable, to attain.

"It would appear that nearly all the expenses of the Land Granting Department have been made chargeable upon the Clergy Reserve fund; because the latter is probably the most productive, and where the department is to be maintained, the cost is shifted to the quarter from whence the largest amount of available funds is found to

"The Hon. W. H. Draper observed, as a justification of the step proposed by this meeting to be taken, that the Government and the Church were, as respects the queson under consideration, in antagonist positions; that the £100; Anonymous, £100. motives and rules of action by which, in this case, they would be respectively guided, must be the reverse of each other. The natural policy of the Government would be to get rid of the responsibility and the incumbrance of these lands as speedily as possible, with little reference to the interests of the parties for whose benefit they were ntended; they would be regarded as impediments to the ettlement of the country, as obstructions to the growth f population, and as barriers to public improvement; and on these grounds, as a question of public policy, they must be got out of sight with as little delay as practicable. Not, however, that it would be correct to say that, in the nands of the Church, these lands would constitute any real barrier to the settlement or improvement of the country; for it would be her interest to have them disosed of as speedily as possible, when such could be effected without improper sacrifice; and the reverse of her interest to retain them longer than would be needful, in an unproductive state.

"Again, as Mr. Draper remarked, it was a contradic-Episcopally ordained clergy; and this was all that was requisite, during that brief interval of derangement, people their debtors, —a circumstance which would need sarily weigh strongly against any system of selling upon credit; for it is obvious that if such a principle were acted upon to any considerable extent, it would be affording a upon to any considerable extent, it would be affording a ladds, that if an increase do not take place, the number of adds, that if an increase do not take place, the number of the diminished. Government, and thus to escape from the obligation .- | teachers must be diminished, and other appliances for Their policy, on the contrary, as in the case of the National Debt in the Mother Country, is to render the people the creditors of the Government, as the best 2,600 children receive a moral and religious education.—

prejudice against Ecclesiastical Corporations, because tions; nor are they fairly chargeable with the selfis desire of individual aggrandizement, since in Ireland,--the happiest and most contented portion of the people are those who are tenants of Ecclesiastical Corporations The same fact has been fully shewn in the recent discussions in the House of Commons in England upon the Statute of Mortmain. This difference in favour of the for the wisest reasons, -in order to impart a due | Corporate holders of land is easily accounted for by the fact, that there will frequently be motives to an individual, who has only a life interest in a property, for what may be deemed acts of oppression or at least of severity towards the public welfare is to a great extent involved; and, the tenant, which cannot, in any similar degree, influence a public body or the holders of a trust for public purposes. With these last there is no temptation to secure a present gain, at the risk of individual suffering or to the detri-

ment of a coming generation.' If these are not reasons sufficient for the step which the Colonist appears so unaccountably to complain of, we know not what can be proposed of greater weight of exigency—in which the law in question was not and influence in its justification. And as all other parties interested in rendering these Reserves available to the purposes intended, are just as much at liberty, and just as likely to be successful, as the members of the Church of England, in preferring this Petition to the Legislature and the Crown, we know not why any Succession has not been interrupted in the Church of Dioscorus of Alexandria; Siderius, Bishop of Palæ- jealousy should be felt in the matter, or the slightest suspicion or apprehension be entertained.

> Cur Baptist contemporary in Montreal does not appear so jealous of the honour of the Christian Religion as we are, in insisting that it is proper to raise a public fund, even by direct taxation, for the support and advancement of mere secular education, while Christian instruction and religious ministrations should be made to shift for themselves, or made to be dependent on the good-will or caprices of the people. We ment with primitive usage as to make it unavoidable shall quote a short paragraph from Dr. Chalmers upon that she should maintain the presence of three Bishops this point; presuming that his name will have weight with many parties not particularly favourable to the Church of England:-

"It is perhaps (he says) the best amongst all our more general arguments for a Religious Establishment in a ountry, that the spontaneous demand of human beings have in it. This is not so with their demand for food or raiment, or any article which ministers to the necessities of our physical nature. The more destitute we are of those articles, the greater is our desire after them. But the case is widely different, when the appetite for any good is short of that degree in which that good is useful or necessary: and above all, when just in proportion to our want of it, is the decay of our appetite towards it .-Now this is, generally speaking, the case with religious instruction; the less we have of it, the less we desire it. It is not with the aliment of the soul, as it is with the aliment of the body. The latter will be sought after; the former must be offered to a people whose spiritual appetite is in a state of dormancy, and with whom it is just as necessary to create a hunger as it is to minister a pos supply. In these circumstances, it were vain to wait for ginal movement on the part of the receivers: it must be made on the part of the dispensers."

We hold it, in short, -admitting the above argument to be incontrovertible, - to be absolute profaneness and impiety to elevate mere secular education, in the manner proposed, and correspondently to underrate and depress what is religious and Christian.-And, moreover, when the members of the Church of England ask to have the amount of their own taxation placed in their own hands for the instruction, on a religious basis, of their own children, it were superfluous to state what must be understood to be implied,— vacancies and fourteen candidates. The that all other religious bodies are at perfect liberty to to state what must be understood to be implied,-

Our Collector has proceeded upon his tour Eastwards, as intimated in our last few numbers. We quires the concurrence of three bishops at least on mation of the Church, just as much bishops as those sons able to advance the purchase money demanded, how-

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has very liberally ontributed £20 towards the erection of National Schools at Childerditch, near Brentwood, Essex, and £20 towards the erection of a Church now building under the auspices of the Colonial Church Society at Cape Town.

thoroughly restored to its former beautiful shape and proportions, by the Christian liberality of the Misses Strong.—Dorset Chronicle.

The Rev. R. W. James, Rector of Burton Bladstock, has almost entirely rebuilt the Chancel of the parish Church; and has also put in a beautiful new window to correspond with the style of architecture of the sacred

The Earl of Carnarvon has consented to appropriate £100 per annum, as an endowment to a Church intended to be built at Kingsclere, near Newbury (where one is much needed,) out of the Rectorial tithes, so long as his Lordship retains possession of the property; and Lord Bolton a like sum for the same purpose.

The sister of the Rev. Thomas Moriarty, Curate of Ventry, Ireland, has conformed to the Church.

Far Forest Church, Bewdley, was consecrated on Friday last, by the Lord Bishop of Hereford; it is in the early English style of architecture, very plain, and without a single attempt at ornament, within or without. The pews are open, and contain sittings for 350, all of which are free, except thirty-six. About forty Clergymen attended in their gowns. The Bishop preached the sermon on the occasion, from Lev. xix, 30; and a collection was made during the Offertory, amounting to £67 15s. 6d. His Lordship afterwards consecrated the burial ground attached to the Church.

ourhood. After the ceremony, the Vicar delivered a suit-The resolution moved by the Chief Justice adverted the expenses attendant upon the sale of the Clergy serves, according to the system lately pursued. It to the expenses attendant upon the sale of the Clergy Reserves, according to the system lately pursued. It appears that the receipts on account of sales, up to the close of the year 1840, amounted to £186,574,—the

CHURCH EXTENSION .- The rapid increase of population in the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol has suggested the establishment of two more Ecclesiastical districts, and it is understood that eight others will be formed in the course of the ensuing year. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Society for Promoting the Building of Churches in populous districts, have severally intimated an intention to make liberal grants in furtherance of the design, which has been warmly taken up by the principal inhabitants. At a meeting held at the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, a few days since, at which the Mayor presided, the subject was eloquently advocated by Mr. P. J. Miles, M.P., the Venerable Archdeacon Thorpe, and other gentlemen. Upwards of £6,000 has been already subscribed. Amongst the chief contributers are—the Lord Bishop of Bristol and Gloucester, £2,000; the Rev. Dr. Warneford, £1,000; the Duke of Beaufort, £200; the Misses Atherion, £500; Mr. P.J. Miles, £2.0; the Venerable Archdeacon of Bristol, £200; Sir J. Smith, £100; Anonymous, £100.

SNEINTON, NOTTS .- The Incumbent of Sneinton has been presented by one of his parishioners, with a pair of beautiful arm chairs for the altar. They are made of oak, with carved gothic backs and heads; the seats, arms, and panelled backs are covered with crimson morocco. example is one we could wish to see imitated in many eighbouring parishes.

NEWCASTLE. -- Some interesting remains of antiquity have been discovered during the process of the alterations at present in progress in St. Andrew's Church. Eleven tombstones, with beautifully designed crosses, were found imbedded in the wall; and an entire piscina, evidently coeval with the earliest date of the Church, was discovered in the south wall of the transept.

LIVERPOOL CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY .-The annual meeting of this society was held on Friday week, the Rev. Augustus Campbell in the chair. The eport of the committee was read and adopted. appeals to the public, and the friends of the society particular, for that increased pecuniary aid, withou parantee for maintaining the present position of things | The Committee appeal to the Clergy, who, it is hoped mdisturbed.

"He contended against the absurdity of any popular rejudice against Ecclesiastical Corporations, because youth of the labouring classes "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." The report states that 2,594 children creased to £154 15s. 2d.

NOBLE MUNIFICENCE. - An unknown Lady has sent a donation of £1,000 to the Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, and £500 to the Society for Promoting the Employment of Curates in

THE WELSH BISHOPRICKS .- A report has of late been circulated in the Principality, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington has declared himself convinced of the inexpeof offering any further opposition to a measure so loudly called for by the country as the repeal of the act providing for the union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. This report, eager as all good Churchmen are to believe it, does not, however, as far as we can yet discover, appear to rest upon any certain foundation; and it behoves us to consider whether it may not be "a weak nvention of the enemy," intended to throw our Welch friends off their guard, and by deluding them into a false security, cause them to relax in their efforts to defeat the threatened aggression. It has been matter of surprise that ever since the close of the last session of Parliament so unaccountable an apathy has appeared to paralyse the operations of those by whom the defence of the doomed See had been undertaken. It wanted but a word from the recognized leaders of the movement to have elicited address after address to the Bishop of London during his cent visit to the Principality; and there is no doubt had this been done, strong protests, directed towards the same result, would have been very generally entered into by local meetings, and by various public bodies, both in England and Wales. We are bound to believe that those nore conversant with State policy than ourselves may have their own good reasons for recommending this temporary acquiescence; be this as it may, we feel convinced that when Parliament shall reassemble, no true Welchman will any longer submit to be bound in these arbitrary, not to say suspicious, trammels, but will be prepared to resume every constitutional opposition to the projected spoliation, by public protests, by renewed addresses to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as well as by petitions to both Houses of the Legislature. We have no doubt that with one heart and one voice the Churchmen of the Prinripality will "cry aloud and spare not," in denouncing he meditated injustice, and that they will give our ruler no rest, till they acknowledge the wickedness and folly f abolishing an ancient episcopate to suit the capricious whims of usurping "Reformers." - Chester Courant.

THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER'S VISITATION .- He earstly recommended a regular and systematic support of that eminently useful Society of the Church, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was the opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury that Parochial Associations, and collections annually made in Churches were the only efficient means of equal and re rular support to the Society-and convinced as he was of its powerful aid in the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ, he requested every Clergyman to establish and carry on such Parochial arrangements in aid of that Society and he recommended and expressed a wish for an annua collection in the Churches of the Diocese for that purpose.

CHURCH AND THE GOVERNMENT .- Modern State policy, first in the hands of the Whigs, and now in the hands of the Conservatives, has prevailed to trample upon the weaker Irish Church, that they might afterwards more securely and effectually injure the English Church; and having deprived the one and the other of ministerial control over the education of youth, may try the experiment of governing the country without a Church, and, consequently, without Christianity.

DUBLIN .- Trinity College Library .- The annual visitation of the Library, by the Provost and Senior Fellows, was held on the 19th ult., when the librarian reported that 1171 volumes of printed books, and twelve volumes of MSS. were added to the library during the past year. The total number of volumes now in the library, is printed books, 96,002, manuscripts, 1,500.

Oxford-Nov. 5.-Yesterday the annual election of of Fellows of All Souls College took place, in consequence of the 3d falling this year on a Sunday. There were four vacancies and fourteen candidates. The contest termigentlemen were successful;—The Hon. Frederick Byron, of Balliol College; Arthur S. Stopford, of ditto; Henry S. Milman, of Merton ditto; F. W. Cartwright, of Christ

CAMBRIDGE—Nov. 5TH.—The Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D., and Master of Sidney Sussex College, has this day been elected Vice-Chancellor, for the ensuing year.

rick, Edinburgh.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CHURCH. Hon. Mr. DRAPER presented a petition from the clergy and

ment to make such disposition of the church property, as that each church should have the management of its own funds.

Hon. Mr. M'GILL said, he would take the liberty of asking the Hon. Attorney General for Canada West, whether it was the intention of the Government to bring forward any measure, such as that prayed for in the petition which he had just pre-

The Hon. Mr. DRAPER replied, that as an individual he had hesitation in expressing his opinion in reference to the subect, but as a member of the Government, he was not prepared o say what measures would be taken.

Mr. M'GILL observed that he was happy to see that an ap-

Mr. M'GILL observed that he was happy to see that an all plication upon the subject had been made to Parliament, and he would be prepared to give it his support, provided the Presbyterians were placed upon the same footing, for he thought it better that each church should have the management of its own property, and then all bickering and bad feeling would cease.

Communications from the Colonial Secretary. The Hon, the Speaker laid before the House a communication

cation from the Colonial Secretary, in reference to certain Bills which were reserved at the last session of the Provincial Parliament for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. Extract of Despatch from Lord Stunley to the Governor General: dated 27th March, 1844.

"Her Majesty's assent will not be given to the Bill for the discouragement of Secret Societies. The Queen cannot be advised to concur in an enactment placing any class of Her Majesty's subjects beyond the protection of the law, and depriving them without a previous conviction for crime, of the privileges to which all Privileges. to which all British subjects have a common title. You have, as I understand, adopted every necessary measure to restrain demonstrations calculated to disturb the public peace; and much as I regret the existence of the societies against which this Bill is aimed, it appears to me more safe, more just, and more constitutional, to rely on the Executive Governm the prevention of their possible excesses, and on their leaders' good sense and loyalty, acting on the advice, which I am sure you will tender to them in a friendly spirit, for their ultimate dissolution, than to encounter the evil by legislation affording a too ready precedent of a too ready precedent of severity and violence for imitation in future times and on other occasions."

Extract of Despatch from Lord Stanley to the Governor General: dated 27th March, 1844.

"The Bill for better securing the independence of the Legis-lative Assembly, will be confirmed and finally enacted by the Queen in Council. On a subject so peculiarly affecting the rights and privileges of the House of Assembly, Her Majesty defers to the judgment and recommendation of the two Houses of lo-cal legislature as the surest guide by which Her decision could be directed. It has not, however, been without some distrust of the wisdom of some of the provisions of this law that Her Majesty has so decided.

"I assume that the exclusion from the Assembly of all Re-corders of Cities, of all Sheriffs, of the Adjutant General of corders of Cities, of all Sheriffs, of the Adjutant General Militia and of the Master of the Trinity House, Quebec, is justified by some reason which does not exist in the case of the holders of the corresponding offices in England. But what those reasons may be is not explained.

"I cannot concur in the opinion that the prohibition of Ministers of Religion of whatever faith or form of worship from holding seats in the Assembly and from voting for Members of that House, will really reason there from political and party

that House, will really remove them from political and party "Nor if I could anticipate that result, should I regard it as

an advantage sufficient to countervail the great inconvenience of so detaching the whole body of the Religious Teachers of the Province from their fellow contrymen on questions in which all educated men must feel a lively interest, and in regard to which the great majority of such men have duties to perform from which no such regulation can debar them.

> HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. ASSESSMENT LAW.

Mr. Thompson moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine and report upon the expediency of amending the Assessment Law of Upper Canada, to report by bill or otherwise. The gentlemen to compose the Committee were named in the resolution.

Mr. Attorney-General Smith hoped that the hon. gentle an would not now press his motion for the appointment of a committee of the Committee at the present moment. It was the intention of the Government to take up the subject immediately, and if not to prepare a Bill to amend the existing law this Session to be After some discussion Mr. Thompson withdrew his motion

THE PROPERTY OF THE CHURCH.

On this important subject the following petitions were pre-Of the Church Society of Toronto; of Charles Montanta and others, of London, C. W.; and of the Rev. A. Williams, M. A., and others, of Cornwall, Members of the Church England in this Province, praying that the proportion of ced under the control of the Church Society of the Diocese

Toronto. (3 Petitions.) In answer to ten questions by Mr. Thompson, the Attorney General (East) gave the following replies:—

1st. That Government was not prepared to make any alerations in the judiciary bill.

2d. That Government was not prepared to introduce any measure on the subject of defraying expenses of the adminis-tration of Justice in Canada West out of the consolidated fund of the Province.

3d. The subject of the constitution of King's College, To ronto, was at present under the consideration of Government-4th. That the subject of the allotment of lands, for the support of grammar schools, in lieu of those diverted for the King's College, was also under the consideration of the Go 5th. That Government had no present intention to amend

6th. That Government was not prepared to make any al eration in the present system of taxation.

7th. That Government was not prepared to introduce any alteration in the Division of Counties Bill this session.

Sth. That Government was not prepared to introduce any measure for incorporation towards. neasure for incorporating towns and townships. 9th. That he (the Attorney-General East) did not under

stand the question "whether it was the intention of Goverment to take any steps for preventing Queen's Counsel from multiplying fees."

10th. That Government had no intention of amending the Usury Laws.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL (East) concluded his rema much as possible, but he really must deprecate the very incl venient system of putting strings of questions to Ministers all sorts of subjects, and that, if it were persisted in, he should feel it his duty to decline answering them.

Mr. CAMERON enquired whether certain allowances made the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, would be continued to the Synod of Canada, notwithstanding the disruption, any portion would be allowed to those who have left the nexion. Attorney General Smith replied, that the ques was one depending upon the interpretation of a Statute, and when it came before them in due course, they would be prepa red to give an opinion upon it.

On motion of Mr Attorney General SMITH, a new writ was ordered for the election of a Member for Simcoe, in place W. B. Robinson, Esq., who has accepted the office of Inspecto

At three o'clock the House waited upon his Excellency a the Bar of the Legislative Council Chamber, when his lency gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.:e Bill to amend the law relating to Still Licences

The Bill to continue the duty on Agricultural Produce interest from the St. ported from the States; and The Bill to vest in Trustees the confiscated estate of John

At a quarter past three the House waited on his Excellent at Government House, with the addresses of congratulation the Queen and Prince Albert, on the birth of a Prince,

addresses to his Excellency to transmit the same, and his Excellency replied that he would transmit the address. On their return, the House was occupied for some hours in forwarding a variety of measures, of which previous notice

been given, and none of which presented any new feature At their rising, they adjourned to the 7th of January next

THE CONVOCATION OF KING'S COLLEGE. - A CONVOCA was held yesterday, 20th inst., in the building appropriated the temporary use of this University, for the purpose of confidence of the temporary use of the purpose of confidence of the temporary use of the purpose of the temporary use of t ring degrees, and for the admission of students to matricula In the absence of the Chancellor, His Excellency the Gove General, the chair was taken by the President the Lord Bishot of Toronto—the Vice President, the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, being seated upon his left. A little in advance, to the right of Bishop, was the Rev. Dr. Beaven, Dean and Senior Proctor; and in front of Dr. M'Caul sat Professor Croft—the remainder of the platform being occupied by the Professors, in their robes.

might be expected, this was might be expected, this ceremony, at all times attractive, was particularly so on this occasion, it being the first Convocation of the kind that has been held since the birth of the University The whole of the proceedings were deeply interesting, and de rived an additional charm from the bright eyes of the young and beautiful who gazed upon them. Our going to press, we regret to say, precludes any further remarks.

The following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:

A. B .- Frederick William Barron, Cambridge. M. D. (ad eundem) — John King, Edinburgh; Ceorge Herrick, Edinburgh; Henry Boys, Aberdeen; Joseph Hamilton, Edinburgh.

A. B. (ad eundem) - William Ramsay, Dublin.