

Committee, none of the four views could be considered a good view of Toronto, although they spoke favourably of the oil painting of Mr. Price, as an artistic production. It is very well known that no one could give a very good view of a city like Toronto, which is just in its infancy, without an amount of labour that six £25 prizes would not repay, because there is not one street in it in which the houses are built after any regular plan—each one seems to be a law to itself, and therefore to do justice to each one it would require a separate perspective measurement. Again there is not scope for a very fine view of the city, for it is by no means filled up, to look down upon it at the point of vision from which Mr. Price took it, presents a crude mass of building materials, lining streets, no doubt well laid out, but that is all. Another point worthy of consideration is that hitherto there has not been a field here for the highest artistic talent; it meets with better remuneration elsewhere, and it would seem that the Committee have not taken the very best means to foster the talent we already possess, or to call into requisition any extraneous excellence. If one of the pieces is praised as being a good artistic production, although not deserving the £25 prize, it might be worth the half of it—and this trifling sum would have been stimulant to perseverance, but the blank despair produced by the Committee's Report is enough to chill the heart of any artist, striving to find amongst us a name and a home.—*Globe*.

LORD ELGIN IN QUEBEC.—We publish in another column a condensation from the *Quebec Chronicle*, of the reception of Lord Elgin in Quebec, on the 20th instant. We refer our readers to the account of the proceedings, which for our own particular part, we must denominate with the term, extraordinary; and when Lord Elgin looks upon "this picture and on that," we fancy that he will feel no little surprise at the contrast. Surely he could not sleep that night without comparing the congé of the Torontonians, with the reception given to him by the people of Quebec! We know that comparisons are generally said to be "odious," and perhaps in the present case, may be peculiarly so, to His Excellency. We will not institute one in detail; but, content ourselves with saying, that there is indeed a difference between an almost surreptitious leaving of Toronto, and a triumphal entry into Quebec, amidst demonstrations of rejoicing, such as marked the return of Charles II., to use the comparison of a contemporary. Between a few solitary shakings of hands, with no cheering, no parting addresses, either from the corporation, or any other public body of Toronto—and the shouting, the clapping of hands, the crowds upon the house-tops, the roars of artillery, the display of fire-works so grand that a contemporary could not describe them, and the numerous addresses of adulation that greeted his entrance to Quebec. What can be the reason of the contrast? We shall not now try to find the answer. As to the people of Quebec, we will only say that their conduct is a matter of taste; and we do not feel much disposed to interfere with it. And as to their consistency, well, we will let that rest too, and not refer to events gone by. It is reasonable to suppose that metropolitan honours should excite their fancies, and make them a little extravagant.—*Colonist*.

We are requested by His Worship the Mayor, to state that he is ready to receive applications on behalf of the various Charitable Institutions of this city,—with a view to the distribution of the sum of £420, being the proceeds of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind's first concert, placed in his Worship's hands for that purpose.—*Id.*

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—We notice that the Postmaster-General has addressed a letter to Mr. Allan, the President of the Montreal Board of Trade, informing him that after the 27th instant, Mails will be made up at Montreal for Halifax and Newfoundland; "to be carried by officers in charge of British Mails through the United States, to and from Boston, and forwarded thence by the Royal Mail Steamers to Halifax." He farther states, that "the postage on letters by this route will be 7d. per half ounce, *pre-paid*, for Newfoundland."

HON. MR. CAYLEY'S PROGRESS IN HURON.

(From the Patriot.)

We learn from the *Huron Loyalist* of Friday, that on Monday last, the Hon. Mr. Cameron made his first appearance in Goderich, where Mr. Cayley then was. It was ascertained that he intended meeting and addressing the electors in public, on which Mr. Cayley requested to be informed of the time and place, that he might attend for the same purpose. Mr. Cameron evaded the demand and subsequently called an *exparte* meeting, on which Mr. Cayley issued the following notice:—

"NOTICE.—The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, having arrived in the County of Huron, Mr. Cayley invites that Hon. Gentleman to a PUBLIC DISCUSSION at the British Hotel on Thursday next, the 23rd instant, at one o'clock precisely, when the friends of both parties are requested to attend.

"Goderich, Oct. 21st, 1851."

The meeting accordingly took place, and the proceedings are given by the *Huron Loyalist*, from which paper we abridge them.

Upwards of two hundred of the freeholders of the town of Goderich and its vicinity attended in spite of the weather, all anxious to hear the political views of Mr. Cayley and Mr. M. Cameron. The meeting was called for one o'clock, but was delayed until two o'clock in expectation of Mr. Cameron's appearance. At half-past two o'clock, an old and highly respectable resident at Goderich took the chair, when Mr. Cayley commenced to address the meeting, and most satisfactorily explained his conduct for the last six years as the representative of this county. A letter was read from Mr. Cameron, expressing his regret that prior engagements prevented his attendance at the meeting; but many of his influential friends were there, amongst others, R. Gibbons, Esq., J. P., Mr. Wallace, Mr. McQueen, &c., who put sundry questions to Mr. Cayley, to elicit his views upon the topics of interest to the freeholders and the community at large, which were satisfactorily answered by Mr. Cayley.

A series of resolutions followed, the first being moved by George Brown, Esq., and seconded by Robert Gibbons, Esq., J. P., the very man who headed Mr. Cameron's requisition.

Resolved, that on the eve of a general election it is customary, and expected by the people, when their suffrages are sought for, that the candidates for representative honours, should, in the presence of each other, when practicable, openly make a declaration of their political views and opinions.

Moved by John Strachan, Esq., seconded by M. B. Seymour, Esq., and Resolved, that the explanation given by Mr. Cayley, and the political course pursued by him

for the last six years as the Representative of the District of Huron have been perfectly satisfactory to this meeting.

Moved by James Watson, Esq., seconded by Mr. F. Clark, and Resolved, that this meeting regret that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has not found it convenient to comply with a course so usual and consonant with British practice as to attend at the meeting convened for this day although expressly invited so to do.

Moved by Wm. B. Birch, Esq., seconded by Morgan Hamilton, Esq., and Resolved, that the freeholders and residents of Huron who have attended this meeting, will use their best exertions to secure the re-election of the Hon. Wm. Cayley as the Representative for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce in the ensuing Parliament.

Moved by J. Stewart, Esq., seconded by G. Elliot, Esq., and Resolved, that the reckless prodigality of the late Ministry—their unconstitutional appropriations of the public funds—and their total disregard of public opinion, have imposed upon this Province burdens too grievous to be borne; and that from the reports of the public prints, the ministry, about to be formed, is likely to be composed of worse materials, if worse could be: we therefore pledge ourselves to support no man at the approaching election but a well tried and determined opposer of their nefarious abuses and anti-British policy.

Our contemporary goes on to add that "The feeling in favour of Mr. Cayley was unanimous; the Resolutions given were severally adopted without a division, and after three hearty cheers for the Queen, and three, most vociferously responded to, for the Honourable William Cayley, the Meeting separated in high spirits, and with an enthusiastic determination to secure the re-election of the Hon. W. Cayley, to represent the loyal counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, in the ensuing Parliament."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Oct. 29th, 1850: A. F. Plees, No. 1, rem. Rev. Mr. Johnson, Abbotsford, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY OCT. 30, 1851.

THE ORDINATION.

On Sunday last the Lord Bishop held an Ordination in the Church of the Holy Trinity, when seven Gentlemen were admitted to the Order of Deacon, and on five the Holy Office of the Priesthood was conferred. The solemn and interesting service for this sacred rite cannot fail to impress the mind of the participant with the awful responsibilities attached to the authority conferred upon him, while in the mind of the spectator it is calculated to create the deepest reverence for the antiquity of the ceremony, and the purity of Apostolic ordination.

The Service commenced by the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, presenting the Candidates for both Orders successively.

Prayers were then said by the Rev. H. Scadding, and the Ante-communion Service by the Venerable Archdeacon and the Rev. H. J. Grasett. At the proper period of the Service the Oath of Supremacy was administered by the Rev. H. J. Grasett to the following Gentlemen who were ordained Deacons:—

DEACONS.

MR. JAMES GODFREY, of the Diocesan Theological College, Cobourg,—destination not fixed.

MR. JOHN WALTON ROMEYN BEEK, of the same,—appointed to be Assistant Minister at Woodstock, and parts adjacent.

MR. FREDERICK JOHN STEPHEN GROVES, of the same,—appointed to be Travelling Missionary in the Victoria District.

MR. WILLIAM ARTHUR JOHNSON, of the same,—appointed Officiating Minister at Scarborough in the absence of the Rev. W. Stewart Darling.

MR. GEORGE ARMSTRONG BULL, of the same,—to act as Travelling Missionary, for the time being in the Gore District.

MR. CHARLES BIGGAR PETTIT, A. B., of the same,—to be Travelling Missionary in the Wellington District.

MR. JAMES HARRIS, of the same,—to be Travelling Missionary in the Eastern District.

In like manner the oath was administered to the undermentioned Deacons, who were then ordained Priests by the imposition of hands. The Ven. Archdeacon, the Revs. J. H. Grasett, H. Scadding, and H. J. C. Taylor, adjutants.

PRIESTS.

REV. WILLIAM BELT, Assistant Minister of Dundas and Ancaster.

REV. ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN, Travelling Missionary in the London District.

REV. WILLIAM LOGAN, Missionary at Cartwright and Manvers.

REV. CHARLES BROWN, Missionary in the London District.

REV. JOHN KENNEDY, Assistant Missionary to the Mohawks, Grand River.

The Venerable Archdeacon preached a most impressive sermon from The Acts, chap. ii. v. 42, to which it would be impossible to do justice in the narrow limits of this notice.

CATECHISING.

We have received a communication signed "Clericus," in reference to our recent article on catechising; in which the writer *inter alia* observes: "Whilst fully coinciding with your views, which are sound and incontrovertible, I fear that

frequently it would be a matter of impossibility to carry them into operation. Look, for instance, at my own position, as a Missionary in this Diocese.—Owing to the extent of the district in which I labour, I am under the necessity of officiating at three district stations every Lord's day, the distance between each being considerable, and the roads frequently very impracticable. In these circumstances it is altogether out of my power to catechise in church without dispensing with the sermon. This, I am convinced, you would never recommend me to do. In fact, the people, accustomed as they are to a regular discourse after prayers, would, in all probability, relax their attendance at Divine service, if deprived of their wonted instruction from the pulpit."

The difficulties detailed by "Clericus" we do not wish either to deny or underate, and we are aware that they are experienced by not a few of our brethren in the ministry. With all due deference, however, to our correspondent, we think that the obstacles to the performance of the duty which we advocate, are not so insurmountable as he conceives them to be. Indeed it consists with our personal knowledge, that parties labouring under precisely similar difficulties to those of our correspondent, have been able substantially to overcome them without any extraordinary expenditure of time or labour, and without entrenching upon either reading desk or pulpit.

A brother Priest, who like "Clericus" ministers to three congregations on the first day of every week, has pursued for some years the following course:

After the Sunday-school pupils have received the usual modicum of instruction from their several teachers, they take a position in front of the altar, about half an hour previous to the commencement of Morning Prayer. Seated in the chancel the pastor then proceeds to question them upon a portion of the Church Catechism, together with the Collect and Gospel for the day. The scholars are trained to answer the interrogations simultaneously, according to the method of Bell and Lancaster, the questions, of course, being couched in language as plain and uncomplicated as possible. When any point of doctrine, or matter of fact occurs, requiring special elucidation, the clergyman gives the desired information in the form of a short lecture or exposition, causing the young students to search out, and read aloud such passages of scripture as he may have occasion to cite or illustrate.

For some time succeeding the commencement of this practice, our informant had nothing further in view than the communication of instruction to the children seated before him. Observing, however, that several adult members of his flock took an interest in the proceedings, he resolved to extend his plan, and without adopting a more ambitious or abstruse style of language throw an additional amount of information into his prelections.

Most gratifying was the result of his experiment. Ere long he had the satisfaction of beholding that the number of grown up persons who systematically attended these examinations gradually increased, and at the present moment their muster roll is far from being inconsiderable.

Our informant assures us, he is convinced that in this manner a much more substantial amount of knowledge, doctrinal and practical, is communicated to his riper yearred parishioners, than they could possibly derive from the most carefully composed, and thoroughly digested sermon. Experience has satisfied him that in many instances the parents are in some degree behind their children so far as an acquaintance with the first principles of the "oracles of God," is concerned, and consequently are not better qualified to follow profitably a preacher through the ramifications of a logically constructed discourse. Besides, in the case to which we have reference, a fair proportion of the adults in attendance make a point of consulting their Bibles and Prayer Books, when reference is made to these authorities, and thus come to acquire a habit, invaluable in itself, and to which, perchance, they had been in a great measure strangers.

Another beneficial result has attended the practice in question. Previously to its adoption a majority of the congregation were wont, when weather permitted, to assemble in front of the church, and there pass the interval preceding the commencement of prayers in light and worldly conversation. Thus the porch of the Temple was converted into a species of gossiping exchange, when the current scandal and *on dits* of the week were retailed and discussed. It is not easy to conceive of a more unpropitious preparation for the heart-worship of Jehovah, than such a usage involved, or one which more directly militated against the requirements of the fourth commandment. Now, however, the out-door loungers of the sanctuary, have dwindled down to an inconsiderable handful, which is steadily on the decrease, and thus an important reformation has been effected independent of the direct benefits of increased knowledge.

How far the course above detailed could be pursued at the afternoon and evening services, we do not take it upon us to say. It would greatly depend upon the physical powers of the Missionary,

and might be affected by various other considerations. If we might do so without intrusion, we would suggest that when regular catechising on such occasions was difficult or impracticable, the sermon, if not altogether omitted should at least be occasionally curtailed—say once a month—in order to leave room for the performance of a duty which reason and experience combine in recommending to the attention of Christ's ambassadors.

When a clergyman's ministrations are limited to one congregation his duty in the premises is distinct as it is imperative. As formerly remarked, no where does the Anglican Church speak with less ambiguity, or more authority than in the Canon which enjoins public catechising. Deplorably has the duty been neglected for upwards of three half centuries, let us hope, and earnestly pray, that we are on the eve of a healthier and more holy state of things.

OLD NONCONFORMITY AND MODERN DISSENT.

Richard Baxter, "that strong-minded Puritan," as Porson termed him, holds a high place, and with justice, in the calendar of Protestant sectarianism. As we have reason to know, however, that his writings have of late years, been subjected to the operation of the pruning knife, it is possible that the following passage in the *Christian Directory*, may not be familiar to some of our dissenting friends. Addressing civil rulers, Baxter says:—"Let none persuade you you are such terrestrial animals that you have nothing to do with the Heavenly concerns of your subjects. There is no such thing as a temporal happiness to any people, but what tendeth to the happiness of their souls: and it must be thereby measured, and thence be estimated * * * * The very work and end of your office is, that under your government the people may live quietly and peaceably in all godliness and honesty."

There is a startling emphasis in the expression *terrestrial animals*, which we commend to the digestion of the *Globe*, when our cotemporary sits down to indite his next tirade on the Clergy Reserves question.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PAULS' CHURCH, BUFFALO.

On Wednesday, the 22nd instant, the church recently erected in the City of Buffalo was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Western New York. The congregation, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather was very numerous, and the whole service was conducted in the most solemn and impressive manner. Never have we more thoroughly realized the Catholic character of the Church than when joining in the Prayers and Athens on that interesting occasion. The church itself is built after the very best models to be found in our Fatherland—the officiating Bishop derived his authority from the ancient Churches of England, Scotland and Ireland. He was assisted by his brother Bishop of Michigan, the Bishop of Newfoundland and our own Venerable Diocesan; amongst the Priests and Deacons present there were some from each of the British Isles, and from various Dioceses of the United States—and the congregation was composed of such a mixture of European races as perhaps could be gathered together only in the United States.

There were present besides the Bishops thirty-two Clergymen in surplices, amongst whom, from this Diocese, we saw Dr. Lett, of Toronto, the Rev. Wm. Leeming, and the Rev. C. L. Ingles, from Drummondville, the Rev. T. B. Fuller, from Thorold, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, from Hamilton, the Rev. A. Townley, from Port Maitland, the Rev. W. C. Clarke, from Dunnville, and the Rev. E. Grasett, from Fort Erie.

At half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, a procession was formed at the Rectory, preceded by the Vestries of the several churches of the city, and followed by the Clergy in their surplices and the Bishops in their Ecclesiastical robes. On arriving at the Church, the petition praying that the Bishop would be pleased to consecrate the building, was presented by the Churchwardens, and His Lordship having signified his assent, the procession was then reversed, and the Bishops and Clergy, followed by the Vestrymen and Churchwardens, entered the church, reading antiphonally the 24th Psalm.—"The earth is the Lord's and all that therein is, the round world and they that dwell therein."

When the Clergy were seated in the chancel, George B. Webster, Esq., Senior Warden, presented to the Bishop the instrument of donation which was read by the Rev. Mr. Ingersoll. The solemn and impressive services of consecration were proceeded with, after which the Rev. Dr. Shelton read the "Sentence of Consecration."

Then commenced the full morning service of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Flint, of Erie, said the service as far as the creed, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lett, of Toronto, and the Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Ballston, who read the Lessons.

The "Te Deum" and the "Jubilat Deo," were magnificently chanted by the choir, filling the house, we had almost said, with a visible increase of praise as in the days of Solomon, the