and Encharistic acts.

It is not necessary to add any thing more, except passed. that preaching should confine itself to important subjects, and should be kept in strict harmony of doctrine and tone with the Liturgy, to which it is joined.\*

\* Bingham, Antiq. lib. xiv. c. 4. sect. 18.

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, D CEMBER 13, 1844.

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English Ecclesiastical Intell.

The affairs of our Provincial Parliament must necessarily, at the present moment, engage a large share of public attention in the Colony; and as many of these will have a direct bearing upon the great moral and spiritual interests of the people, we should not be excused from an occasional notice of its proceedings.

We last week adverted briefly to the Speech delivered from the Throne by His Excellency the Governor General. Throughout the whole of this document there breathes, we must frankly say, the characteristic candour and philanthropy of the excellent Representative of our Sovereign in this Colony; and, if in some parts, there appears the enunciation of an erroneous theory or an objectionable principle, we just as frankly admit that these are to be ascribed less to the personal convictions of his Excellency than to what he deems the force of circumstances on the one hand, or instructions from the Home Government on the other.

To the last we believe we must attribute what we cannot but consider the unfortunate allusion to the concession to the Legislative Assembly of the provision made for a Civil List by the Act of Union. Nor does it mitigate our apprehension of the disastrous effects of such a concession, that the local Parliament will be required to guarantee some correspondent provision in its stead. Every sensible person,every real conservative, -would rather see such a provision standing, as it does, a part and parcel of our Provincial Constitution, and thus fixed and established amongst the first principles of our Colonial Magna Charta, than to have it dependent upon the capriciousness of passing Legislatures. We cannot but feel that great public interests are thus placed in jeopardy, and a door opened for suspicion and distrust even in the fountains of justice itself. In short, monarchical, perhaps the only monarchical, feature in the Union Bill; the only point in its provisions which caused the great body of the intelligent people of Upper Canada to be in any degree reconciled to the measure,—the securing the operations of the Executive Government, and the uncorrupted administration of justice, at a time when the public whim or public leaders, might choose to stop the supplies.

It has been well said, that there is one word of five Empire, -and that word is CONCILIATION. One concession after another appears to be so madly and have added to his list of inquiries whether the sweep-wantonly made, that by and by,—if modern political ing and dusting was an "exclusive privilege," or philosophy is to have its sway,-we shall have to thrown duly open to public competition! reverence will be the hasty creations of one genera- Country. tion, to be shoved out of sight by the more crude and unsightly erections of another.-It is, indeed melancholy to witness the heartlessness or the timidity with which the abandonment of leading principles is daily made; how in sport as it were, great truths are flung to the winds, and greeted as the bubble which is the play-thing of children and bursts after its instant of evanescent gaudiness.

We have alluded lately to the Common School cumbrous and perplexed machinery, cannot be mended without a dislocation of the whole fabric.-One great cause of the defects so palpable in these successive School Bills, was the haste with which they were patched up, and the obvious incompetency of the persons who undertook to frame their provisions. the last the tortuous labyrinth of the celebrated University Bill of last year is a specimen sufficiently satisfactory. Nor was any individual, that we are aware of, consulted in this matter who was qualified to give a respectable opinion upon the subject of practical Education: we believe, at least, we are correct in saying that decidedly the most able man in Upper Canada in all matters of Education, the Bishop of Toronto, was never appealed to for a single suggestion upon the subject, while these Bills were in pro-

We are earnest, therefore, in the recommendation that more time be allowed than hitherto for the arrangement and consolidation of a scheme of public Education. And in the mean time, let the country, out of pure compassion, be relieved from the burdensome operation of the present Common School Law, and some temporary provision be adopted more simple and practicable, until a measure complete in its parts, and if possible sound in its principles, can be devised and carried into effect.

All direct local taxation for this object might, in the interval, be wisely abandoned, and the common Schools of the country receive every needful meed of encouragement from the annual appropriation which Parliament has, by its own vote, hitherto given .-Fifty thousand pounds per annum, judiciously distributed, would in the mean time suffice for that end: and until a permanent arrangement could be enacted, the several Municipal Councils might be empowered to act as Boards of Education for their respective Districts,-receiving the Reports of the Common money to each. And if a small sum were annually allotted to their respective Clerks, to enable them to make a personal inspection of each School, and report upon its condition, the ruinous expense of the present arrangement of the various grades of Superintendents

We suggest this, of course, only as a temporary arrangement,-to last only until a judicious, and equitable, and economical system of public education one Spouse of Christ. could, after diligent and mature deliberation, be adopted. The country would, we are persuaded, be better reconciled to it than to the present burthensome enactment; for, with at least an equal amount of practical good achieved, the Province would be saved more than £50,000 per annum.

We commence to-day the publication of the promtinguished for the ability and elegance of its compositions, and withal, as a general rule, for the soundness of its views upon great and leading questions both in Church and State.

wise, uncatholic, and presumptuous, is as sure to pro- of Toronto is obviously not written by the same hand duce in those without a contempt for prayers, as the as some of the more brilliant articles which, from error of the latter has tended to produce the reaction time to time, we observe in this Review; and probably which is now influencing their own minds. An ear- the writer laboured under the disadvantage of that nest study, however, of the Homilies of St. Chrysos- want of intimate familiarity with all the facts and tom and St. Augustine would do more than any thing bearings of the subject, the possession of which would, else to remove such erroneous impressions, and to sup- in a question purely English, have no doubt awakened port the Liturgical, as well as general, use of sermons. all the vividness of thought and power of expression We say Liturgical,—because the preaching of these for which the Christian Remembrancer is generally men was, as we have before intimated, little more than characterized. The article is, nevertheless, an excelexpositions and rubrics of their prayers and praises lent one, and for a sound, practical, and common-sense view of the whole question, cannot perhaps be sur-

We last week freely stated our opinion upon the novelty of the position in which the Executive Government had placed itself, in initiating, as it were, an objection to a Royal Charter, and thus virtually intimating that this Royal act of grace is no grace at all, but one of those suspicious gifts which may revive in the "friends of the people" this ancient exclamation,-

#### "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

Nor are we sure that there is the usual justification for this strange mode of proceeding, in the fact that any strong or numerously signed petition has been presented to the Legislature against the University as it stands. It is true that objections have been expressed, but only, we believe, through the medium of a very limited portion of the press, -one which does not by any means exercise an influence over the most numerous or intelligent body of our Colonial population, -one, in short, which must have a grievance if they would have readers, and the zest of whose original writings consists, for the most part, in the vilifying of sound maxims and established principles, and substituting in their room something which may gratify the prevailing passion for novelty and change.

In this state of things it was, that some leading members of the late Executive Council concocted the famous University Bill, which, if it be not the execration of America, is certainly the laughing-stock of Europe. This Bill, bad and absurd as it was, had its share of supporters amongst the conductors of the press referred to; because, as an electioneering topic, t was too good a one to be lost, and political capital upon which to found an excitement, in any shape, is too important a thing for political and newspaper adventurers, to expect that they will omit an opportunity of turning it to profitable account. So with the University question: the individuals who "vent and toss" their harangues upon this subject, are, as a general rule, in profound ignorance of the subject they are discussing, having never read its Charter, or made themselves in the least degree acquainted with its existing provisions; and furthermore they are, or upon consideration must be, convinced that ninetenths of the individuals whom they seek to work into an agitation upon the subject, never dream of availing themselves of the advantages of a University either for themselves or their children.

The Government, it appears, are likely to be anticipated in this work of supererogatory philanthropy, for any deficiency in the Clergy Reserve Fund in paying the we find that Mr. Price, on the part of the Opposition, has made a motion, which will be found under our the abandonment of the Civil List as an element of head of Parliamentary intelligence. What this exactour Provincial Constitution, sweeps away the most ly purports, as the sense of the Opposition, we cannot say; but it looks like a willingness to upset the whole Institution,-not to stop at amendment, but to subvert it from its foundation. The inquiry proposed by the honourable member will strike our readers as particularly minute; -- requiring even a statement of the cost of the Professors' tables and chairs; and they will only wonder, while he was so considerately engaged waywardness, goaded on by insolent and factious upon details, that he did not include the question whether boiled beef or roast beef was used by the Students and Professors in hall,-what quantity they syllables which appears destined to ruin the British consumed,-and what was done with the marrowbones! It might be expected, too, that he should

grope our way through an endless and ever varying It may, or may not, be a subject of congratulation grope our way through an endless and ever varying entanglement of theories and sophisms and chimeras to discover any thing like principle at all. All found to discover any thing like principle at all. All found to discover any thing like principle at all. All found to discover any thing like principle at all. All found to discover any thing like principle at all. All found to congratulation families, would have been scrupulously careful in improving the management of the Clergy Reserve Fund, in its of the celebrated Joseph Hume,—gentlemen who is to discover any thing like principle at all. ation of public action in the momentous interests of Church and State will, at this rate, be rooted up, and in the paring down of needless expenses, than in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the paring down of needless expenses, than in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the paring down of needless expenses, than in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the paring down of needless expenses, than in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of this celebrated philanthropist not less in the control of the control of the celebrated philanthropist not less in the celebrated the political or religious fabrics we are to hallow and | repudiation of the "baneful domination" of the Mother

In another column will be found the Proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina, in the United States,-a document which we publish for its own intrinsic excellence, as also to shew the difficulties which may be daily experienced by public men in any country where there is not a formal and positive recognition of Christianity by the State. In the absence of this national acknowledgment of the great truths of Bill, and regarded it as a measure which, from its the Gospel, nothing can be more natural, and apparently more just, than the objection which we see here so properly and forcibly combated by Governor Ham-

> We are surprised that any Catholic Christian, properly so called, can, in any country, hold an opinion adverse to the union of Church and State; when such an opinion appears so palpably to deny the inherent claims, and to reject the legitimate authority, of Catholic truth. Such a sentiment must presuppose either an essential principle of evil in the State, which must necessarily render it antagonistic to the Church, -deifying that principle, indeed, as the Manichæans of old did the world; -or it must concede an inherent weakness in Christianity which renders it impossible that it can ever subdue or bring over the State to its own spiritual temper; -or it must admit what a Catholic Christian, properly so termed, never can admit, that the pretensions of rival sects and heresies are of so much weight and truth that the establishment of one form of Christianity becomes an injustice. If none of these will be admitted by Churchmen as grounds for the dissolution of the alliance between Church and State, what grounds, we may ask, do really exist for it at all? Our persuasion is, that to argue for such a dissolution on any grounds, is to contradict the revelations of God's boly Word from the

A few rash spirits, in the exuberance of zeal perhaps more than from any other motive, may contend for the separation of this union, upon the ground that the State is so encroaching in its demands, and imposing so many trammels upon the Church, that the latter would be practically far more efficient without the existence of the conjunction. But this fact,-ad-Christian enough, and that the Church, to render it Schools, and apportioning the due share of the public so, must put forth a better energy, and reveal more practically and earnestly to the world the inherent power of the truth which she embodies. She must, in short, make a stronger effort to impress in every quarter the great Christian verities upon which are founded our best welfare here and our only hope herewould be saved to the country, and far more practical after, - to set before men, too, in fulness and clearness. the great duty of Christian unity,-to evince in all her teaching, and in its impress upon private life and public action, the holy and indestructible claims of the

> We received, just as we were going to press, the admirable Letter which follows from the Lord Bishop of Toronto. It speaks with sufficient eloquence for itself, so that comment is unnecessary, -even if our space and time permitted it.

Church and State. The treatise upon the University ters forwarded to the Clergy of those Districts.

advance of the amount of the current volume in all however unjustly we may be treated, the principles of the Bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the procession are submission, gentleness, and profession are submission, gentleness, and that the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the principles of the Bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop, although much pressed to do so, for the bishop and profession are submission, gentleness, and that the bishop are bishop and profession are submission, gentleness, and that the bishop are bishop are bishop and profession are submission.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAY MEMBERS

OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN WESTERN CANADA.

Dearly Beloved in the Lord : At the first meeting of the Church Society under its new Constitution, on the 23rd day of October last, it was resolved, that henceforth there should be four annual collections made for the purpose of the Institution and benefit of the Church. The objects of the first three are particularly mentioned in the account of the proceedings; out the fourth is purposely left open to meet any unexpected or extraordinary contingency.

Such a contingency has unfortunately arrived much sooner than could have been anticipated, in the astonishing fact, which can no longer be concealed, that five of my Clergy, who are labouring in their several stations, are falling into the most destitute circumstances, in consequence of having been left by the Government nearly two years and a half without support from that fund is guaranteed by the express provisions of a British

Act of Parliament. This melancholy occurrence is attributed to the discordant interpretation given by the Imperial and Colonial Governments to the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 78, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution

of the proceeds thereof." It is on all sides admitted that this Statute secures perannually, and under all circumstances, the sum of £7,700 Sterling, annually, towards the support of the Church of England in Canada West; a sum predicated on the return of Salaries and Pensions paid to the Missionaries of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto and their Widows for the years 1839 and 1840,—it being manifestly the desire and object of the Imperial Government preserve the Church in the same state of efficiency as she was at the passing of the Act, and till the Clergy Re-

erve Fund could meet the full charge. Nevertheless the Government of this Province, by a minute of the Executive Council bearing date the 22nd December 1842, held that although the sum of £7,700 of England, yet that such Clergymen as have been appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by the death or removal of Incumbents who were in possession at the time of the passing of the Act, are to be paid from the Impe-

Trusting in the correctness of this construction of the Act, reference was had to the Imperial Government; certificates of the deficiency as required by its provisions were forwarded by the Receiver General, and no doubt was entertained but that the balance between the amount of the Warrant here and £7,700 Sterling guaranteed by he Statute, would immediately be paid over to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by the Treasury

But so far was this from being the case that Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals declared in a Report made by them on the 29th of December, 1843,—"That having attentively examined the provisions of the two Acts of Parliament, 3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 35, and 3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 78, which relate to the subject, it is their opinion, that the proper construction of the law throws upon the Revenues of Canada the burthen of making up usual and accustomed allowances and stipends to the Ministers, whatever the deficiency may be; and while that deficiency lasts the Imperial Treasury cannot be called on to make any payments to the two Churches:"—
in which, although they admit the soundness of the
Chancellor of the Exchequer's suggestion, (which is clearly based on the true spirit of the Act), that the intention
of its framers was to make the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury at once applicable in case of difficulty, yet the Crown Officers in effect nullify this obvious construction by asserting that in order to carry it out further legisla-

on is necessary.

Since the passing of the 3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 78, six cases have occurred of new appointments of Clergymen,
-rendered necessary by the death or removal of the Incumbents who held livings at the passing of the Act. Of these one has returned to England, and five remain, without support; for the Government of the Province, notwithstanding the opinion of the Crown Officers in England, still adhere to the minute of the 22nd Dec. 1842, arranged and refuse to pay their Stipends.

ucing so much distress to deserving individuals and their

But alas the mismanagement has increased, pending these difficulties; and while my Clergy are left in a state of destitution, large sums continue to be wasted in remuerating services which are really worse than useless, and this to such an extent as to render hopeless the expecta-tion that the Clergy Reserve Fund will ever answer the

wise and holy purpose for which it was established.

Expecting some little delay in settling the meaning of the Statute, I applied to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to advance, in the mean time, the salaries (only £100 per annum each) of my five suffering Clergy;—assuring the Society that I had the fullest conviction that such advance would be reaid as soon as it was decided which Government was paid as soon as it was decided which Government was liable; for it could not be the desire of either Government (as I then believed) to allow the Church or any of her Clergy to suffer, pending a dispute on the meaning of a law over which they could have no control. The Society. with its usual benevolence and consideration, paid the stipends for the year ending the 30th of June, 1843, but have declined since that time to continue such advance, because they saw no disposition, on the part of the Government, to settle this unseemly dispute or to pay back the advance they had already made. In consequence, my five Clergymen have been left without their

What aggravates this evil is, that it is rapidly increasing. New vacancies are from time to time happening which I cannot in prudence fill up, while the stipends are held in suspense; and thus a law, which we naturally supposed was intended for the just support of the Church, is, by conflicting interpretations for which I was not prepared, and by an apathy and a reluctance to act on its spirit, made the instrument of her gradual disorganisation; and this large and increasing Diocese, already so destitute of the means of public worship, if the Statute be allowed to operate as it has done for the last four years, will in a spiritual sense become, through half its extent, a wilderness. Not only are five Clergymen in a state of want, but two parishes are left vacant, and the process is unhappily going on from deaths occurring and removals

being at times found necessary.

I have brought this disheartening and deplorable state of things repeatedly under the notice of the Provincial Government. I have urged it upon them as their duty to look to the spirit and intention of the 3d and 4th Victoria,

The inhabitants in this part of the township are very and preserve the Church entire and unimpaired in her efficiency as she was at the passing of the Act. I have pressed this course upon his Excellency the Governor General as of more than sufficient importance to warrant his paternal interference, since the distress which had arisen from the difficulties I have described had been represented to me in such terms as to shew that it actually threatened the very existence of some of those who were But all that it was in my power to do has

been without avail. I represented to his Excellency, in May last, that "on mitting it to be a fact,—touches not the truth of the principle: it only instructs us that the State is not yet as regards the distress of my five Clergymen and the desolation with which it menaces the Church, it involves consequences so calamitous and imminent as to justify the Representative of the Sovereign in assuming more than ordinary responsibility in arresting their progress, and, I added, happily the responsibility thus to be assumed is added, happily the responsibility thus to be assumed is not of an alarming character, since it only requires your Excellency to give orders to pay the salaries now in abeyance from any proceeds in the harder of the harder of the harder of the afternoon. abeyance from any proceeds in the hands of the proper officer arising from the sales and rents of the Clergy

> "Moreover in my humble opinion, so long as your Excellency does not exceed £7,700 annually toward the support of the Church of England, and our present Esta blishment is within that sum, you run no risk whatever."
> The reply simply stated that my application had been brought under the consideration of the Governor General in Council, and the result would hereafter be communi-

On the 31st of October, I again brought this painful subject at great length before the Provincial Government, and stated that, having failed to receive relief, I could see

Churchmen, both here and in England. But I see no as are attenued the agreement of the ensuing month of December,—leaving this about the alternative; for independent of many weighty considerations, the five meritorious Clergymen whom it becomes the set forth cannot fail to make a deep impression on all the agreement of the appointed channels of grace, and not cold, abstract the properties. this office, as far as Kingston inclusive. We trust that we shall be fully indemnified for the expense thus incurred, by the payment to our Agent of all arrears, and the adverse of the amount of the current rolume in all.

> inseparable from a Colonial Government, it is not perhaps responsibility; but I am persuaded that if he had been at peace and had leisure to examine the subject, he would peace and had leisure to examine the subject, he want have discovered neither objection nor difficulty,—since to assume the responsibility that I suggested, while it would be in perfect accordance with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's suggestion, would touch no great principle nor interfere with any public interest. I do continuous to the road very bad, and were nearly four hours in accompliance of the Church of England.
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> That your Petitioners respectfully pray your Honourable twenty-two miles, a little after one o'clock. We found the road very bad, and were nearly four hours in accompliance of the Church of England.
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> The provided responsibility that I suggested, while it would be in perfect accordance with the Chancellor of the services. ciple nor interfere with any public interest. I do conentiously believe that any former Governor of Upper Canada, and I have known them all save the first, would, under the like circumstances, have assumed such responsibility without the slightest hesitation; and I am coned that his conduct, in those times of justice and principle, would have been sustained and commended by

the Government at home.

But although the Governor General did not see fit to act in this affair as I could have wished, I have no reason think that he is indifferent to the situation of my suffering Clergy; but, right or wrong, he believes that the remedy is not in his power. I have, therefore, no other resource left than to appeal in favour of my distressed Clergy to their Brethren, Lay and Clerical, throughout the Diocese, to come forward in their behalf.

from the altar after morning prayer, and immediately before the Sermon, on Sunday the 12th day of January next, being the Sunday after Epiphany, and on the 19th of January, being Septuagesima Sunday, take order that a collection be taken up for their immediate relief. And may God in his mercy enlarge our hearts to give willingly and without grudging, and enable us to accompany our benevolence with earnest prayers that in His wise Provilence He will remove whatever difficulties impede or threaten His holy Church in this Diocese

JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, December 10th, 1844.

### Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1843.

(Concluded from our last.) Saturday, October 7 .- We found Mrs. Hill's hotel at Richmond very quiet, clean, and comfortable.—Morning Service on this day was performed at the usual hour; and after the Sermon which, as was customary, was preached by the Bishop, seventy four persons were confirmed; a very large number, and highly creditable to the zeal and pastoral attention of Mr. Flood. There being no singing, the Bishop did what we believe he had never done before, namely, gave out the Hundredth Psalm, and commenced the tune,—the congregation very generally joining with This was a circumstance which rendered what his Lordship had subsequently occasion to say about the necessity of providing for this part of public worship, more impressive and effectual.

The situation of Richmond does not appear favourable: it is low and swampy, and already bears symptoms of deinity of Perth on the one hand, and Bytown on the other, it has ceased to be the market of the adjacent country, and is not likely to increase. This is the more to be lamented, as many respectable families were induced to settle in the village and neighbourhood, when it was se-lected after the war of 1812, as a military depôt, and who lected after the war of 1812, as a military depôt, and who now find their locality by no means answering the expressions held not pectations held out.

After the services of the day, we proceeded to Bytown, twenty miles distant,—the roads tolerable, though not improved by heavy showers of rain which we encountered on the way. We reached Bytown about 7 o'clock, tered on the way. We reached Bytown about 7 of and found no little difficulty in obtaining accomm at the inn, in consequence of the sitting of the Court. Through the kind interference of Mr. Justice Jones, however, this was remedied, and the extreme inconveniency obviated of being obliged, at that late hour, to repair to the Lower Town. Not long after our arrival, his Lord-ship was waited upon by the Rev. S. S. Strong, the Rector of the place, and the services of the succeeding day were

Sunday, October 8 .- It had rained violently all the It might, as I am constrained to remark, have been expected that the Provincial Government, on finding that the course which it had determined to pursue was pronecessarily diminished by this severity of the weather, yet the attendance was by no means inconsiderable. At its annual liabilities, and thus prevented the miseries and Rector and his congregation. In the afternoon, thirty-evils of which we complain.

Rector and his congregation. In the afternoon, thirty-three candidates out of 53, the expected number, came forward for Confirmation,—the rest being prevented by the badness of the weather. It was, however, very pleaing and interesting to find several, who, wholly undeerred by this impediment, had come ten or twelve, and one fourteen miles, on foot, to partake of this holy ordi-

We dined with the worthy Rector, and retired early, as it was necessary that his Lordship should be on the road to March on the following morning by six o'clock. Bytown consists of two parts, the Upper and Lower Town. The Rideau Canal commences in the latter with a series of locks crowned by a splendid bridge; and a spectator at Hull, on the opposite side of the river, viewing this range of locks rising step by step, and the viscon bounded by the magnificent bridge, is presented with one of the most striking specimens of the art of man that can be imagined. The Rideau Canal, which has the stamp of genius upon it through its whole length, places the late Colonel By in the first rank of practical Engineers. It ensures a safe and regular communication between Upper and Lower Canada, most advantageous to commerce, and yet more useful as a military road in time of war. And not only is Bytown favoured by its position and embellished by art, but the Chaudiere Rapids have beauties of a peculiar nature, not arising from the height of the Fall, which is not remarkable, but from the boiling of the waters among the rocks, and the numerous aspects in which they may be seen, all of a different and very striking

Monday, October 9 .- Found the road to March, twentytwo miles distant, very rough, many portions being the bare rock. From some mistake, 11 A. M. instead of 2 P. M. had been appointed as the hour of commencing service at the Church on the river side in front of the township, and the people, after waiting for the arrival of the Bishop a considerable time, had generally dispersed. To correct this mistake, messengers were despatched in all directions, and a few returned. Service was held at 3 o'clock, but four only were confirmed.—We were most handsomely received and kindly entertained by Mrs. Pinhey, in the absence of Mr. Pinhey, who was detained at the Assizes in Bytown. The Rev. Mr. Strong had accompanied the Bishop from Bytown, and the Rev. J. Johnson, from Hull in Lower Canada, came hither to pay

few in number, and the congregation is, therefore, at all times small; nor is there much hope of any considerable increase, as the soil is stony and poor: the scenery, how-

Tuesday, October 10.—This morning we proceeded six miles into the interior to the second Church in March. Here the congregation was much better, and Mr. Ker, the Missionary recently appointed, brought forward twenty-one candidates for Confirmation. Both here, and in the first Church we had no singing, which causes a great mutilation of the service; and the occurrence of a circumstance like this must bring great weight to the re-commendation, that the Clergy should regard it as a part of their preparatory education to master and be able to sing a few plain Psalm tunes.—The day was clear and sty, so that we had abundance of time to drive after the service to Huntley, Mr. Ker's third station.

Occasional ministrations at places not supplied with a resident minister, have this natural inconvenience attending them, that they serve to foster rather than allay that Reserves, which might otherwise be forwarded to England to be placed in the Funds. The sum thus supplied would be replaced as soon as the Governments agreed in their construction of the Act, and the utmost loss that could accrue from the transaction would be a mere trifle of interest, while great suffering and misery would be that offers itself. The best corrective of this very object. ectionable practice, is the establishment of Sunday Schools n connection with the Church, and the arrangement, if practicable, of a steady service at which some respectable layman might read the Prayers and a printed Sermon. This should be fortified by occasionally instructing the people in the distinctive principles of the Church, her constitution and ritual, and shewing that the Church of Christ is the appointed ark in which we must pass through the waves of this troublesome world, and through which we maintain union and communion with our Saviour.— Religion is not merely an intellectual conception, but a

Our Travelling Agent will, in the course of the set forth cannot fail to make a deep impression on all influence, as well as an outward form and sign: they are out submitting to such sacrifices, and incurring such charges

in some degree, to neglect or misapprehension on the part of the persons entrusted by Mr. Ker with that duty.— Twenty young persons were confirmed, and they, as well

the fences, we could not have kept it. We were, in con- wishes on this subject. sequence, continually coming up against stumps of trees, sinking into mud-holes, or groping along log-bridges, in peril continually of going over their sides and being precipitated into the marsh or stream beneath. In some that, aided by the intercession of your Honourable House, the places the road became so narrow by the approach of the two fences, that two waggons could not pass, and just at one of these spots we had the misfortune to meet another served Lands which, according to the distribution made by the vehicle full of people: it was pitch dark, and, in attempting to pass, the wheels became locked, and before we are Diocese, to come forward in their behalf.

I therefore request you, my brethren of the Clergy, to ad this Pastoral Letter, or recite the substance thereof, matter to be thus struggling through an impassable road, in utter darkness, for nearly three hours. occasion, we struck against a large root, and, fearing an upset, the Bishop jumped out, and chancing to light on a fallen tree, he rolled over into the mud, but happily was not in the slightest degree injured. Finding our progress so slow, we hired a man, who happened to be going the same way and knew the road, to ride before us in the middle of the path: he was so far a guide to us, that we could hear his splash, when we could not discern his form; and where the wood was thick, we called upon him from

> She received us very kindly, and in a few minutes made us so comfortable that we forgot all the difficulties and troubles of the way.
>
> Thursday, October 12.—About eight o'clock this morning, the rain, which had continued all night, abated, but left the roads very like a canal! The Church is situated about half a mile from the village, and in going thither about haif a mile from the vinage, and it going thicker the Bishop was obliged to use his rough waggon, the mud being so deep. We naturally looked for a thin atten-dance, but to our agreeable surprise the congregation was large. The Rev. H. Mulkins had, it appeared, more than a hundred candidates for Confirmation on his list; but many of them, especially females, could not come out in such weather. Still he presented eighty-two,—a very considerable number under any circumstances, but the more gratifying on this occasion, as some of them came

time to time to keep as near our horses' heads as possible, that they might follow him. Twenty-two miles,—even

the most wearisome,-will at last have an end; and after

travelling rather more than eight hours in this perilous

and disagreeable manner, we reached Mrs. McFarlane's, who keeps the best house of entertainment in Pakenham.

many miles notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

This being a new Mission, and the present the first candidates at more than usual length. Two infants were andidates at more than usual length. Two infants were aptized after the second Lesson; which, with the sermon St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Picton, and other services, occupied about three hours. As soon as possible after leaving Church, we proceeded to Carleton ce, eighteen miles, and the road not being quite so bad as was encountered yesterday, we reached the Rev. Mr. Boswell's at seven o'clock. We had a hearty welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, and a very comfortable din-

(To be concluded in our next.)

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Church Society's House, December, 1844. The LORD BISHOP in the Chair. At the General Meeting of the Society held on Wed-

sday the 4th of December, 1844,-The Treasurer laid on the table a statement of his accounts, shewing a balance in hand (including Widows and Orphans' fund,) of £412 15s.: also an account shewing that the receipts since the last Meeting of the Society

For Collections in Churches for the Wi-

dows and Orphans' Fund .....£234 0 3
For Sales at the Depository to the 16th at Cornwall and Moulinette in the Spring, and forwarded by mistake to St. Paul's Church, London, and since

Total ..... ..£286 11 0\f The payments during the same period have been: For accts, audited last meeting (in part) £105 18 8 For grant to the Parochial Committee of Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury,—

through the Rev. F. L. Osler...... 18 15 0

Total.....£124 13 8½ The Standing Committee recommended the payment the following accounts: Books from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union 6 6 6 6
Thos. Champion's Salary £10 8 4

Boy's wages ...... 1 13 4 12 1 8 which was agreed to.

It was agreed that the money paid to the Treasurer in behalf of a Stone Font, for Trinity Church, Toronto, be paid over to the Chapel-wardens.

It was resolved that books to the value of £1 5s. 0d. be

granted for distribution in the township of Arthur.

It was agreed to loan from the Widows and Orphans funds to the Lord Bishop the sum of £200, to enable him to advance the sum of £40 to each of five rectors who at present are in great distress, owing to their receiving no stipend in consequence of the difficulty which has arisen in the construction of the Clergy Reserve Act. Two letters having been received from the Canada Company relative to the management of the Clergy Reserves, it was agreed, that the Canada Company be thanked for their offer, but that under the present circumstances the Society is not in a position to entertain the question, the

Clergy Reserves being in no manner under their control. The Standing Committee gave notice that, at the General Meeting in January, they would propose a list of five members of the Society, who with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary should form a Book and Tract Committee for the year.

It was agreed, that the three next Meetings of the Society shall take place on the first Thursdays in January, February, and March, instead of the first Wednesdays, which respectively fall upon the feast of the Circumcision, Ash-Wednesday, and on a day in Lent on which there will be Divine Service in the Cathedral. And that the Depository be closed on Ash-Wednesdays

and Ascension days.

The following petition to the Provincial Legislature relative to the Clergy Reserve lands was adopted:-

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of

The Petition of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, Respectfully Sheweth,—That by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "Au Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," the Government of this Province is empowered to sell all or any of the Clergy Reserves under regulations to be approved by Her Majesty in Council: and that the proceeds in money to be derived from the sale and leasing of the Clergy Reserves, after the deduction of certain allowances which are specified in the Act, are directed to be divided into two equal parts, -one of which is to be distributed in certain proportions between the Churches of England and Scotland and the other part to be applied by the Governor of this Pro-vince, with the advice of the Executive Council, for purposes of public worship, and religious instruction in Canada,—
That by an Act passed by the Parliament of this Province

under the system which has been adopted for the sale of the did not arise from any resolutions which might have Clergy Reserves, and from the great deductions made from the Clergy Reserves, and not the great deductions made from the proceeds for the expense of inspection and management, their share of the fund which has been appropriated by the Legislation of the fund which has been appr share of the fund which has been appropriated by the Legislature to the religious instruction of the people, is likely to be in principle imply that no wrong could be done in the government measure companied in the state of the fund which has been appropriated by the Legislature to the religious instruction of the people, is likely to be in

disposition and management of such a share of the Clergy Reserves, as is equivalent to the proportion of the proceeds assigned by the Act referred to for the support of the Church of It is indeed a step which I shall take with extreme reluctance, and which were it possible I would most willingly and not as the end. In this view, our Keligion, and more avoid, because the statement which it will be my duty to

I must confess, that harassed as His Excellency has been by the troubles and vexations which seem almost rather small for so large a settlement; which was ascribed, set apart, there would be no difficulty in vesting in the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, under an Imperial Act to as the rest of the congregation, appeared deeply affected by the services.

by the services.

control of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada as shall have fallen to the share of the Church

request they are asking for no privilege or advantage which aining eight. About six o'clock it became dark and they desire should be granted exclusively to themselves,—alroad, and that at times so dim, that had it not been for in the proceeds of the Reserves, to make known their own

That your Petitioners gratefully acknowledge the advan-Statute, would fall to their share; by which means they we power to assist And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The Secretary having laid on the table the Acts of Parliament relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, passed in 1835-6-7-8-9,—the orders in Courcil relating to the same Commission up to July 1839, and the Church Commissioners' Reports, which the Honthe Chief Justice desires to present to the Society,
It was agreed, that they be accepted, and that the thanks
of the Society be given for the same to the Hon. the

At an adjourned meeting held on Saturday the 7th De-tember, the Lord Bishop in the Chair,

That the Seal in use by the Society before its incorporation, shall be used as the Seal of the Society, until that adopted can be engraved.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows

and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese: Previously announced (in number 53) in am't 319 19 102 The following have since been received, viz:

St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie,-through Hon. James Kerby, Churchwarden

The Church at Binbrook ..........£1 3 6
The School House, corner of Gland-1 16 6 ford and Barton ...... 1 1—through the Rev. J. L. Alexander...

Christ's Church, Etobicoke £0 19 7½
St. Philip's Church, Weston 1 5 3 through D. B. Stevenson Esq., Churchw'den 3 5 0 St. Peter's Church, Brockville,—through Jno.

St. Peter's Church, Brockville,—through Jno.
Weatherhead Esq , Churchwarden .....
The Church at Lloydtown ....£1 10 0
Do. at Bolton's Mills...... 0 10 0
—through the Rev. H. B. Osler
St. John's Church, Bath .....£0 17 6
Subsequent Subscriptions ...... 0 7 6
Denation from Parochial Sewing

Society...... 0 5 0 Donation from Amherst Island... 0 10 0 Offering from St. John's Church, Bath, being part of the weekly

collection made at the Offertory as recommended by the Lord
Bishop in his Charge, ....... 0 10 0
—through the Rev. W. F. S. Harper...... 2 10 0
The Rev. W. Leeming, (additional) ...... 0 5 

6 10 0 Rev. Wm. McMurray ..... .... £356 19 9 65 Collections, amounting to... T. W. BIRCHALL, 10th December, 1844.

The Rev. R. H. BOURNE gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Ten Pounds, as a donation from His Excelle the the Governor General, towards the completion English Church in the Township of Kildare.

# From our English Files.

The fullowing item of intelligence is deserving of attent at the present moment in Canada. The Presbyterians of land, it appears, are so disgusted with the liberalism of the present Collegiate Institution at Belfast, that they are about to Presbyterian principles. When we look at the present attempt, made by our Canadian Executive, in defiance of the Common Law of England, that great palladium of the rights and liberties of Englishmen, to destroy the Charter of King's College, we must remark, that should this attempt prove such the Belfast Institution, viz., hereafter to be shunned as a Part House, by every denomination of Christians throughout the Province:—

NEW PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

(From the Londonderry Standard.) At the special meeting of the General Assembly in Cooks town, the Rev. James Morgan laid before his brethren a state ment relative to the establishment of a new Presbyterian College, to be exclusively under the control of the Assembly. As the rev. gentleman's address was delivered at an interlocutory meeting, it was not reported in the newspapers at the time.

Mr. Morgan has, however, since then, given it to the press, and
we purpose in this article to give a precis of it. Mr. Morgan is of opinion that the present period is the most favourable for the agitation of the subject, in consequence of the declaration recently made by Sir Robert Peel, that he was desirous to take steps for promoting a higher education in Ireland. Acting upon this bint, the College Committee have empowered Mr. Morgan to draw the attention of the Assembly to a special proposal. The predicament in which the Assembly at present pane stands is this; either it must abandon the benefits of education for its students, or erect a college for itself, in consequence of the failure of all negociations with the Belfast Instition. All the original professors of that Institution were orthodox, it is notorious that it is now almost altogether in the hands of the Arians. It is moreover the general impression, that no return can be made to the original constitution of the sellent return that the results of the sellent return that the return the sellent return that the retu of the college. The whole course of education is, therefore

ATION FRUITLESS. We have little reason to fear that the aid of the Government we have little reason to lear that the aid of the cover when will be withheld. Mr. Morgan does not say too much when he claims for the great body of the loyal, peaceable, and important Presbyterian people of Ulster, the advantages which about to be showered upon the Arian Institute of Belfast, and the Popish hot-bed of sedition in Maynooth. The most active expension the colors of the colors ertions, however, must be made for both purposes, viz., the collection of the necessary funds, and the obtainment of required aid from Government. The exertions of the commitee will be, we are persuaded, unceasing, and the rest remains

Mr. Morgan makes it manifest, totally deranged.

TION HAS PROVED A MERE CHIMERA, AND FARTHER SEG

## Colonial.

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. Since our last the two Houses of the Legislature have been

occupied in debating their answers to his Excellency's add at the opening of the session. The answer in the Legisla Council was moved by the Hon. Mr DICKSON and seco the Hon. Mr. BRUNEAU. In the course of the debate which ensued, the Hon. Mr. DRAPER delivered a long and eloquenin their last session, your Petitioners have been incorporated and enabled to hold real estate for the benefit of the Church of England, and to sell or lease the same in order to promote the benevolent purposes of the Society,—

That your Petitioners have observed with great regret that

of his speech Mr. Draper said, that "Responsible Government been with a system which has been adorted by the system which has been adorted been been said that the same unentights.

The system which has been adorted by the system which has been ad adopted by one of the branches of the Legislature, but it and a great measure consumed in charges which to them appear unnecessary, and to so great an extent that your Petitioners are apprehensive that it will yield little more than a nominal such thing: but it means that acts which may be followed by rovision for the support of their Church:

To prevent the continuance of this system, which threaters

such thing. But the means that acts which may be lower impeachment or legal consequences, must be done by a minimal or ministers responsible for them. The principle is found to amount almost to an entire destruction of the provision, your Petitioners are desirous of obtaining the control over the vidual responsible to parliament—the crown may not be made