prove the physical condition of the people, or to give them education, unless that education was founded upon mo-

course of a sermon on Sanday evening last, speaking of divisions, said:—"The Wesleyans were the most compact his people; their privileges would be forfeited; they body of Separatists, and yet, even although their secession was comparatively recent, they were now divided into more than twelve bodies. And why was this splitting? ural and legitimate consequence.'

EDUCATION FOR HOLY ORDERS KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. We doubt if we have ever, since the commencement of this journal, had to record an event of so much imporannounce:—namely, the opening of King's College, in the metropolis, as a theological school, for the prepara-

There are many persons now living in London, who have paid for the education of a son for the ministry, more than £1,000. Six or eight years in a private academy required more than £500, and four years at or Oxford, "reading for orders" another £500. In many instances, the whole outlay

What will now be the cost? Six or eight years in King's College will require little more than 1002; and now two years' preparation for orders are to be given for less than another 1002. This, of course, presumes the youth to reside in his own home.

The reduction of expense, then, will be very great. There will also be the advantage of parental care and watchfulness; and exemption from the peculiar tempta-tions of Oxford and Cambridge. The course of study also will be very superior to that which, until of late, was almost exclusively followed in these two Universities. But to come to particulars.

I. That a Theological Department be established in

II. That it be opened to-1. All students of King's College who shall have

passed three years in general literature and science, and have received a diploma. 2. All graduates of Oxford and Cambridge bearing

als of good character. 3. All persons who shall be approved by the Principal and recommended by a Bishop.

III. That the course of study be as follows, and con-

tinue during six terms (two years). 1. Evidences of Religion. Holy Scripture in the original languages. The Articles and Book of Common Prayer.

4. Ecclesiastical History, ancient and modern.5. The Pastoral Office: the reading of the Liturgy

and the composition of Sermons.

IV. That measures be taken to employ the students as district visitors, and to teach them the best methods of

I. That they also learn congregational singing; and also acquire some knowledge of medicine.

VI. That the fees be 12l. 12s. per term; and for matriculation, 4l. 13s. (In the whole, 80l. 5s. for the two

Principal be empowered to grant certificates of attainments and good conduct, which certificates are to be ex-

hibited to the Bishop on application for Holy Orders.

The Council of King's College cannot, it is clear, en-

instruction to be provided; since nothing at present can be known or surmised on that point. But it is clear that a parent having the pupil under his own eye, will be safer, even should the teaching be unsatisfactory, than he now is, in sending his son to a distance from him.—

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1846

First Page.

Original Poetry—Good Friday.
—Easter Even.
The Atonement.
All-sufficiency of the blood of Christ.
Our Lord's Example.
Rising with Christ.

The Our Lord's Example.

Rising with Christ.

The Our Lord's Example.

The our Lord's Example our Lord's Example.

The our Lord's Example Christ.
Our Lord's Example.
Rising with Christ.

the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the Redeemer, we cannot refrain from uniting in the com-Niagara District during the latter half of the month | memorative and strengthening feast of his body and of May next; in the Home and Simcoe Districts in blood which he has ordained. We may speak, as the months of June and July; and in the Districts we will, of unfitness: we may reiterate the cry of eastwards from Toronto in the months of August and "unclean": we may condemn ourselves as unworthy, September. A list of the days and places of Confir- and it is true we are so; but for the removal of the mation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship plague of sin, the taint of guilt, the imputation of requests that notice be communicated to him, as early iniquity, we must go to Christ. If we cannot, or as possible, of new stations which have been estab- will not, have fellowship and communion with Christ, lished, or new parishes which have been organized, at the record of God's word is clear,—we cannot be which Confirmations are required to be held, or saved.

every Candidate for Confirmation, unless under spe- banquet consecrated by the sufferings of Jesus the eial circumstances which must be left to the discretion Saviour? Whe would turn from the "broken bread" of the officiating Clergyman, should be of the full age symbol of Him whose body was broken by the nails of fifteen years; and the Clergy will be pleased to and spear for our redemption? Who would neglect have in readiness, and furnish to the Bishop, previous the "cup of blessing," so fraught of lively recollecto the service of the day, a list containing the names tions of the hour when from his side there flowed the and ages of the several candidates for that rite.

anxious desire, that Candidates for this holy ordinance the grave experienced their discomfiture, and the should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations risen Saviour gave earnest of our own future victory and responsibilities which they are, in their own per- over the same dread foes, would fail to keep the feast sons, about to assume, and that every practicable means of our Paschal sacrifice, by meekly kneeling at the may be employed to render them fully acquainted with altar of God, in faithful expectation there of rest to all that pertains to the faith and practice of members the wearied, refreshment to the fainting, and pardon of the Church of Christ.

our Lord's cross and passion,—the evidence that his His harp has long been laid aside, and silent; but sufferings were over, the sacrifice complete, the debt his present effusion shews that he can still sweep its discharged. That, in short, was the precious blood strings with the vigour and sweetness of earlier days. Israelites typified; and with that blood must our present season, and especially to the present week; hearts and consciences be sprinkled, if we would es- and our poetical contributions will aid much in awacape the wrath of God; if the messenger of his long- kening and quickening the feelings which befit this provoked judgments, inflicting not only temporal but solemn period of spiritual sadness and joy. In coneternal death, would pass harmless by us. "Without shedding of blood, there is no remission of sins." Redeemer, it is right that our thoughts and feelings Our guilt can be atoned for, our transgressions par- should partake of the humiliation and penitence which doned, God can be reconciled, hell averted, and a deep-seated conviction of the cause of that great heaven secured, only by one way,-THE BLOOD OF sin-offering should beget; while in the commemora-CHRIST. His is the only sacrifice, his the only Name, tion of the Easter festival, the Christian's rejoicing by which we can be saved. With that blood our must be mingled with trembling, in assurance that hearts must be sprinkled, else the destroying angel our risen and ascended Lord is coming again in great will smite us too, and death eternal follow.

For further evidence of this, let us look to the sation, and Christ the real Paschal Lamb. In the living among the dead?" It were a lamentable and former, we are told that whosoever, -not defiled by fearful inconsistency, if they who are seeking after legal uncleanness, or without necessary absence, the living Saviour, and desiring to walk in his steps, forebore to eat the passover, "should be cut off from should be lingering amongst the dead,—the "dead in among his people: because he brought not the offering of the Lord in his appointed season, that man ever be fresh upon the minds and hearts of the Lord's shall bear his sin." And to revert to the occasion of followers :- "that as He died and rose again for us, its institution, who will not understand, that should so should we, who are baptized, die from sin, and rise any Israelite, through perversity or pride of heart, again unto righteousness." from a feigned distrust of the efficacy of the means provided, or an alleged unwillingness to adopt what the wisdom of this world could not comprehend or approve of,-that should any such have abstained from sacrificing the Paschal Lamb, and sprinkling with its blood the casements of his door, the destroying angel would have smitten that house, as well as the

of murder had increased 30 per cent. There appeared to be a very great increase among the prisoners of persons who were able to read and write, but he showed that such of God for their presumption or neglect. Thus would an education was not sufficient, and that it was of no avail their froward pride of heart be rebuked, their want of unless the persons who received it were taught to employ faith chastised, their exalting themselves against God it properly, and that it would be of very little use to im- receive its meed of punishment. And in after years, the same words assure us that a similar condemnation would await a similar transgression: the passover, RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS.-The Vicar of Leigh, in the the memorial of God's mercy and their deliverance. must be dealt with as aliens and outcasts.

But if Jews dared not, without a penalty so fearsimply because it was composed of the elements of divi-sion, and therefore divisions and subdivisions were a nat-afterwards, of their deliverance, when God sent forth the destroying angel on his message of judgment,shall we be justified; shall we, as Christians, incur a lighter sin, if we neglect the means of the greater deliverance which has been vouchsafed to us? When tance to the Church of England, so far as her external machinery is concerned, as that which we have now to sin,—without fear of God's overwhelming wrath. sin, - without fear of God's overwhelming wrath, turn away from the sacrifice as worthless, or needless, May we forbear from applying the sprinkling on of young men for holy orders.

to us? May we forbear from applying the sprinkling of that blood to ourselves, and yet be safe? May we reduce the expense of educating a young man for the church, to a parent residing in the metropolis, more than feit the privileges of God's people,—not be "cut off" from his chosen Israel, -- not be rejected from his

kingdom of glory? If he be a God eternal and unchangeable,-"the same yesterday, to-day, and forever,"-then must the exactions of his justice, as well as his purposes of mercy, stand as firmly now as then: the redeemed of Christ, not less than those who were redeemed under was duly submitted to the examination of the Lord Bithe law, are bound to the way and the means of the redemption provided for them; and if Christians neglect their paschal sacrifice, -in other words, look off from Christ to the world or to themselves, for safety,-they must "bear their sin"; and if they do not imely flee to the only refuge, they must "die in their sins": both in time and in eternity, they must be cut

off from God and his mercy. The blood of Christ, applied to us in its efficacy through faith, is then our only refuge, our only way of safety .- But what must the nature of that faith be, which does not impel the professed believer to the commemoration of the great sacrifice which the Lord nimself hath instituted? We have a feast, holier our redemption, and as the channel of his sanctifying and invigorating grace to our hearts. Are Christians, then, -are they who look to Christ for salvation, -justified in neglecting this? Are they warranted in young upon sound Christian principles, is so great, breaking any of the commands, in wilfully neglecting and so generally admitted, that we shall be excused any of the appointments of their crucified Lord? Can for urging again the transmission to the Legislature, they turn away from the spiritual banquet he has pro- with as little delay as possible, and with as many sigvided,—can they neglect the paschal feast he has natures as can be obtained,—of the Petition lately instituted, and not incur the hazard of being "cut off" from his people?

in the necessity of Christ's blood shed for us, -is the reasonable, that no Legislature, we should think, actumean by which it is applied for the safety and redemp- ated by a sense of justice, could refuse to comply tion of the soul. But can that be a true faith which with it. - We have only to add that no time should be moves not to an obedience to the Lord's command,—
lost in forwarding the Petitions regarding the Clergy
to a participation in the commemorative and refresh-VII. That these regulations being complied with, the to a participation in the commemorative and refreshing feast which he has instituted? Can a sincere in- several branches of the Legislature. terest in Christ be felt,-a hearty desire for the redemption which his blood hath purchased, -a deep-The Council of King's College cannot, it is clear, en-join or bind any Bishop; but the whole plan being framed under the eye of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, the intention of these prelates is not We have said nothing of the intrinsic character of the belief in Jesus, and the desire of his pardon to our

> Nor is it any mitigation of guilt on the part of professed Christians, if a preference for the world, or a preference for the sin with which the world abounds. keeps them from heartily espousing their Saviour's cause,—from joining themselves in fellowship with him by a spiritual participation of his body and blood.
>
> He is risen! Christ is aren! Death's destroyer from his prison—Victory to the seed of Woman—holy be the freedman's mirth!
>
> Lo 1 the Angel-shape descending—lo 1 the rock-bound dengeon reading— It is, indeed, a fearful aggravation of their sin; because with a general admission of belief in the Saviour, —such, as we are told, the devils themselves
>
> Gone the earthquake and the wonder, and the black graves yawn under, assent to,—it is as much as to say, he is no Saviour to them; that they cannot, or rather will not, join

This is the real argument, stripped of every false disgnise. We must belong to Christ, we must have THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO takes this part and lot in Christ, or we cannot be saved; and method to give notice that it is his intention, with if we have that interest and share in the merits of our

Who, then, on the Queen of Festivals, would keep According to former usage, it will be required that away from this feast of feasts? Who would shun the stream which constituted the ransom of a world con-His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his demned? Who, on that joyous day when death and to the penitent?

"AND FORTHWITH CAME THEREOUT BLOOD AND We very cordially welcome again to our columns WATER":-this was the close, the consummation of our old and valued friend and correspondent, ZADIG.

by which a fallen world was ransomed: that was it We have, as we promised, rendered the matter of which the blood sprinkled upon the door-posts of the this day's number as appropriate as possible to the glory to judge the quick and the dead.

It was a remarkable address of the angels to the analogy between the Passover of the Jewish dispensearchers after the risen Christ, "Why seek ye the

> We beg to call attention to the advertisement in another column, announcing the sale of the "Family Liturgy," to which, we a little ago, adverted .- The importance and value of such a compilation for household use, will best be explained by quoting the Preface to the work itself :--

arged at various times to act upon this suggestion of his Diocesan, came very naturally to the conclusion, that the most effectual as well as simple method of carrying out this view, was to adopt the system and order of the Prayer Book itself, with all the exactness which the time at could be allotted to Household Worship would all 'Our Reformers,' says a venerable dignitary of the

hurch,* 'were clearly of opinion, and I believe that no ne has ever tried the experiment without witnessing to ts success, that the constant reiteration of the same ayers, if men combine with one heart and one voice in ng them meaning and utterance, infuses rather a rethan a distaste for their use.'

Connected with these observations, we may affirm that this habitual and steady training to the use of our admirable Liturgy in the household, must conduce to its more faithful and profitable employment in the sanctuary; while, from its being thus constantly in the hands, and we will hope in the hearts, of both young and old of our companies, thurs will be festered that regard for soundness munion, there will be fostered that regard for soundness of doctrine, and that reverence for soberness and order which characterizes our Ritual, and is a distinguishing feature in the framework of the Church. There is, too, a comfort and satisfaction in the thought that all, how-ever separated and distant, in using the same form of dewill be addressing their petitions to Almighty God, as it were, with one voice; a circumstance which must, with his blessing, conduce to the realization of that unity of spirit which is so constantly a subject of our

shop of the Diocese, and that it has received the benefit of many suggestions and improvements from his Lord-ship, as well as from several of the Clergy by whom, at his desiration of the clergy by whom, at ire, it was carefully reviewed.

"While this compilation is more particularly designed for the purposes of Family Devotion, it will be perceived that it is equally appropriate for Sunday Schools, and it might also be used with advantage in the visitation of Hospitals and Gaols, where time might not be allowed for the use of the full Morning or Evening Prayer. In

the Appendix at the conclusion of the volume, special prayers will be found adapted to such occasional services.

"This Manual of Family Worship has been rendered as short as it was practicable to make it, consistently with the plan in view, and it is estimated that it vill not occuore than from ten to fifteen minutes on any one oc ion. The work has also been contracted within the himself hath instituted? We have a feast, holier than the paschal feast, appointed and commanded by our Saviour, as the representation of his sufferings for

* Archdeacon R. J. Wilberforce.

The importance of conducting the education of the published in this Journal, by desire of the Lord Bishop, published in this Journal, by desire of the Lord Bishop, in reference to that subject. The prayer of this the writer, simply through their own intrinsic value, they We are assured that faith in the efficacy,—yes, and Petition,—like that upon the Clergy Reserves,—is so

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church. My dear Sir,-Will you receive (from an old friend, whose pen has for many years wholly ceased to dabble in versification) the following lines as an offering, however humble and prosaic, meet for this holy season?

Toronto, Passion-Week, 1846.

Z.

EASTER CAROL.

Glorious in the paschal sunlight treads our Gon the ransom'd earth!

HE IS RISEN! Joyful voices on Tiberia's sparkling sea; Spring hath strewn her thousand odours on the vales of G.lilee. There's the rainbow of the Covenant o'er Jordan's sacred stream! Jubilee of ransom'd nations—brightest day in prophet's drsam!

HE IS RISEN! HE IS RISEN! and his earliest word was "PEACE!" He bath shewn the spear-pierc'd body—he hath made the Doubte cease:
He hath rais'd the veil of Scripture as he taught the journeying

With his own Apostle-Fishers he hath "broken bread" again. HE IS RISEN! On the Olive Mount a hush'd and raptur'd band, Listening for his latest blessing, round a white-rob'd Presence stan There's a snowy cloud above them in the deep blue heaven alone— Now the Watchers' gaze is upwards—now the Conqueror is gone!

Ye who watched your King's ascension, ye on whom their mantle fell.
Guardians of the flock he cherish'd, keep his latest mandates well:
At the trumpet of the Judgment, gather'd in from sea and shore,
Shall the Faithful and the Faithless hear that awful Voice once more!

Feed the lambs that throng his pastures-preach o'er earth the Crucified;
In the TRUNE NAME be taught ye bear his Baptism far and wide:
Over Death and Sin's last strongholds be your blood-red Cros Victory! He is with you always to the last hour of the world.

HE IS RISEN! CHRIST IN RISEN! Death's destroyer from his prison, Glorious in the paschal sunlight, treads once more the ransom'd earth:
Lo! the Angel-shape descending—lo! the rock-bound dungeon Victory to the seed of Woman! boundless be the Christian's mirth!

* The journey to Emmaus.

CHURCH BOOKS.

EUCHARISTICA, A COMPANION TO THE COMMUNION: 2s. 10d. cloth; 7s. 3d. morocco; vellum, 10s. and 11s. THE ROCKY ISLAND, AND OTHER SIMILITUDES: pp. 172: 3s. 4d. AGATHOS, AND OTHER SUNDAY STORIES: pp. 166: 3s. 14d. By Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., (now Lord Bishop of Oxford.) Church Depository,

(From a Correspondent of The Church.) In times so troublous as those in which it has pleased the Almighty to cast our lot, when bitter enemies are leagued to destroy the very foundations of our holy faith,

leagued to destroy the very foundations of our noisy latin, and false friends treacherously betray their trusts, it is a matter of sincere and heartfelt thankfulness to the Almighty, that so powerful and well-armed a champion of the truth and guardian of the faith so zealous and prudent, as Doctor Samuel Wilberforce, should have been romoted to so important a position in the Church as the sishopric of Oxford.

A slight sketch of the biography of his Lordship may

be gleaned from the life of his celebrated father, though little direct mention is there made concerning him. It appears that in his infancy he was very feeble, and probably on that account was not sent to a public school; bably on that account was not sent to a public school; however, as soon as he was qualified he was entered at Oriel College, Oxford. "If you have sons who are likely to distinguish themselves," writes Mr. Wilberforce, "and wish them to go into the Church, I would advise you to send them to Oxford." From the University Calendar of 1826, it appears that the subject of our memoir distinguished himself greatly, being in the second class for classical, and the first for mathematical, honours. From various remarks of his father it is probable that he was brought up for Holy Orders, and indeed none of that good man's letters are more generally admired than those which he wrote to his sons at College. In 1829 we find, that Mr. S. Wilberforce held a curacy in the neighbourhood of Oxford, and that he was then married to a daughter of the Rev. John Sargent, the author of a very popular Life of the Martyrs. Hence he moved to the Rectory of Brightstone in the Isle of Wight, where we learn from the life of his revered father that he lived for several the life of his revered father that he lived for several years, "in the conscientious discharge of the duties of the most important of all professions." While in this retirement, he appears to have been as diligent with his pen, as in the duties of his sacred calling. He published several sermons, and in 1838 he appeared as one of the authors of the *Life of Wilberforce*, a work which attained a great popularity, and ran through several editions in a very short space of time.

Shortly afterwards his Eucharistica, or selections from the old Divines, by way of preparation to the Holy Com-munion, with a Preface, was published. Since the days of the venerable and spiritually-minded Bishop Wilson, angel would have smitten that house, as went as the habitations of the Egyptians? Vain would it have been to have argued and disputed on the divine command: if it were not fulfilled, the death of the first-mand: if it were not fulfilled, the death of the first-mand is supported above a subject of anxious discussion.

"The want of a Formulary of Family Devotion, adapted for general use amongst the members of the Church of England in this Diocese, has long been felt, and has frequently been a subject of anxious discussion."

In alluding to the prevailing and sinful neglect among

entting and wounding, attempt at murder, and the crimes born there would soon have been the startling evidence by the Clergy at their official meetings. The Bishop of Church-people of availing themselves of the benefits of the Diocese, on being referred to upon this subject, has uniformly expressed it as his opinion, that such a compilation, if made at all, should be framed as exactly as possible after the model of our excellent Liturgy; for in nothing else, his Lordship conceived, should we have unity design, or a collection of Prayers which would meet sacrament to their comfort.' It seems never to cost them the approbation of all.

"The author of the following compilation, in being urged at various times to act upon this suggestion of his decent multitude endure the address which in the old decent multitude endure the address which in the old times of the Church they could not have escaped?—'Ye that cannot communicate, walk off and begone. Let noinfidel be present; no heterodox person; no

The extracts, which, like sparkling jewels, enrich the pages of this little volume, are selected from the works of the martyr, faithful unto death, Dr. Thomas Cranmer; from the Ecclesiastical Polity of the eminently wise and holy man, Richard Hooker: we have also selections from the the godly meditations of the martyred Land,—from the writings of Dr. Henry Hammond, (the devoted chaplain of King Charles I.) and from many other Divines, whos names shone brightly in their generation, and who have left their works, rich offerings on the venerable altars of the Church of England.

With reference to these extracts the author remarks, We must live with those around us; to the contagion of their errors we are always exposed. These we must meet with, in some measure, even in our teachers; for their minds will, more or less, be tinged with the prevalent opinions of the day. They, therefore, who would in any measure be free from this evil, must often retire from their immediate equals, to converse with men of other times. We must think their thoughts; we must path: and this applies with especial force at this time, to the subject of the Eucharist. Discussion and division the subject of the Eucharist. Discussion and division have been rife amongst us, and they have done their common work of evil; for as men contend, they strengthen their own views, and grow to look on others with a readier and more morbid exclusiveness. Each party sees strongly some portion of the truth; and in their zeal for it, too commonly forget that partial truth is amongst the most pernicious forms of error. At such a time the voice of the great and holy dead is of peculiar value. They are free from our contentions; and the harmony and grandeur which dwell on their passionless and even judgments, remind us of the peacefulness with which their spirits now embrace truth and one another in Paradise; and their voice will be heard, as from the depth of an oracle, above the strife and din of our jarring

In 1839 Doctor Wilberforce was appointed Archdeacon of Surrey, by the Bishop of Winchester; a selection which gave great satisfaction to the clergy, by whom he was regarded with affection and admiration on account grounds of economy; so e expense, each member of th a copy."

was regarded with anection and summation of account of his affability of manner, and rare eloquence both as a preacher and speaker. The income of the archdeaconry of Surrey (about £2000 per annum), is drawn from the great tithes of various livings in Surrey, which are in sequence altogether deprived of endowment. his appointment the worthy Archdeacon, in the most Christian spirit of liberality, concurred in soliciting a bill, restoring this endowment to the parishes from which t is derived, and conferring on the archdeaconry a stall

at Winchester, worth about £600 per annum. About this time, Agathos, and shortly afterwards the Rocky Island, were published; stories which, though slight in their texture, bear strong internal evidence of the master-hand of the author. They were first published. worked their way into public favour, and became the most popular children's books of the year. In the preace to the ninth edition of Agathos, the Doctor explains his reasons for writing such stories; he says, "The folowing allegories and stories have been actually related ombining some sort of occupation suitable to the Lord's day, with something which might amuse his little ones. Few parents can, he thinks, have failed to feel the want which he would here hope in some measure to supply. On the one hand, if the conversation and employments of Sunday are not early marked as different from those of other days, how is it possible that our children can or other days, flow is it possible that our emiaren can grow up with a deeply-rooted reverence for its holiness? On the other hand, if the day is one which they remember only for its dulness, how can children grow up in the love of this blessed season? 'Everlasting droopings,' their young hearts least will 'bear.' And if, on other hands they are used to anywing analysments. hands, they are used to amusing employments,—if they love (and all children should be made to love them) the times of relaxation in which they see their parents as friends, and in some sort companions; what else can happen, if on this day all amusement be banished, and all

considered the cleverest artist, who invented the most subtle and complicated allegorical figures. However, the abuse of a thing should not militate against its use; there is an inherent principle in the human mind which de-lights in resemblances and correspondences; we love imagery, and allegory is nothing but imagery on a large and continued scale; under imaginary persons or things real actions or instructive morals are shadowed forth. By Plutarch it is pithily defined as that in which one thing is related and another understood.

In the true and legitimate use of this art, since the days of good John Bunyan no author has attained so much power as Doctor Wilberforce, while the doctrinal soundness of his books stands out in favourable contrast to his predecessor's "dream that was not all a dream." withstanding the great success of these works, we believe that his Lordship has regretted ever having published them, for their fair reputation summoned hosts of imitations into the field, frequently as erroneous in their doctrines, as they were deficient in appropriateness and beauty of symbolic imagery.

beauty of symbolic imagery.

In 1842, Doctor Wilberforce received a very important appointment in the Court from her Majesty; since that time he has published some volumes of sermons, a History of the Church in America, and his Bampton Lecture of the Church in America, and his Bampton Lecture of Bath and tory of the Church in America, and his Bampton Lectures. At the close of last year, the Bishop of Bath and Wells having died, the venerable Bishop of Oxford was lated to the vacant see and Doctor Wilberforce was approached the enemy. It is obvious that he might have atapproached the enemy. It is obvious that he might have disputed the now honours by his commanding talents, and adorns by his kind and amiable disposition. In manner and appearance his Lordship strongly resembles his father, whose eloquence, Sir Robert Peel, on a late occasion, declared him to inherit. As an orator his manner is graceful and his voice powerful and singularly melodious. ful, and his voice powerful and singularly melodious, which contributes much to that pathos which is the great which contributes much to that pathos which is the great charm of his speaking. His opinions are evidently drawn from the good old school of the Church of England. He belongs to no party, but is simply a Churchman, a strict adherent of the authorized formularies of the Church, and a rejecter of all modern interpretations and equivo cations ;- a Churchman after the model of that gia cations;—a Caurennan after the model of that giant in theology, the "golden mouthed" Doctor Jeremy Taylor, the judicious Hooker, the holy and single-hearted Doctor Thomas Ken, and thousands more whose fame is an everlasting heir-loom to the Holy Catholic Church.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

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· Herbert's Country Parson, cxxvii.

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 lst do. do. den..... Delaware Church, per Rev. R. Flood Wellington Square and Nelson, per Churchwarden St. James's Church, Kemptville, per Rev. F. 69 Collections..... £230 17 7½ Toronto, 7th April, 1846.

One Day Later from England.

(From the New · York Courier and Enquirer.) The packet-ship Yorkshire, Capt. Bailey, arrived this morning from Liverpool, having left that Port on the 5th of March, and thus bringing intelligence one day later than was received by the Hibernia. The news is entirely unimportant.

The Switzerland had arrived, with the resolutions passed by

the House, and the London papers of the 4th generally commented on American affairs The Chronicle comments on the rejection of the offer to ar-

bitrate, and says that the correspondence seems to show that the President persists in a war policy. The money article of the Times of the 4th, says that the news had a severe effect upon the money market, causing a depression of about 1 per The London Sun of the 4th, says that it has from the first

been expected that the President and his party would persist in their claim to the whole of Oregon, and that the passage of the resolution of notice, therefore, created no surprise.

On the evening of the 3rd, the Commons refused by a maority of 187, to abolish at once all duties on imported corn:

he vote stood, -ayes 78, noes 265. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, March 4. - We have again to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of wheat for our market, consequently the stands were barely filled with samples. Although the attendance of buyers was small, the finest ualities of both red and the white commanded a steady sale, at very full prices; while the value of the other kinds was readily supported. For foreign wheat there was a fair demand, but without any improvement in value. Holders of corn under lock were again firm, and would not sell except at extreme

We are persuaded that the public in this country will suspend its judgment on these occurrences until it is more accurately acquainted with the real state of the facts; and we may be sure that even after the defeat of the Sikh army, the advance of our forces into the Punjaub, and the restoration of a regular Government at Labore, will prove a task of sufficient difficulty, without provoking a farther contest with the mountain tribes. If we call to mind the state of affairs on both banks of the Sutlej for the last two years, the supposition of a surprise can

invading the Punjauh, or whether he would await their attack upon the left bank of the river. One or the other of these alternatives was inevitable, and to reject or delay the former was to accept the latter.

The Governor-General must have conceived it to be more advantageous to us, for military and political reasons, to draw the Sikhs over to the left bank and defeat them there, than to mmence the war by attacking them.

As early as the middle of November the Governor General,

When no reply was given to the repeated demand for expla-

nation, the Governor-General, as the proclamation distinctly states, considered it necessary to order the advance of troops toward the frontier, to reinforce the fromtier posts. Meanwhile the Sikh army was actually in motion, evidently

prepared for this great enterprise. The different columns advanced in the end of November and the first week of December, so that on the 8th of December the whole army wa sconcentrated with its right wing at Hurcekee, upon the Sutlej, opposite

passage of the river; but be thought fit to adopt a different passage of the river; but he thought fit to adopt a different course, and he chose at least to allow ten days to elapse between the first invasion of the Sikh army and the course are unusually as a different our minister at Washington.—St. James's Chronicle. the first invasion of the Sikh army and the commencement of the general engagement. We have yet to learn the events of Doubtless some partial engagements took place in the course of that time, and according to one account [which we rather doubt] the Sikhs got possession of Ferosepore. But nothing

is more fatal to an army composed in great part of regular troops than delay; and this suspense which gave the British ime to bring up their reinforcements and to strengthen their positions, probably wasted the strength and the courage of the

They had effected the passage of the river without any serious obstacles, but in the evene of a battle and a detent, a river like the Sutlej, in the rear of a retreating and broken army exposes it to certain annihilation.

Sir H. Hardinge, knew he must fight one general action.—
His object was, doubtless, to make it as safe and decisive as possible; and we venture to bazard this conjecture as to the

forces within the British frontier.

In a few days, or perhaps hours, we may confidently expect to receive the tidings of this great result, and the road to Labore will then probably lie open to the Governor-General of India. The whole nature of the operations will then be changed. The army will advance, not so much to conquer an enemy, for that we trust is already done, as to re-establish a Government in

The court of Lahore, not having been able to prevent its troops from making a fierce and wanton attack upon our terri-torics, has shown that it cannot prevent outrages on its neighbours any more than domestic revolutions. It has already long ceased to rule; and unquestionably the causes which are leading to the occupation of the Punjaub are the most just and irreproachable that have ever added a province to the British

Empire in the East.

But the whole measure must be promptly and completely executed; and the four millions of men who inhabit that fine recented; and the four millions of men who inhabit that his re-gion of the Five Rivers will, we hope, participate, without any intermediate arrangements, in all the benefits of a strong, peace-able, and enlightened administration under the responsibility of DEATH OF SIR ROBERT SALE .- It is extremely painful

to record the fact, that a veteran who had passed unscathed through a hundred fights should have fallen in the 64th year of his age by the hands of an army which deserves no worthier designation than that of a horde of robbers. So much interest is attached to this melancholy event, that the following brief memoir of Sir Robert cannot fail to be acceptable:—Robert Sale, a Colonel in the service of the East India Company, married the daughter of Mr. Harry Brine, of Buckden, in Huntingard the second son of that marriage was the digiting of his age by the hands of an army which deserves no worthier

1795. Within two years from that time he was advanced to the rank of a lieutenant, and immediately proceeded to India. In the course of the next year he exchanged into the 12th, and served with the army that Lord Harris commanded at the battle of Students in Theology, and placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolution passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on the 7th January, 1846:—

£ s. p.

Previously announced, in number 44, in am't 216 7 7½

St. Peter's Church at the Credit, per Rev.

James Magrath

2 5 0

Seymour East

£ 1 5 0

Seymour West

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Percy Landing

2 5 0

Seymour West

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Served with the army that Lord Harris commanded at the battle of Mallavelly, which memorable action took place on the 27th of March, 1799. Again, on the 4th of May, in the same year, we find his name mentioned with honour as having been much distinguished at the siege of Seringapatam, although still a subaltern. He served throughout the whole of the campaign of 1801, under General Stevenson, yet it was not until the month of March, 1806, that he became a captain, being then in the 24th year of his age. In little more than three years from that time he married Florentia, daughter of the late Mr. George Wynch. Sir Robert's marriage, which took place on the 27th of March, 1799. Again, on the 4th of May, in the same year, we find his name mentioned with honour as having been much distinguished at the beattle of Mallavelly, which memorable action took place on the 27th of March, 1799. 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Within a few months after his mar-riage, we find that he formed part of the army which, under the command of Col. Chalmers, stormed the Trayancore lines; and again, under General Abercromby, he aided in the capture of the Mauritius. Notwithstanding the activity and the efficiency of Captain Sale, his promotion proceeded slowly; he had passed through a distinguished career of 18 years before he reached the rank of a field-officer, his majority bearing date in the year 1813. The regiment to which he belonged was the 2d battalion of the 12th; and that having been reduced in the year 1818. Major Sale was placed upon the half-pay list. Notwithstanding the ardium of his character he submitted to three years standing the ardour of his character he submitted to three years of inactivity; "but flesh and blood could endure it no longer," —at least his temperament would allow him no longer to remain excluded from professional occupation. Accordingly in June, 1821, be "paid the difference," exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, and with that regiment proceeded in 1823 to the scene of his early services; and once more we find him engaged in the military operations then going forward in India under Sir Archibald Campbell. He was present at the capture of Rangoon, in May, 1824, where his heroism became an object ne in the same year that he stormed the stockades near Kemendine. That service was considered of so much importance, that he received the thanks of the commanding officer on the field of battle. The gallantry and skill displayed by him on that occasion were further noticed in the general orders issued on the 10th of July following. Upon the 1st of December, in the same year, he stormed the enemy's lines, and on the 5th of that month he led a body of 1600 men in an affair which terminated with signal success, the enemy having been driven from every one of their positions. He likewise achieved another equally distinguished victory near the great pagoda of Rangoon. On the 15th December, 1824, he received a severe wound in the head while storming an intrenchment of the enemy near Koskein, making altogether four victories in the course of one month; every one of them hardfought battles. As was to have been expected, his services were again noticed in the general orders, his fame spread, and he was advanced to the con of a brigade sent to reduce Bassein, in which object he proved, as usual, to be eminently successful, as well as in the subsequent operations from the 10th of February to the 2d of May, The rank of lieut, col. was conferred upon him on the 2d of June, 1825; on the 1st of December following he distinguished himself in command of the 1st Brigade, repulsing the Shauns and Burmese at Prome, and attacking the lines and heights in the neighbourhood of that place on the succeeding day. He received a severe wound on the 18th Jan., 1826, in storming Malown or Melloon, but his gallant conduct was im-Deferred Extracts from our English Files. mediately acknowledged by the Commander in Chief, and he was presented with the badge and riband of a Companion of the MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIA.—The London Times of the 9th ult. gives the following review of the military movements in India, of which we have before had an imperfect ac-Bath. On the 28th of June, 1831, he became a colonel by 2500 men who were sent to Girishk in May, 1839; and on the Several of our contemporaries, without any other data than those which are before the world, (for no farther accounts have as yet been received, even by the Government,) have not sernpled to pass a precipitate and unfair sentence upon the conduct of the Governor-General of India.

Robert the results of this formidable conflict; but not the only results, for his services were suitably acknowledged in the convenience. f the Governor-General of India.

They not only accuse him of having allowed himself to be taken by surprise, but they affect to regard the loose rumours in aturally current in the north of India upon the breaking out of war as a shock to our Indiau empire.

We are persuaded that the public in this country will suspend.

They not only accuse him of having allowed himself to be taken by surprise, but they affect to regard the loose rumours the local rank of Major General, with the star of a Knight Commander of the Bath; while Schah Soojah-nol-Moolk added his name to the list of those Eastern knights who constitute the Order of the Dourance Empire.

deeply deplore. Sir Robert Sale was born on the 19th of Sep

tember, 1782, and before he completed his 14th year he had the honour of carrying his Majesty's colours as an ensign in the 36th Foot, to which he was gazetted on the 24th of February,

and in some sort companions; what else can if on this day all amusement be banished, and all removed, but that they will grow insensibly to Lord's day a weariness? But if the week-day's hanged for the Sunday at the town the hanged for the Sunday at the Court and the relationship of the last two years, the supposition of a surprise can be four days more he destroyed the fort of Kar Durrah. On the 2d of November he expelled the enemy under the command of Dost Mahommed Khan from the forts and town of Perwan; and was enabled to return to Cabul by the flight and surrender happen, if on this day all amusement be banished, and an interest removed, but that they will grow insensibly to feel the Lord's day a weariness? But if the week-day's tale is changed for the Sunday story, and if the child is really interested in it, he learns even unawares, to sepansion in he are a wind the first day of the reck from to summen days; and that by a pleasurable separation."

The Doctor says that he has tested these works on the juvenile members of his own family; and it could not be done in a more favourable quarter, if they give promise of inheriting the qualities and virtues of the two preceding generations.

During the last century the system of allegorizing was act memory of many of England's mighty dead is perpetuated by means of marble Neptumes, stony Apollos, and Cupids with pocket handkerchiefs applied to their eyes. The pictures and engravings of the same period of the pictures and engravings of the same period invading the Punjuah, or whether he would await their attack and camp. In forcing the Rhoord Cabul pass he was shot through the leg, and he was also slightly wounded in storming the notorious Akbhar Khan, capturing their garden in value of the proper of the through the leg, and he was also slightly wounded in storming he enjoyed the gratification of contributing to those closing operations which redeemed the British name in Affghanistan; he took a part in the general action of Tezeen, and the recap-ture of Cabul; and was immediately afterwards created a Knight Grand Cross of the Buth, receiving the thanks of par-As early as the middle of November the Governor-General, being then at Delhi, had clearly received information of the movements of the Sikh army between Lahore and the British frontier, a distance we believe, of not more than fifty miles; and we learn from the proclamation subsequently published, that the British agent in that capital was twice instructed to demand explanations of the active military preparations which were going on.

Ringht Grand Cross of the Bath, receiving the thanks of parliament for "the skill, intrepidity, and preserverance displayed in the military operations in Affghanistan." In the month of December, 1843, he was rewarded with the command of the 13th, or Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry; and the military operations in Affghanistan." In the month of December, 1843, he was rewarded with the command of the 13th, or Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry; and demand explanations of the active military preparations which

ARBITRATION REFUSED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERN MENT. -It is with regret we give publicity to the intelligence this arrival (Patrick Henry) communicates, inasmuch as it is of a character which completely reverses our former hopes of a peaceable settlement of the Oregon differences. Mr. President Polk and his advisers have now rushed into extremes, and appear determined to place the whole matter in the most offen-sive position to England. The President has communicated a special message to Congress, in answer to the demand for information as to the correspondence and state of the negociations; and according to this message, and its accompanying dispatches, the American government positively refuses to refer the question to arbitration, and declares that England has no rights whatever in respect of Oregon. This is going to the full extreme of his previous declaration, as made in his first message; and is the more determined and offensive, as coming in

LORD BEAUMONT'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON MONDAY, 16th FEBRUARY.—He had ever held that peculiar burdens on land and protection to agriculture were intimately connected, and that the subject could only be viewed in two modes, viz., either that protection and peculiar burdens must be continued; or that if protection were removed, peculiar burdens must be removed also. Such a view of the question burdens must be removed also. Such a view of the question had been taken by persons of great authority—by Mr. M'Culloch, Mr. Ricardo, and by a noble lord near him, who, in 1820, maintained that peculiar burdens entitled the landed interest to protection. For his own part, if the question was the continuance of the removal of both these points, he should have had no hesitation in deciding in favour of their continuance. He would have done so on general grounds of national and economical consideration, as well as on the ground of justice to a portion of their colories. We had not the transfer of their colories and the statement of their colories and their colories and their colories are their colories. portion of their colonies. He believed that the continuance of both would be the most economical bargain that could be struck between the public and the agriculturists, and that if motive which determined him to await the invasion of the Sikh would be for the advantage of the community if the owners of real property were to continue to pay their peculiar burdens on the condition that they should be allowed a duty on the importation of foreign corn into this country. THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND ON THE MINISTERIAL

MEASURES.—We observe a paragraph in some of the London newspapers, stating that the Duke of Northumberland has become a convert to Sir Robert Pecl's free-trade principles and abolition of the Corn Laws. We think there must be mistake in this, as the following extract from a letter of the noble Duke, with which we have been favoured, written within the present week, conveys very different sentiments:—"On the subject of free-trade I will not enter; being, however, solely desubject of free-trade I will not enter; being, however, solely dependent on land, my sentiments on that portion which relates to corn remain unchanged. I have yet to learn how a country so highly taxed can compete in the growth of corn with the cheap living and better climate of foreign nations, I have already had several farms (which were bought during the war from moor land to a highly-cultivated state) laid down to grass, and which now continue in the same state; and, from the quantity of land in the north still undrained, and the want of capital among many of the farmers, I seriously expect that much r land must necessarily be thrown out of wheat culture by the premature establishment of Sir Robert Peel's measures. Since, however, there is no alternative, I must make up my mind to unite with my tenants in meeting any alteration which may occur, lest, by a change of Ministry, the country should run the risk of more destructive arrangements."-Newcastle Journal.

Her most faithful majesty has conferred upon Sir Isaac Lyou Goldsmid, and his heir, the dignity of a Baron of Portugal, by the title of Baron de Goldsmid, and de Palmeira. This rank donshire, and the second son of that marriage was the distinguished commander whose recent death the whole people of England, and most of the inhabitants of British India, will

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