will trouble you, that if we would set our people the service. will trouble you, that if we would set our people the example of united worship, and desire to infuse a spirit of devotion and faith, our only course is to be what we in His bouse, and under the awful sense that we are in His constant of the which he has been elevated,—no body accorded to him the possession of high scholastic agreements. inculcate, and to set forth our advice in our lives .- more immediate presence, and with His words and admonitions How far we have each done this heretofore is a question which I leave to your own consciences. You will will prevail in our hearts, and that our offerings will be inhave to answer it at the day of the Lord Jesus before that where a clergyman's vows say one thing, his life sions upon which the Holy Sacrament is admit says another; when after promising at his ordination to lay aside the study of the world and the flesh, his first are requested to bestow their customary alms at that time. objects are pleasure, wealth, or advancement; however he may deceive himself he seldom deceives others, but is soon felt to be, what it is impossible to deny that he is, the most contemptible being that beholds the sun. But it is not merely to escape men's censure that I would be seech you to be what your vows require, but still more because you will find no acceptance from Him whom you serve unless you pray from the heart and live according to your prayers. Now the great trust that has been committed to our hands -the treasure which we have in earthen vessels-can prosper only through His blessing, who rules the wills despise us. Let Him go forth with us and our arms prevail-let Him leave us and we must turn back in labour, at that awful retrospect-" The hour of death and the day of judgment.'

## THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry.—Consolutions of Exile.
Labours of the first Missionaries in America.

Physical Prayer.—(Concluded)

Fourth Page.
Henry Howard.—Chap. xv.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The duty of ALMSGIVING, -of succouring the poor whom we shall always have with us, and, conjoined with this obligation, of helping to provide for the spiritual necessities of those who have not the means of supplying them themselves,-is one which ought not to require any very great earnestness or frequency of exhortation with Christians. Nothing can be more evident than that, as the fruit of their high vocation and peculiar privileges, they should be "rich in good works"; while to neglect the relief of the physically needy, and the supply of the spiritually poor, were to omit the most important good work of all.

In contemplating this as a religious duty, it will at once be confessed that there is no occasion upon which it can be strictly and peculiarly manifested as such, except in the house of God, -when, in correspondence with Scriptural precept and apostolic practice, we give our alms and oblations in direct connection with the more spiritual service which we there render to our Maker and Redeemer. Whatever other occasions may be presented, -and they necessarily will be many, -in which to contribute our means for the supply of the needy, and the furtherance of God's kingdom and glory, none can be so appropriate in place as the sanctuary specially consecrated to Him; none can be so the good work we are engaged in.

It is much to be lamented that, when so direct and suitable a provision was made for the religious discharge of this duty, in the Sentences of the Offertory so judiciously chosen, and appointed to be read while our alms and oblations are being given,-it is, we repeat, much to be lamented that, with this means at generally esteemed a common-place obligation into a religious office, it should so long have been unemployed, and been permitted to remain through so many weary years a dead letter, as it were, in our invaluable Book of Common Prayer. But we have to rejoice that, in the late revival of the greater fulness and perfectness of the Church's ministrations amongst us, the Offertory has been restored to its proper place of hoirreligiously contributing their alms, without any accompanying sense or memento of Christian obligation, our congregations are called upon to execute this duty in a spirit and manner suitable to their vast responsibilities,-to render it an integral part of their offices of devotion in the Lord's house.

It is well known how generally this good, and ancient, and Scriptural custom is being revived in the Church in the Mother Country; how strongly it has been urged, because so obviously proper, by the Bishops and pastors of the Church; and how fully and cheerfully, as a general rule, our congregations have appreciated and adopted it,-nay more, how much more highly, as a necessary consequence, the duty of almsgiving is estimated, -how much larger a liberality for good and holy purposes has been the result, -how much more, through that means, holy and Christian objects have been sustained and extended.

We say, as a general rule; because, we are aware a few exceptions do unfortunately exist to a right appreciation of this office as thus restored. And the wonder is that it should be so; for nothing can be more explicit than the direction of the Prayer Book upon the subject, namely, "Then [after the Sermon] shall the Priest return to the Lord's table, and begin the Offertory, saying one or more of these Sentences following"; and "whilst these Sentences are in reading, the Deacons, Churchwardens, or other fit person appointed for that purpose, shall receive the alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people-and reverently bring it to the priest, who shall humbly present and place it upon the holy table."-But human nature, with all the privileges that may be vouchsafed, will still often exhibit its native pride and perverseness; and it is no new thing, unhappily, that the solemnity of Christian obligation should be disregarded, and the sanctity of holy ordinances despised, through the evil agency of man's uncorrected waywardness.

We need not, however, advert to such stray instances of contumacy and self-will in the Mother country, because there it has received its becoming rebuke, and, we trust, will soon be corrected. Here, in the Colonial Church, the custom is as yet in its infancy; but we cannot learn that any amongst us have exhibited the "hardness of heart," and fallen into the great sin which we read, for instance, as pertaining to certain inhabitants of the parish of Ware in England. May such exceeding sinfulness never find an imitator here!

We are glad to learn that, in correspondence with the Bishop of the Diocese, the Offertory has been gave their votes in all! The marvel will be increased, commenced in the Cathedral Church at Toronto,the following Circular, notifying such intention, having in giving their votes as they did.

previously been issued :-

can hardly expect that our insincerity will escape detection or that our words will weigh more than our
actions.

which is considered with the offertory Sentences are being read from
the Sermon, while the Offertory Sentences are being read from
the Altar. Hence it is hoped that our benevolence will examiability, the public are in some degree constrained
and our donations be enlarged, as we become more and
to believe this a because the gentlement in question.

"The adoption of this arrangement will supersede the nea far different auditory. So much only I will say, cessity of a second collection, as has been customary, on occa-Henceforward there will be but one Collection on those and all other occasions; and persons intending to be The offertory being ended, the prayer for the whole state

" Nov. 3, 1844."

We trust, -nay, we feel assured, -that a holy office thus sanctioned and recommended will speedily be introduced into every Church in this Diocese; that the Offertory, so beautiful and appropriate and withal so obligatory, will every where form a part of our ordinary ministrations and services; and that the results of it will be seen in a more enlarged benevolence, -a pouring of richer gifts into the treasury of the Lord,—and

the day of battle. What shall then win us success our head of Colonial news will be found a list of the verse to what we contend for as the truth. save that effectual fervent prayer, to which the ear of Members elected in each division of the Province, with Heaven is accessible? Did our Great Vaster in the the political bias understood to be entertained by each. aged in opposition to the principles of the Church, days of His flesh pour forth strong crying and tears, We have made a few changes in the lists as originally we have said enough to testify the injustice and the and was heard in that He feared, and shall we expect published by us,—transferring one or two in the Westour welfare to succeed without earnest and importunate supplication? This must be the secret of our Doubtful, and two or three from the Doubtful to the cherished and strengthened, not insulted and depressstrength in the warfare of the approaching year.— Radical or Conservative side, in the Eastern. Putting ed; that, instead of looking coldly upon its best suc-Many souls ought this year to be gathered into our all together, we find a majority of six which can, we cour and defenders in the hour of danger, the State Master's fold: may He increase our efforts and further believe, be relied upon in favour of the Governor Ge- should redouble its efforts to extend her influence our success, that we may be acquitted of our this year's meral. The mere fact of a certain number not decla- and enlarge her borders,—because to do so, is undering their sentiments specifically in the present contest, niably the surest way to perpetuate British Connexto the Conservative cause, while others may be wait- and prosperity. ing to see to which side the balance of political strength is likely to turn, and so to support the stronger or the weaker party as the case may be; but whatever may prosecute the correspondence in reference to the Mis-COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1844. be their decision, no appreheusion need be entertained sion on the River St. Clair; and although we have but that the Governor General will be supported by permitted the insertion of two fresh communications a respectable majority, in his view of Constitutional upon that subject, we must peremptorily decline be-Council.

> ment, no Conservative who tendered his vote ever that. thought or dreamed of its being given in support of The second communication is designed to correct less absolute that they were entirely overlooked in the of the gentleman referred to.

tions on this occasion, no matter what his country or state of the case may render practicable. appropriate in time, as the solemn hour on his own his creed; but it is no disparagement to the individuholy day, when we are jointly supplicating his pardon, als of other religious persuasions who contended for single constituency in Upper Canada would have re- practicable cases. turned a supporter of the Governor General. It was their consistent and compact adherence to the side of constitutional government, which so largely turned the balance of victory on that side.

To shew that we are not speaking from the mere hand and positively enjoined of converting what is too force of predilection upon this subject, or drawing an inference without data upon which to found our conclusions, we give a specimen below of the support tendered by the Church of England and the various sects and denominations to the Conservative and Opposition candidates respectively. We take as an instance the township of Hamilton, the most populous in the South Riding of Northumberland, where Free Church Presbyterianism boasts of a peculiar strength,—where nour,—that now, far and near, instead of coldly and Methodism has all the influence which Victoria College and Dr. Egerton Ryerson can give it, -and where the Church of England is by no means a nullity. In this township there voted

FOR THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE,	
Members of the Church of England,	135
Presbyterians, (10 from Ireland)	11
Methodists,	3
Roman Catholics,	4
Denomination uncertain,	6
township of all and a similar as	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.
Total,	159
FOR THE RADICAL CANDIDATE,	
Church of England,	8
Presbyterians,	64
Methodists,	77
Roman Catholics,	4
Denomination uncertain,	11
The state of the s	
Total,	164

It is very possible that there may be some slight inaccuracies, touching the exact numbers of different denominations, in this statement; but it cannot be so far from perfect correctness as to militate in any im-Church of England is in her character essentially con-Church of England is in her character essentially con-servative,—that her members are, as a rule, unwaver-instruction which should always precede the baptism of leges,—that with them there is never any doubt or sound and enlightened adherents of the Church.

of Dr. Ryerson should have been instrumental in gaining only three supporters from the Methodist body to were wholly uninfluenced by the letters in question, the Sabel since Mr. Wilson has been stationed there, and

The political gain, therefore, to the Conservative I had determined on baptizing a large number at my next "The Congregation are requested to take notice that, agreeable to the recommendation of the Bishop in his late Charge to his Clergy, to the Rubric in the Book of Common Charge to his Clergy, the Rubric in the Book of Common Charge to his Clergy, the Rubric in the Book of Common Charge to his Clergy, the Rubric in the Book of Common Charge to his Clergy, the Rubric in the Book of Common Charge to his Clergy, the Rubric in the Book of Common Charge to his Clergy, the Rubric in the Book of Common Charge to his Clergy to his Cle Prayer, and to the usage of the Church from the beginning, be in very weak contrast with the political bribe pleased at what Mr. Scott, in his late letters in The Ban- present it to our readers]:-

can hardly expect that our insincerity will escape de-And this leads to the last observation with which I more impressed with the conviction that this is a religious because the gentleman in question have a cloud gather round its duration to believe this; because the gentleman in question have a cloud gather round its duration have round cords to him the possession of high scholastic acsuits,—the classic allusions in his numerous writings are not believed to establish his claim to the first, and twelve month's administration of Victoria Coldistinction, or rather political notoriety, he may have acquired; but the atmosphere of politics is not the one most congenial for forming the calm, judiciousand impartial Superintendent of public Education.

We have already strongly stated our objections, as members of the Church of England, to this most un- of his Church to that of dissent. It was so with the Sabel toward appointment; and certainly the facts and arguments we have above adduced are not calculated to convey the impression that any Government is wise or judicious in repressing or undermining the influence of the National Church. Were the appointment in question one of merely utilitarian character, -had it no bearing whatever upon any religious consideration, we should have thought or cared little and affections of mankind. He can make us accepta-ble with those who hate, and revered by those who cation, in a populous and growing Province, affords an The Election returns are now completed, and under opportunity of inculcating a religious bias very ad-

That any such bias should be fostered and encouris proof presumptive that they will give their support | ion and maintain the land in tranquillity, content,

We regret that it should be thought necessary to Government as opposed to that of the late Executive | ing a party to its further discussion. It is natural and right to seek to expose mis-statements when they are In all this contest we have been pleased to observe made; but it appears from the Christian Guardian, so earnest and hearty a maintenance of the monarchi- - certainly in this case an impartial authority—that cal principle, in opposition to the democratical and the individual who is charged with publishing these revolutionary one which had been propounded by the mis-statements, is utterly unworthy of credit; and as late Council; and this has been the more striking for what may be said or done in reference to Church from the fact, that, notwithstanding the vehement dis- matters by the Editor of the Banner, no respectable cussions of late on the subject of Responsible Govern- person thinks of giving himself the least concern about

the newly formed provincial Executive, but in main- an inaccuracy which, we apprehend, was inadvertent: tenance of a great and constitutional principle which at least, upon referring to the communication in the Governor General himself has been regarded as which it is alleged to be contained, -altho' to a the most prominent agent in carrying out. It may person at a distance there does appear something not be complimentary to the newly appointed gentle- confused in the statement, -it does not seem to demen of the Council to say so, but the fact is not the tract from the credit which is due to the generosity

recent Election struggle. Although by the great body We repeat that we conceive it better, on every of Conservative electors no other feeling, we believe, ground, that this correspondence should not be probut one of respect and good-will is entertained towards secuted; but at the same time, we are of course quite these gentlemen, still they were but nullities in the willing to publish any explanation, from the parties warfare which has just been closed: the political bat- concerned, which may be required to throw light tle was fought and won without the slightest reference upon a controverted fact, or to remove any existing to them. The cause was that of monarchy against misconception arising out of statements previously democracy,-British supremacy in preference to a made. In expressing our willingness, however, to Texian independence,—parental control in lieu of foreign bondage.

Great great is due to every level man for his every with as little personal allusion or comment as the with as little personal allusion or comment as the Great credit is due to every loyal man for his exer- with as little personal allusion or comment as the

holy day, when we are jointly supplieding its praises. The invoking his blessings, and singing his praises. The time, the scene, all the associations of holiness with the right on this occasion, to say that the credit of the right on this occasion, to say that the we must believe, a blessing upon the duty; they encompass with an atmosphere of religion and of holiness the good work we are engaged in.

the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the more seriously conducted part of our community, an enemy was found seeking the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the minister, who conducted part of our community, an enemy was found seeking the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the silent and progressive steps among the more seriously conducted part of our community, an enemy was found seeking the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the silent and progressive steps among the more seriously conducted part of our community, an enemy was found seeking the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the silent and progressive steps among the more seriously conducted part of our community, an enemy was found seeking the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the silent and progressive steps among the more seriously conducted part of our community, an enemy was found seeking the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the silent and progressive steps among the more seriously conducted part of our community, an enemy was found seeking the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the silent and progressive steps among the more seriously conducted part of our community, and the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the silent and progressive steps among the more seriously conducted part of our community, and the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the silent and progressive steps among the more seriously conducted part of our community, and the rival candidates in any such ratio as was done by the silent and progressive steps among the more seriously conducted part of our community. throughout the country, we believe that scarcely a advance of the amount of the current volume in all to introduce schism and dissent (the scathing winds to an honest member of the Church) among us.

## Communications.

THE SABEL INDIANS AND METHODISM. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-Permit me to lay before your readers at this time short account of the Sabel Indians, and the workings of Methodism in that quarter of late. This settlement of industrious Indians has been placed under my superintendence; and though the fatigue in reaching them is great, yet I always feel amply rewarded for my labour the orderly manner in which they assemble to listen When his Lordship now more than two years ago paid

the St. Clair his welcome visit, both the Chiefs of the Sabel Indians in person represented their spiritual destitu-tion in the following touching words—I make the extract from the speech, which I then got carefully interpreted:

"Father, allow us to approach you for the first time,—allow us to offer you the hand of friendship and affection, and to assure you of our love and devotion. We wish to tell you of our wants. They are many,-for though our heads he grey, our hearts are young, young especially in that knowledge which we come to seek at your hands. The weakly steps of infancy require the helping and fostering hand of the devoted mother her breast supplies the nourishment, her hands the tender care which ripen the child into the man, and in his turn he watches over the evening of her life, and repays the devotion of his ear-lier days. So it is with us: our tottering minds require the help of instruction. We wish to love our God,—we wish to address to Him the prayers He deems most meet, and to guide our conduct by His holy laws. But since we cannot do it alone, we come to ask of you to assist our earnest endeavours Do not allow our children—your children—to grow up as we have done, in ignorance and error. Let to them the days of infancy be those of regeneration; let not, as with us, the habits of time bind them with the strong cord we have with such difficulty broken,-if indeed it can now be said to be broken !but may our children, from the time their young voices can indistinctly murmur a word, learn that it should be a prayer to

the Most High." Previous to this touching appeal I had visited these Indians at their request, and found them as destitute of all religious instruction as they represented themselves. No public ordinances of religion were then among them,—no minister of that great "evangelical" denomination which portant degree against the argument we naturally grasps at the ascendancy over the Indian, since it cannot obtain it over the White, had ever attended to them, except to claim them as "sheep of their fold," by the extering in their fidelity to the throne, and in the respect adults, before it can be said that they are baptized into and reverence which are due to its dignity and privi- the Christian faith. But, "the march of intellect" has discovered short methods, not only in temporals, but in spirituals. Methodism should certainly have the patent fluctuation when the honour of the Crown is endangered, or the supremacy of monarchical principles is in peril,—that they cleave through good report and through evil report to the side of the Queen and the Queen's representative, when the claims of either are should he be an Indian more likely to serve "the cause" assailed. And our argument, too, is incontrovertible, he is made "a class-leader," and for ever afterwards i that, whatever of the same feeling may affect the mem- declared to be "a fat sheep of the Methodist fold,"-for that, whatever of the same feeling may affect the members of other religious bodies,—and that it does to a certain extent exist amongst them none will deny,—they stood before the Bishop of the Diocese to represent it is not presented in the same general, steady, and unchangeable aspect in which it is manifested by the I have given an extract above. But, to the honour of our Church, (even though Methodism calls it "interference It will perhaps strike many persons as rather marvellous that,—adding to the account all the effects of local influence,—the laborious and voluminous letters and spoliation,") and to the commendation of our vigilant I have been appointed to superintend. I cannot speak too highly of the humble piety and steady Church prin-ciples of this well educated Indian; happily for him, he the side of the Governor General, out of eighty who possesses these qualifications in his present situation, otherwise their votes in all! The marvel will be increased, erwise he could not have withstood so successfully the late attacks of Methodism on his instructions and charac-

Previous to these attacks I made my third visit to found his instructions so much blessed to the Indians that

Church, by the administration of the visible Sacraments. This cloud I speak of was not like Elijah's,—the forerunner of fertilizing showers and refreshing dews, nor when it burst was its sound like that heavenly song chaunted by the angelic host on the hills of Bethlehem,-Peace on earth, good will towards men." No, it was a cloud arising from the forge of dissent, which gathered darkness and blackness as it rolled, and threatened to drive every Indian within its reach to the allegiance he lege, for better or worse, will not be considered as entitling him to much credit in the last. Political threatening in its looks, than it is in reality. We hear threatening in its looks, than it is in reality. much of schism on principle,—why do we not hear more of Churchmanship on principle? If we did, then every Churchman would be so attached to the teaching of his around him, he will be able calmly to sit down and contemplate (not a change of creed,) but the pre-em Indians. They nobly withstood the attack, and I here feel happy in recording the distinction drawn between Methodism and the Church by the most venerable Indian at the Sabel settlement, the aged "Quescind." His speech on this subject I had the pleasure of hearing about ten days ago, when I went to superintend matters after the days ago, when I went to superintend matters at the siege, and, as I feared, (owing to the vaunting letters of a Mr. Scott in *The Banner*.) to gather up the remnants of the lost sheep. But, (if I may be permitted the expression,) I was agreeably disappointed, and altogether I had much reason to rejoice in the attack, as it shewed our Indian Churchmen what they escaped in escaping dissent, tions than I was aware of. On asking them when assembled, whether they were still attached to the Church, and whether they preferred Methodism, as was reported of them, and on stating that if the latter was the case, sooner than create religious strife and party feeling among bre-thren, I should petition for the withdrawal of our Interpreter and my pastoral visits for the future,—the answers I received to these questions were the most decided and expressive, but as the answer of the aged "Quescind" has more experience in it than that of the rest, I give it the

'You ask me (said he) why I prefer the Church to Methodism, my answer is the answer of an old man, who has had more experience than many. I have lived the life of a heathen for many years. I have bowed long to the gods of the heathen. I beat the drums and used incantations with maddening zeal. I have much experience in that life, and some experience also in Methodism, being one for some time, so that I can compare the two systems, Heathenism and Methodism, and give my answer from experience. I am aware the names differ, the one is called Heathenism, the other Methodism; but I can answer for it, that the feelings of the one and the feelings of the other, the roar of the camp-meeting, and the invocations I was taught there, proceeded from no better informed heart, or from no better regulated feelings, than se I had when I invoked the gods of the heat But I have heard of your religion, and here too I judge for myself. Those, who are hostile to it, say it is too quiet tor the Indian; but the wise Indian likes contemplation

as well as the white man,—that contemplation we have now learned to enjoy. We now feel we can worship God in private, without the eye of man to commend, or, without his deafening cry to make God hear. We now are taught something of ourselves, and begin to perceive that needful instruction is ensured to him when he attaches Such were the words of this excellent Indian. On the

day of "attack" he was frequently solicited, with the others, to sanction "the only true and powerful preaching" by his presence, but he sternly refused on principle.—
This was Churchmanship on principle, and had we more of it, the boastings of dissent would be much less than

On Sunday, at morning service, a large number of candidates appeared for baptism, among whom were two oagans, fifty years of age, who have been under our instruction for a long time: these latter, especially, withtood the temptation of the wholesale indiisms administered by the Methodists in the late attack However, in one instance, and in one only, there is an exception, which is so well alluded to by Mr. Wilson, our rpreter, in his official report of the whole occurrence, that I cannot forbear submitting his entire letter to the "Rev. and dear Sir,-It now becomes my duty to submit

the following report to your consideration, as, on reading it, you At your last visit you stated publicly that, at your next, you would baptize those Indians who daily attended to my instructions since I came to the settlement. On this account, I have Our Travelling Agent will, in the course of the diligently spent my time in instructing and preparing them in the great and fundamental doctrines which comprise the Christon the Consecration of the Chapel, which was received

honest member of the Church) among us.
"This evil originated in one of the chiefs,—a man given to effect it. This man embraced this opportunity of bringing his

"Such attempts as these, in some measure, stopped the success of our instructions; but I am happy to say, that this meditated ruin has not conquered us even as much as we ourselves feared. The few Indians, who never shewed any great seriousness in matters of religion, fell in with the designs of this dark chief. They, with two families who have always been favourable to Methodism, were all that separated themselves from my nstruction. The only family that is an exception to the nun ber, is a young man who was a heathen, and whom you thought unfit for baptism in his present untutored state. This young man, on his own confession, was forced to be baptized directly; and this is the great convert of Mr. Scott's, who, in order to secure him the better, appointed him ' Class-leader!' Other Methodist Missionaries, of different grades and shades, have attempted the same intrusion as Mr. Scott, but they had only the converts of Mr. Scott to convert to their differences. However, though they differed among themselves, in two things they agreed,-first, in hostility to every Indian attached to the Church; and, secondly, in baptizing, and, for aught they cared. tizing children and adults, whether Pagan, Heathen, or

"I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

"Yours, &c.,
"Francis Wilson. Such, then, are the proceedings of Mr. Scott, as detailed by an educated Indian, and one who was an eye-witness at his late attempt to Methodize the Sabel. This is the way in which Mr. Scott and his brethren intend to uphold "the integrity of the Wesleyan Missions in this Province; but, for "the honour" and "integrity" of the said Missions, I submit to your readers, whether it would not be better if they were upheld by more hallowed ha if a less rapacious spirit were manifested when they

undertake "to enter on other men's labours." I am, Sir, &c. ALEXANDER PYNE, Missionary at Moore, River St. Clair. October 30, 1844.

(To the Editor of The Church.) Moore, Nov. 11th, 1844. SIR,-I have read with surprise a letter from the Rev.

A Pyne, published in your columns.

One portion of it is calculated to convey, to all unacquainted with the circumstances, the very erroneous impression, that he was mainly instrumental in causing the rection of the Church at Sutherland, and determining that it should be exclusively devoted to the Episcopal form of worship. Now, Sir, this statement is unfounded; and as one of Mr Pyne's parishoners, I wonder he should thus assume a merit which he has not. The materials for the Church were all collected some years before the Patriot disturbance, which alone prevented its rapid completion. So soon as taanquility was restored, a contract was entered into for its erection by Mr. Sutherland, who has so liberally presented it to the Christian Public and without its being requisite that Mr. Pyne should ei-

ther urge or propose it.

Your very admirable editorial on the subject of the mication I here allude to will, I trust, have its effect upon its author, and prevent him embarking in such unseemly paper warfare as the present. I am, Sir, your obedient servt.,

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

## A LAYMAN OF MOORE.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CONSECRATION OF ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL. [We inserted in our last a short account of this cere-

On Friday, the 1st November, (All Saints' Day), the Sexton and Clerk in front of them in their gowns, walked eded by the Verger with his staff of office, to the door the Chapel, at the entrance of which the Petition for then advanced in procession up the aisle, his Lordship and the Clergy repeating alternately the different verses of the twenty-fourth Psalm. His Lordship then prothe day; the parts taken by the other Clergy were thus distributed—the sentence of Consecration was read by the Rev. R. R. Burrage; the prayers by the Rev. Official all wisdom and spiritual understanding, and that holding Mackie, Chaplain to the Bishop and Curate of the Parish; the first lesson by the Rev. Wm. Chaderton, and the framed together, groweth into an holy temple in the Lord second by the Rev. E. C. Parkin; the epistle by the Rev. E. W. Sewell. The chanting and singing were performed by members of the Voluntary Choir, and the Eolophon (which is a very fine instrument) was played by Mr. Codman, the Organist of the Cathedral. At the close of the services the Bishop made a short address to the congregation, who formed as large a body as the building

I remain, my dear Friends, uld well contain, adverting to the circumstance that the monthly Friday afternoon service before the Communion was to take place on the same day, as a reason for not then detaining them by a more formal and lengthened discourse, but earnestly pressing upon them the necessity of preserving the spiritual character of Christian worship. at the same time that he insisted upon the duty and benefit

lemnities and appointments of the Church. There was again a crowded attendance in the afternoon, and at the close of the prayers the Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, U. S., (who had been present during the services of the morning), delivered the lecture for the occasion, founding his observations upon a very appropriate passage in the second lesson, Rev. xix. 7, 8, which he made an exceedingly happy use.

The Chapel, which will accommodate about 200 per-College Chapels at the English Universities, and the Choirs of Cathedrals, having open seats running longitulinally, the tier next the wall being raised a step higher than that in front of it, and this again a step higher than College Chapels at the English Universities, and the Choirs of Cathedrals, having open seats running longituthan that in front of it, and this again a step higher than the Communion-rails, where a plain moveable lectern is he accompaniment of chanting and singing, is said in this chapel every Wednesday and Friday throughout the St. John's Church, York Mills,—through the ear, at half-past seven o'clock; and it was announced on e day of Consecration, that the observance of the minor estivals, heretofore held in the Cathedral, would now be transferred to the Chapel. The Lent and Passion Week services will continue to be performed in the Cathedral, the attendance at those times being larger than the dimensions of the Chapel could provide for. The Chapel is sions of the Chapel could provide for. The Chapel is also used upon occasion for the celebration of baptisms and marriages, and has been found to afford particular convenience for the practices of the Cathedral Chair

on Sunday, the 3rd instant, the Bishop of Vermont preached a charity sermon in the Cathedral Church, in behalf of the Quebec National Schools, this having been particular object for which he kindly consented to visit Quebec. His appeal, which was most persuasive and energetic, was followed by a collection of nearly £46, an amount which, since the removal of the civil govern ment and military head-quarters, has hardly been equalled upon occasions of the kind. In the afternoon he preached again in the Cathedral, and in the evening at the Free Chapel. Upon all the three occasions his well-earned reputation, both as an author and a preacher, drew very rge audiences together, and, it is scarcely necessary to add, that a very favourable impression was produced.— Nor can such a visit be considered as devoid of interest, n a larger sense, furnishing, as it does, an example of fraternal intercourse and interchange of good offices between the English and American Churches. In the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th, Bishop Hopkins proeeded in the steamer to Montreal. During his stay in Quebec he was the guest of the Bishop of Montreal.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, QUEBEC. On Sunday the 20th of October, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, according to appointment, went down to the Chapel of St. Peter in St. Roch's suburbs, for the purpose of consecrating the same to the service of Almighty four of his Clergy resident in this City, viz:—the Rev Official Mackie, Chaplain to his Lordship and Curate of

Quebec,—the Rev. Geo. Cowell, Chaplain to H. M. Forces,—the Rev. W. Chaderton, Minister of the Chapel, and the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel.

The Bishop being seated within the Church, the Minister, (accompained by Messrs. Yarwood, and Wm. Brown the Chapel Wardens, and by several other gentlethem with the happy prospect of being engrated into our Apostolic Church; but while this work was being carried on that he was ready to comply with the prayer of the petition, and then proceeded to the Consecration of the "This evil originated in one of the chiefs,—a man given to change,—who has had some party-feeling and animosity against the Gospel by the Rev. Official Mackie. The performhis rival chieftain, and has been heard to say that he would bring these members of the Church to nothing as soon as he could occasion was most creditable to the organist, Miss Andrews, and to the choir by whom she was assisted.

wicked designs into operation, and proceeded exactly as he had been previously instructed by some of those in the Methodist connexion. He used every method to accomplish his object, sending from lodge to lodge, to win as many of the ludians as he could to his party.

"Such attempts as these, in some measure, stonned the sending from longer to l

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. D. E. BLAKE. Adelaide, London District. Reverend Sir,—We, the inhabitants of this township, view with regret your removal from the spiritual charge of it, and beg most respectfully to convey to you the assurance of our esteem and regard.

Your residence amongst us from the earliest settlement of the township, combined with your able and unceasing exertions to promote our spiritual and temporal welfare, your urbanity to all, with your generous relief to the distressed, have deservedly won our consideration and

Under your fostering ministration, with your truly generous aid, four Churches have been erected for the worship of God, where you had only found a wilderness; and we indulge the hope, that the grateful remembrance of your pious example and sound precepts will be pro-

active of increasing good results.

Much as we shall feel the loss of your kind and untiring efforts in our behalf, we trust that the change, from this new settlement to Thornhill, may be conducive to the restoration of your health, and beneficial and agreeable to yourself and family.

Accept then our warmest wishes for your spiritual and

temporal welfare and happiness.

[Signed by 109 persons.] REPLY.

Thornhill, Nov. 8, 1844.
My dear Friends,—The interval which has elapsed between my departure from Adelaide and the presentation of your affectionate address imparts an additional value, in my estimation, to every sentiment and expression it contains, and would afford me the fullest evidence, if any such were wanting, that your regret at my removal from the spiritual charge of the township of Adelaide was not a mere passing emotion. As to the spiritual benefits which you are pleased to

say have resulted from my ministerial labours amongst you, I unfeignedly wish to ascribe them to the Divine favour, which rendered my efforts effectual, while I humbly hope that the commendations you bestow on the part I took in matters that seem to come more within our

I witnessed with you, at the first settlement of your township, a large population suddenly thrown upon their own resources, and sent into the depths of the forest, ere

object so desirable, and which, as you remark, has been happily achieved, would have been, I fear, unavailing, or, at least, not crowned with the desired success for many years, had not the Society for Promoting Christian Karalana and the Society for Promoting Christiana and the Society for Promoting Christian and the Society Our efforts to provide Church accommodation, an will be followed by another step in the same direction, monial, taken from a Quebec paper; but having since been favoured with the following communication upon the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we gladly present it to our readers leading to the subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we subject from a Correspondent on the spot, we subject from a Correspondent on the spot from the subject from a Correspondent on the spot from the subject from a Correspondent on the spot from the subject from a Correspondent on the spot from the subject from a Correspondent on the spot from the subject promotion of that object.

To these venerable Societies, therefore, your township Chapel in the Cathedral yard, attached to the Rectory-house of Quebec, was consecrated, under the name of "All Saints' Chapel," by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, feel assured that, as your means of doing good are enassisted by several Clergymen of the city. All having robed in the Rectory, the Clergy in surplices, with the ments destitute of the means of grace, and struggling with difficulties similar to those through which you yourselves two and two, followed by the Bishop, who was immediately have passed, that their bounty has not been bestowed in

In looking over the signatures attached to the address Consecration was read by Henry Jessopp, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Senior Churchwarden of the parish. The Bishop and Clergy, with their attendants, gious tenets, have united in doing me this honour.— Generous Friends, my anxious wish is, that your growth of the twenty-fourth Psalm. His Lordship then proceeded to take the part assigned to him in the services of creased advantages you enjoy under the ministry of my you may be all built up into an habitation of God through

To the providential care and protection of the Almighty

Your sincere friend and well-wisher, D. E. BLAKE. To Capt. Arthurs and the other individuals

who signed the address. CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, of a punctual observance of the beautiful and edifying

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 3) in am't £90 15 101 The following sums have been received, viz: St. John's Church, Port Hope,..... £5 0

St. Paul's Church, Hope, ...... 25 0 0 through the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, ...... Trinity Church, Thornhill, -through the Rev.

Trinity Church, Amherstburgh,-through the 

Oshawa, ..... through the Rev. J. Pentland, ..... 2 14 8

5 10 0 12 10 0 14 10 8 

Christ's Church, Hamilton,—through the Rev.
J. G. Geddes,
St. Thomas's Church, Belleville,—through J.
C. Baldwin Esq., Churchwarden,
The Church at Woodstock,—through H. C.
Barwick Esq., Treasurer Brock District
Branch Association,
St. George's Church, Kingston,—through the
Venerable the Archdeacon,
Ditto Military Service,—through the Rev. T.
H. M. Bartlett,
Congregation on Lot 24, Township of Kingston,—through the Rev. R. V. Rogers,....

ston,-through the Rev. R. V. Rogers,... The Church at Barriefield,-through the Rev. T. Pope,

> 36 Collections, amounting to...... £258 9 13 T. W. BIRCHALL.

From our English Files.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM. On Thursday evening, a grand soirée of the Institu place in the Free Trade Hall. There were at least 3,000 per

nied by Lord John Manners, the Hon. G. Smythe, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Milner Gibson. There was a full military band,

and the hall presented an imposing appearance.

The Chairman addressed the meeting at great length, giving an historical account of the Athenæum since its fou and enlarging on the general utility of institutions of this na He was loudly cheered by the company. Lord J. Manners, who was loudly cheered, said, -when

first received the flattering invitation to be present at this most brilliant and gratifying assemblage, I will own to you that he sitated whether to accept it or not, because I was not end that a stranger from another part of England did right in participating in a work affecting the local interests of this vast hive of manufacturing industry; but then I reflected that Manchester had now, by the enterprise and skill of her children, become intimately and inseparably connected with every portion, however remote, of the English kingdom, and that warm to remove the contract of the english and that warm to be a superior to the contract of the english and that warm to be a superior to the english to the contract of the english the contract of the englishment of the e every Englishman might therefore claim a share in her great ness, sympathize in her endeavours to promote the welfar her children, and share in her princely hospitality. Nor, deed, will this be the first time that I have partaken of that hospitality, nor this the first personal. sed my grateful sense of it. (Cheers.) In appearing, there fore, among you this evening, although to most of you, I fest.

I must be a stranger, I cannot altogether say I feel myself among strangers. (Cheers.) The kindness indeed of your reception of me, and those cheers, would before this have dissipated my faces or that pated my fears on that score. In these days of political ran-cour, and class and party distinctions, it is gratifying to any one who remembers that the name of Englishman should be one of prouder import, and bear a more quickening spell, than that of Whig or Tory, (cheers)—to find a field whereon politicians of all opinions may meet without quarrelling, and, better still, with a good hope that the result of the meeting may be offording increased magnetic. affording increased means of mental amusement and recreation to the laborious salesman and toiling apprentice. (Cheers.) I have called it amusement and recreation, because I do not understand that your Athenaeum professes to go beyond that and because I should think less well of it if it did. And here I must beg a boon at your bands,—if in anything I have said or am about to say, I may hazard an opinion not altogether in harmony with that of every individual out of the 3,000 whom I have now the honour of addressing, an event certainly by no neans improbable,-I ask you to overlook it, and as a lo ndependence has ever been a characterestic of the Saxon, 1 am independence has ever been a characterestic of the Saxon, sure I shall not ask in vain. (Cheers.) The reason, then why Mechanics' Institutes were so strongly opposed at their formation, and why, in my opinion, so many of them are not either languishing or dead—was, that deserting and exceeding this their legitimate province, they arrogated, or at least their advocates arrogated for them, the education of the country, and advocates arrogated for them, the education of the country, and seemed to fancy it supplied by a smattering of science and but man philosophy. It was but the other day I had the pleasure of listening to a speech, which would have graced any assembly, delivered by a young Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist, in which he assembly delivered by a poung Birmingham artist and a poung Birmingham artis cribed the decadence of all such institutions in his own town to their forgetting amusement in instruction, and acting on the assumption that a man, after working twelve, or fou perhaps fifteen hours a day, would or could sit down to recreate his mind with a course of mathematics or a lecture on geology.

(Cheers.) If then your Athenæum were founded on any such the winter's snows had melted, to seek for sustenance in those uncultivated wastes. I beheld numbers of respectable and industrious settlers suffering all the horrors of famine, from the want of employment and of the means to procure subsistence, veterans who had fought and triumphed under the great Captain of the age on the fields of Spain, exposed in the evening of their days to the severest privations. We pitched our tents literally in the wilderness, and passed through together a season of the wilderness, and passed through together a season of the most appalling destitution.

To say that, under such circumstances, my heart did not sympathise with my suffering fellow-creatures, would be untrue; but when my own resources failed, it was chiefly owing to the mupificence of the Harvey Coredo. be untrue; but when my own resources failed, it was chiefly owing to the munificence of the Upper Canada Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that I was enabled to unite with many of you in arresting the distress which then prevailed, and which I now rejoice to know is disappearing fast under the Divine blessing upon your industry, combined with the unrivalled excellency of the soil in room to the committee of the Upper Canada (Cheers.) It would be, indeed, most presumptuous in me and most unnecessary to do more in Manches ter, than just allude to the fact that there are other steps to taken besides this one of providing intellectual recreation for the middle class. (Cheers.) The magnificent example set by Manchester to all other large towns, and with which all excellency of the soil in room to the committee of the Upper Canada (Cheers.) It would be, indeed, most presumptuous in me and most unnecessary to do more in Manches ter, than just allude to the fact that there are other steps to taken besides this one of providing intellectual recreation for the middle class. (Cheers.) The magnificent example set by Manchester to all other large towns, and with which all the committee of the Upper Canada (Cheers.) It would be, indeed, most presumptuous in me and most unnecessary to do more in Manches ter, than just allude to the fact that there are other steps to take the committee of the Upper Canada (Cheers.) It would be, indeed, most presumptuous in me and most unnecessary to do more in Manches ter, than just allude to the fact that there are other steps to take the committee of the Upper Canada (Cheers.) It would be, indeed, most presumptuous in me and most unnecessary to do more in Manches ter, than just allude to the fact that there are other steps to take the committee of th blessing upon your industry, combined with the unrivalled excellency of the soil in your township, and the liberality of the Executive Government in an analysis of the Executive Government in the community is a set by Manchester to all other large towns, and with which excellency of the soil in your township, and the liberality to provide parks and walks for all classes of the community that of the Executive Government in respect to the tenure of your lands.

more gratifying their demeanour while there. The meeting had the pleasure of attending this morning bore witness to and