that they are able to extricate themselves from it, not to be involved in the humiliating dilemma in which Her Ma-

jesty's Government would place them. Hithert it has been

supposed that these matters of education, of religious

establishment, of religious tests, were mattes of princi-ple, one way or the other. Men who took the view that

they were necessary to the maintenance of eligion, and useful for the benefit of the State, like the Hn. Member

for Oxford University (Sir R. Inglis), stealily upheld them; other men, who conceived that they were a snare

for scrupulous consciences, and a cobweb brolen through at once by those who had no faith and no scruple about

these things, as constantly denounced them a worse than useless, and prayed for their abolition. Eiher course

may be taken; either course may be defended by argument. My Hon. Friend the Member for the University

of Oxford can well defend his opinion; my light Hon. Friend who sits near me (Mr. Macaulay) is fully capa-

convenience the next day to uphold them for the sake of certain interests, and that this House is ready servilely

I am well aware that many parties, laymen as well as who endeavour to calm our present agitations. They hope that if disturbance and contention increase, some hope that if disturbance and contention increase, some result will follow in accordance with their peculiar views. One man looks to Parliament, and another to Convocation; one hopes to see Rubrics altered, and another to see them universally reduced to practice in conformity with his own particular interpretation. Each appears to have forgotten that the legislative interference he deside-Britain. No man can foresee the accumulated mischief that would inevitably overflow the Church, if once the becoming, day after day, more widely severed from the

Already the cry is raised for a national Synod, co-extensive with the Church. Already the question is mooted, by what authority this national synod shall be convened, and of what materials it shall consist; whether of Bishops, only, of Bishops and Presbyters, or of Bishops, Presbyters, and lay brethren. It is easy to conceive the general turmoil, the strife, the jealousy, the exasperation, likely to follow any legislative interference with our existing the stripe of the comparative obscurity and neglect.

It is a fatal error to imagine that the exercise of authority, and the deliberations of legislative wisdom, are facilitated by this unnatural divorce. Universal experience proves that the very reverse of this is true: it shews us that the administration of civil power is ters, and lay brethren. It is easy to conceive the general turmoil, the strife, the jealousy, the exasperation, likely to follow any legislative interference with our existing arrangements. All that we are sure of is contention. The changes we intend to urge may be rejected, while those we mean to strive against may be forced upon us. And whether we succeed or fail in carrying our own favourite schemes, we may find reason to grieve over favourite schemes, we may find reason to grieve over the irreparable injury of schism and separation, which

regarding our religious system every year with greater confidence and respect, as endowed with principles of vitality and stability, which sad experience has demonstrated to this fashionable incursis- of their respective dues, when he calls upon them. British influence and colonization, opening the remotest and hitherto most inaccessible regions of the earth to the pure doctrine and Apostolical institutions of our beloved injustice which does not change its quality in changing views of the Member for Edinburgh, or of the Vhig united efforts, co-extensive with the English name, and blood, and language, that our Zion, in her providential

In short, my reverend brethren, God has given us

COBOURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Poetry.—Life's Companions.
The Growth of Puritainsm.
The New German Catholic Church.

Ned Botelor.
Family Residence of Ignatius Loyola.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in correspondence with a standing regulation of the Diocesan Church So- able, at every stage. Mr. Gladstone's difficulty will money, without looking for interest; if we were all to ciety,—that a collection should be made annually in aid of the Fund for the support of Widows and Ormons—without distinction of parties,—has fully studied and present the important lesson, that exemption of the country—which has been done to describe the important lesson, that exemptions are the recommendation of the first instance, planted Ministers and crected Churches in the more to describe the day of rest. How many are there who appeared the important lesson, that exemptions are the results of the country—which has been done to describe the day of rest. How many are there who appeared the important lesson, that exemptions are the results of the country—which has been done to describe the day of rest. that the Collection, in behalf of this important object, tion from the restraints and admonitions of the Gosbe made in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this pel, in public transactions, is not one of the "privi-Diocese, on SUNDAY THE NINETEENTH DAY OF OCTO- leges" of Parliament.

"The elegance of his manners," writes the reflect- State, in the way of equivalent for the advantages it ing Chateaubriand of his infidel countryman Voltaire, derives from such an alliance, has provided, in this "his courtly demeaner, his taste for society, and, above manner, a solemn and abiding memorial of its religious all, a disposition the propensities of which were by no duty, -an article of which duty is, to shield the Church means sanguinary, would probably have placed him in from injury and aggression of every kind. The exdecided opposition to the revolutionary government. istence of an Established Church is a standing eviwithout perceiving that he saps the foundations of it have, -that the civil magistrate is encircled by saby assailing the ministers of religion." The pecu- cred, as well as secular obligations. British Statesliarity thus noticed in the character and writings of men who have enjoyed the highest reputation for pothis famous sceptic, is worthy of remark. A man who litical wisdom, have been accustomed to regard with entertained a strong antipathy to all the vulgar ex- honest and ardent pride this national recognition of cesses of a turbulent democracy, was accessory to their | Christianity, as being at once a monument of public subsequent outbreak, through the medium of his pro- piety and the pledge of public happiness. "Whilst fane publications: the "Coryphæus of Deism," as he we provide first for the poor," was the language not has been called, meditated damage to the Church; many years ago of the oracular Edmund Burke, "and but the weapon which was aimed against the priest- with a parental solicitude, we have not relegated relihood, penetrated into the heart of the monarchy: the gion (like something we are ashamed to shew) to obphilosophic scorner who sneered at the Christian faith scure municipalities or rustic villages. No! we will during the reign of Louis XIV., assisted, though un- have her to exalt her mitred front in courts and parconsciously, in clearing away many obstructions to the liaments. We will have her mixed throughout the passage of Louis XVI. from the throne to the scaffold: whole mass of life, and blended with all the classes of he spoke, when dead, words of encouragement to a society. The people of England will shew to the Parisian rabble, whom, if he had been living, there is haughty potentates of the world, and to their talking little doubt that he would have thoroughly despised. sophisters, that a free, a generous, an informed nation, Though destitute of any predilection for ebullitions of honours the high magistrates of its Church; that it popular phrenzy, he became a political incendiary, will not suffer the insolence of wealth, and titles, or because he was an unbeliever.

And, in the common course of events, this union with scorn upon what they look up to with reverence." of the two characters,-the demagogue and the free- That Church, of which this truly great man thought thinker,—is unavoidable. He who, by his corrupting and spoke so highly, is still existing, as pure, as faithexample, vicious conversation, or irreverent writings, ful, and as zealous as ever; she is yet a blessing to labours to make religion an object of contempt; to the land overshadowed by her wide-spread branches; detach it from the national counsels; and to diminish and right honourably has she adhered to her obligaits authority over the public mind, may be justly re- tions in the civil compact. But has a like fidelity puted an enemy of all civil institutions; for it is cer- been evinced by the State in discharging its share of tain that no government can be secure, no policy pros- the mutual covenant? The following extract from perous, no people happy and contented, where the the Quarterly Review will answer the inquiry; and restraints of religion are not deeply felt and widely indicate at the same time what has been accomplished, When those who are in power are since the death of Edmund Burke, by the Emancipacautious to "rule in the fear of God," and those who tion of the Romanists, and the abolition of the Test are in subjection fail not to obey "for conscience sake," Act:the machinery of state is simple enough; it is easily "All the so-called securities of the Church of England managed, and seldom suffers derangement. But "that prince or magistrate," as the illustrious Bishop Berkeley has observed, "however great or powerful, who thinks his own authority sufficient to make him respected and obeyed, lies under a woful mistake, and never fails to feel it sooner or later. Obedience to all civil power is rooted in the religious fear of God: it is propagated, preserved, and nourished by religion." tion so conducted as to exclude the sanctions and reject the services of religion, must labour under a thou-

Christian uprightness.

Clergy, in the present day, have no sympathy with those they have attained to their good old age because, al- ment" will, now and then, receive a slight castigation "superior pretensions" of Christianity above Judaism, though often disregarded, they have never been over- such as Lord John Russell, on the 9th July last was "there is no truth and importance." The Christian thrown. In bringing them forward again, we are pre- pleased to administer, during the progress of the de- Guardian is at perfect liberty, of course, to translate pared for the rebuke,

"Ista vetus pietas ævo moritura futuro;"

but this shall not deter us from again recommending leside- them to public notice, especially at a time like the nave forgotten that the legislative interference he desiderates, instead of issning in a triumph, may end in irretrievable defeat. No man can anticipate the result of rubrical discussions, revived in convocation, and introduced for the first time into the Parliament of Great It is a discouraging peculiarity of the generation in which we live, that the transactions of government are flood-gates of controversy were set open, and opportunity afforded for the collision of rival talent in acrimonious discussions and debates echoed throughout Christendom.

Already we hear complaints that Parliament is not all cation; and that the kingdoms of this world engross is too often superseded by some rule of human fabricomposed of Churchmen, and that the Convocation is only a synod of the province of Canterbury, convened public men, whilst the kingdom of Christ, to the glory originally to tax the Clergy, and in which the great mass of the clerical body are most inadequately represented.

Already the cry is raised for a national Synod, co-extendate the company of the clerical body are most inadequately represented. Already the cry is raised for a national Synod, co-extendate the company of the clerical body are most inadequately represented.

It is a fatal error to imagine that the exercise of authority, and the deliberations of legislative wisdom, we have a Government which holds neither toone princiand integrity has the noblest object in view,—the honour of God,—and pursues it in a direct line, which is ples. Now, I do put it to the House, let them assert one with no evil intentions we have done our utmost to inflict.

The more we contemplate, my reverend brethren, the present circumstances of our Church, the more we shall perceive the necessity and the duty of cherishing a peaceable disposition, of cultivating mutual forbearance, and yielding up our fondest projects to the general good.

The Church of England, but for the contentions which have recently distracted her, would at this moment have at once the easiest, the salest, and the most creditable principle or the other. Let them assert, as I hope, the course. There is one avowal at least in Mr. Gladhave recently distracted her, would at this moment have certain limitations, are willing to approve,-that it The feelings of our people, though I fear, beginning in some instances to be alienated from us, are still friendly pose a principle of government in its place. If all the intricacies of diplomatic stratagem and contrivance are which it has formerly sustained." some instances to be alternated from us, are stiff intendry and affectionate. Our Government assures us of its favourable disposition. Churches and Schools are rising every where, in numbers beyond example, throughout the kingdom. All classes, and more particularly the most destitute and the most numerous,—the class to which the Gospel was especially to be preached,—are availing the difficulty specified the difficulty specified the difficulty specified the difficulty specified and affectionate. Our Government assures us of its favourable disposition. Churches and Schools are rising essential to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a principle of government on any subject whatsoever. But where the ground-work of religion has been laid, the difficulty specified disposition. This indignant denunciation was, of course, interpretation of this impositions; and the Press will be doing a public service by aiding in the circulation of this on the part of the "Opposition." It is very certain, however, that the remedy for this evil, will me to the difficulty specified disposition. The Clergy and others are hereby cautioned and the most, intercates of diplomatic stratagem and contrivance are essential to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a principle of government on any subject whatsoever. But where the ground-work of religion has been laid, the difficulty specified to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a public service by aiding in the circulation of this on the part of the "Opposition." It is very certain, however, that the remedy for this evil, will me to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a public service by aiding in the circulation.

However, that the remedy for this evil, will me to the internal government of a nation, then assuredly it is by no means an easy matter to devise a pub siderable odium, but there cannot be any perplexity unwavering rectitude is very far indeed from reciving To these increasing advantages at home we have to attendant upon the carrying out of the principle, that that respect to which it is entitled, in the cred of add the growing influence of our Church abroad, and in the Colonies. We see the Holy Scriptures and our Book of Common Prayer translated into the languages of the owner expedient to do what is wrong. We are not it has no prospect of enjoying greater consideration at spared. East, and our missionaries favourably received by the surprised to hear the art of government spoken of as the hands of a Hume or a Macaulay; and it is more Greek and Oriental Churches. We see our neighbours complicated and vexatious, when attempts are made, desirable, after all, if we must writhe beneath the on the Continent, and especially in Protestant Germany, in all serious earnestness, to establish a sliding scale penal lash, that we should be chastised with vhips, wanting in their own. We see British conquest, sing description by the humorous author of the "Pro- tency,-which fastens indifferently upon every party, country; and we may hope, if the ordinances and discipline of the Church of England become, through our overturn all jurisprudence. A meridian decides on tered and matured: that sphere embraces not only truth, or a few years on possession. Fundamental the mystery of grace whereby mankind are saved, but combination of Evangelical truth with Apostolic order, will be, for ages yet unborn, a rallying point to univer-kind of justice this, bounded by a river or a mountain! pily governed,—and that sphere is, The Bible. The Truth on this side the Pyrenees, error on the other!" A precarious and changeful policy like this adopted in the following passage from a work entitled "Prinevery thing but a spirit of concord; and this inestimable blessing also He will give us, if we pray for, and strive after it. Following, then, after charity, and the things nation's destinies, is worse than worthless; it is emi-

concerted in a worldly spirit; very feeble and indirect

A certain form of Christianity has been interwoven

with the frame-work of the British Constitution. The

any other species of proud pretension, to look down

Romanists. If legal knowledge, talent, eloquence, amia-bility, and integrity were (in the chances and changes of

Premier, and bestow all the remaining Ecclesiastical patronage of the Crown at his own discretion. Every

ther branch of Royal authority in relation to the Church

means of shrinking from the breadth of these disclosures."

"Want of faith is the very characteristic of this gen that make for peace, let us pray for the peace of Jernsalem!

THE CHURCH.

Want of faith is the very characteristic of this genemently mischievous: on such a shifting foundation no
fixed centre can be obtained which shall attract round
it all the deliberations of legislative wisdom; each
provision devised for the removal of national emergencies is composed of purely secular materials, and
gencies is composed of purely secular materials, and
scriptors of the very particular. No class or body of men believe
and obey it. And strange as it may seem, it is by no
nation or people, or churches, or seets of men, less impligencies is composed of purely secular materials, and
scriptors of the church who talk so much about it. There sections of the church who talk so much about it. reference, if there be any perceptible allusion at all, dates of the written word of God, than those who most is made to Him who ruleth over the kingdoms of the earth, requiring from his representatives, that they

pression we desire to convey has been well embodied

earth, requiring from his representatives, that they will reverentially devote the delegated authority committed unto them, to the service of that supreme Potentate who is pleased to confer it; and the consetent who is pleased to confer it where the confer it partments and functions of government are undergoing a process of continual multiplication, and the whole quence of this corrupt system is, that the various de- world could possibly go on, if all men vere to act upon pear to believe that it is not right to be anxious about the future; that riches are not a good thing; that the entrance into heaven is easier to a poor man; that we ought to return a tenth to God; that it would bring a and to each and all of them should the earnest attention blessing to give freely and largely to the poor; that children are a blessing and a gift from the Lord, and that the man is happy who has his quiver full of them? It is of Churchmen be directed. vident that, in all these points, the Bible is disbelieved, and is practically denied; and does not control and guide

us in our habits and principles of life and of society.

"Still less do we believe that the public measures, the laws and the government of the state, and the intercourse with other nations, ought to be, or can be, carried on, and conducted on Christian principles. What number or classes of persons believe that righteousness exalteth He is sufficiently express in favour of social order, dence,—the clearest and the most impressive we can a nation; that the conscience of the government is the conscience of the people; and that our rulers are bound the country; and that, if they do so, their righteousness will bring down a blessing upon the nation?"

There is a mistaken impression abroad that politics will move forward smoothly enough if studiously distinguished from religion,-that there is no sympathy nor communion between the two, -and that politicians, consequently, should be suffered to pursue their own peculiar designs, without the necessity of referring to some spiritual standard of public duty. It is a favourite doctrine, we believe, with a large class of men in the present day, that the economy of the Church and the policy of states should be sundered as far as the east is from the west, but sober and sensible men, undaunted by the popularity of this unhappy notion, will think it strange that the King of Kings, who is jealous of His glory, should care not whether governments are Christian or Atheistical. And, possessed by the conviction that He cannot be indifferent when His honour is at stake, it will be the persuasion of every devout and rational mind, that there cannot be found either in the Word of God or the teaching of right reason, any foundation for the fiction, that political dishonesty does not imply moral turpitude; and no man, we conceive, who has the welfare of religion at heart, would hesitate to assure the individual

The Christian Guardian, in a brief notice of our late article on the Unchurching Dogma, is pleased to represent as follows our indulgent estimate of unavoidable error on the subject of the Church's constitution:-"This charity gives up the question for which there has been so much controversy, and shows that in the superior pretensions of Episcopacy there is no truth and importance." We beg to record as positive a protest against this rather alarming sumpositive a protest against this rather alarming summary of our few remarks, as against the presumptuous design imputed to us, of occupying "the throne of judgment," and "deciding on the eternal state of Every form of civil polity so constituted as to involve a neglect of this great truth; every public administrahave been so equivocal, -or, rather, so diametrically An enduring dishonesty has thus crept into the very opposed to every former expression of our opinions,sand difficulties peculiar to itself in its practical ope- heart of the Constitution, which could never have as to impress upon the mind of our contemporary a ration. It is vain to talk of governing a nation with gained admittance, if the preservation of religious conclusion highly satisfactory to him, but extremely prudence and advantage, if no effort be made to rege- principle had been duly regarded. And the sacrifice unacceptable to ourselves. We certainly did intend nerate the public morals, which can only be done by once made is, it appears, to be scrupulously reiterated to convey two leading ideas in regard to the topic we baptizing them in the temper of Christian holiness. on every convenient occasion. First, we are favoured were discussing,—that the assertion of the truth is "Men fearing God," saith Hooker, "are by religion a with a grant to Maynooth, recommended on grounds not to be kept back on account of any consequences, great deal more effectually than by positive laws re- of political expediency; and, as if this were not a real or imaginary, attendant upon it; and that error, strained from doing evil; inasmuch as those laws have sufficient concession, a project—offensive even to the either unavoidable or involuntary, is to be viewed with no farther power than over our outward actions only, clergy it was designed to please-is arranged for the moderation, and treated with the utmost gentleness whereas unto men's inward cogitations, unto the privy institution of sundry Irish Academies, which are not and forbearance; not conceiving at the time that we intents and motions of their hearts, religion serveth to be hampered with any stated provision for religious went beyond the legitimate inference to be derived for a bridle." No commonwealth, however power- instruction. It surely is not to be wondered at, that from the statement made by the Apostle St. Paul, fully defended by secular strength or wisdom, will an administration which presumes to indulge in such touching his misguided zeal before his conversion, continue long to enforce respect, unless it be likewise a latitude of legislation as this, should be thrown, by that "he obtained mercy, because he did it ignorantly, into very obvious and very mortifying inconsistencies. tended to prove that he was right in making himself ries,

These, we know, are old and homely truths; but It is to be expected that "Her Majesty's Govern- the emissary of the Jewish Council; or that in the pleased to administer, during the progress of the debate relative to religious tests in the Scotish Universities:—

"I do request the House (said the NobleLord), now that they are able to extricate themselves from it, not to be involved in the humiliating dilemma in which Her Marks."

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"I do request the House (said the NobleLord), now the involved in the humiliating dilemma in which Her Marks."

"I do request the House (said the NobleLord), now and then, is an infelicity which must be expected in the progress of the dethe flow that an inportation for such portions of the Diocese, to translate to the Diocese, to translate the Dioces mity, and occasions us very trivial uneasiness when when enabled to visit periodically a back-woods settleit does occur. It is only fair, however, to furnish a key to the dark senterces we are unfortunate enough to utter. Our contemporary must not confound the expressions "unavoidable" and "involuntary:" his error is certainly not "unavoidable," because he possesses the means of obtaining better information; but it will be voluntary, if he should neglect the improvement of those means. Whether this latter condition be the predicament in which he is placed, we are willing to leave to the decision of his own conscience, albeit he has kindly invested us with judicial authority in the matter; but this much we venture to say, that we have our fears lest he should study with majority of our clergy, whilst it shews the necessity of majority of our clergy, whilst it shews the necessity of majority of our clergy, whilst it shews the necessity of devoted ardor the formularies of the Church and the writings of our great divines, and abide, after all his pains, in the same misapprehension, if he do not except in a very small degree, upon the inadequate readopt some safer standard of interpretation than that to which he has resorted in the present emergency.

> In reply to our correspondent at Albany, (N.Y.) we beg to state that from what we know of the transactions of the James Seldon to whom he refers, he is a thorough impostor, and has already, within our own knowledge, obtained as much money upon false pretences as would entitle him to three years' residence in the Provincial Penitentiary. His applications, we believe, have chiefly been made to Clergymen, and the plea uniformly advanced has been that, on his way to see his friends in the Johnstown District of this Province, he had lost his pocket-book, and all his money. The Clergy and others are hereby cautioned

calling, and promptly restore to the various individuals from whom he has obtained money by a plausible

Our Collector is now engaged on a Tour Eastward from this Office. It is of much importance to us

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC,

Read at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, or Wednesday, the 2nd July, 1845.

In laying before you the Third Annual Report of the proceedings of the Church Society, the Central Board would renew their expression of humble and sincere thanks to the Author of all Good, for the gracious tokens of His favour continued to the Society, and for the measure of success which has attended its operations.

The mission of our Society is grand and comprehensive It is not only calculated to render aid, in the present exigencies of the Diocese, but to settle and consolidate the Church, and to provide for the time to come. Having been Incorporated by Provincial Statue, with the sanc-

tion of the Sovereign and the Executive Government at home, and numbering amongst its members the clergy and the great body of the laity of the Diocese, it cannot fail, if only adequately supported, of attaining, under the Divine blessing, the purposes of its establishment.

In a new country, such as this, in which, in God's Providence, we reside, it must be obvious to every reflective and observant mind, that all those institutions and regulations which are needful, under God, for the moral and religious well-being of the community, or, in other words, now discern that there are four things of primary importance required for the present settlement and future well-being of the Church. They are objects of our Society,

First-A provision for the education of young men in the Province for the Sacred Ministry.

Secondly—The full establishment of the existing Churches and Ministers throughout the Diocese, by securing an adequate endowment for them severally. Thirdly-The engagement of a sufficient number of Travelling Missionaries, to visit every destitute settle-

ment in the country, with a view both to supply the present spiritual wants of our people, and as pioneers of a settled Ministry; and to provide means for the erection of Churches and the establishment of Resident Ministers, to take the first care for the pure religion and morals of wherever the Lord shall open for us a door through their nstrumentality. Fourthly-The creation of an adequate fund for the

relief of the Widows and Orphan Children of deceased labourers in this part of the Lord's vineyard.

With reference to the first, the recent foundation of Bishop's College, at Lennoxville, will offer many facilities for educating and training young men for the sacred Ministry. It cannot but be regarded as a propitious circumstance, that almost coeval with the full establishment of the Church Society, the new College should be coming into operation. We have here a chartered institution immediately connected with the Church and partially endowed, that will, it is trusted, afford an education in every respect satisfactory for the pupils in general, and especially for those designed for the Ministry of the Church. It is reserved for the Society, and its individual members, to raise a fund for the endowment of a few exhibitions for divinity students. Many a pious and estimable youth, in whose heart there is a desire to be a "Labourer in the Lord's vineyard," might thus be encouraged to make known his desire, and to enter upon a preparatory course of study, under the prospective advantages that may thus be rendered him, who otherwise might have permitted the desire to languish in his breast, the apparent hopelessness of attaining the end. With a sufficient number of divinity scholarships, or an adequate fund to assist in the maintenance of young men through their College course, may we not expect that, with the Divine blessing, the College, and the Society co-operating, will hereafter present a source of supply of faithful and who should hazard such an avowal in his presence, that, by entertaining a tenet fraught with such extensive mischief, he proved himself to be as little of a patriot as he was of a Christian.

and perpetuate its blessings, cannot for a moment be questioned. It is necessary to endeavour to secure a sufficient endowment for the existing parishes and missions in the Diocese. Our deep obligations to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which has so nobly commenced and continued in this country the "good work" which its title imports, must ever be acknowledged with thankfulness to God. But the time has confessedly arrived when an earnest and continuous effort should be made to provide permanently for the Churches of the Diocese. In this work the Church Society, from its character and position, must take a leading part. Being now a Corporate body, it has the right of holding property and of managing it, with the sanction of the law, for the best interests of the Church. But if nized this duty in its general by-laws, and it is trusted that, by liberal contributions from its wealthier members, directed to this end, and from friends of our Church in England, it may be enabled to fulfil it. In every long

provision for the course of years, may realize an ample provision for the clergyman.

Under the existing state of the Church in the Diocese, the third point mentioned is of pressing importance.—

Experience has testified to the suitableness of Travelling Missionaries to the state of newly-formed and destitute settlements in this country. It is an excellent expedient where a resident ministry cannot early be established.— It is computed that there should be four Travelling Missionaries, in order that the many sections of the Diocese, destitute of a settled ministry, might be visited with suffifortified and adorned by the stability and lustre of the frequent revolutions of policy engendered by it, in unbelief;" which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief;" which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief;" which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief;" which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of the policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of the policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "which "charity," however, was not inspection of the policy engendered by it, in unbelief; "

settled parish or mission, in which a Church is

strongly recommended that a commencement should at once be made toward the endowment of that Church, by

placing annually a small sum at interest, taken from parochial collections or pew-rents, or derived from other

sources, with a view to the production of an accumulating

fund, which, in the course of years, may realize an ample

necessary appurtenances are provided, it is

regarded as a sufficient and final provision for such porment-if blessed and prospered in his work-will find it his privilege to promote the erection of a Church by the people, and thus prepare the way for placing a resident minister amongst them. To the Society he will look for aid in this good work, and should never have to look in vain. It is then very important that a large Missionary fund should be created, whereby the Bishop might be enabled to send an adequate number of Travelling Missionaries into the wide field open before us, and the Missionary be assisted to carry onward to completion the "work of love," in which he has zealously engaged.

There is yet one other thing of primary importance which cannot fail to awaken the sympathies of every such provision, at the same time evinces the difficulty of organizing any definite scheme,—such as will not draw, sources of the Clergy themselves. Upon a sufficient fund being procured for this grateful object, must much depend that deeply concerns the spiritual interests of the Church, as well as the comfort and confidence of the clergy. A plan, combining subscriptions specially appropriated to this purpose and collections after sermons, through the Church Society, with a well-ordered and limited scheme of a Clergy Mutual Life Insurance Company, might be the most desirable method for the present of effecting this

With all this in view, surely the plan of our Society is comprehensive; it is greatly concerned in the consolida-tion of the Church in the Diocese, as well as (to apply the language of an Apostle) "to lay up in store a good foundation for the time to come."

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION AND BY-LAWS. The Society having become Incorporated, as has been ntimated, a Special General Meeting was held in October last, for the purpose of framing a series of general By Laws for its future government. It will be perceived, by a comparison of the by-laws then enacted with the originstitution, that but few alterations have been The old model, accordant with which the Act of Incororation was itself framed, has been in all its more impor ant features closely followed. In this we have materially differed from the sister Society of Toronto, which has formed itself upon the model of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. We believe it will be found that the existing rules are well adapted to our peculiar position and circumstances. The chief alterations made were directed toward promoting the greater | people efficiency of the general Society, as represented by its executive, the Central Board, enabling it to accomplish, in some measure, the great purposes before mentioned, by securing to it as large an income as was deemed compatible with the interests of the District and Parochial

local necessities. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Cash received by Treasurers in 1844-5 ... 840 16 1 Expenditure, including grants made by Cen-

Associations, and their due attention to and provision for

tral Board and salaries of Travelling

Balance in hands of Treasurers..... With reference to the amount received by the Treasu-

toward the creation of an endowment fund for Nicolet Church, the people having raised and invested a corresponding sum for the same purpose; and the sum of £55 is to be paid to Trinity Church, Christieville; leaving a net balance in favour of the Society of £454 5s. 6\frac{1}{3}d.

By this account it will be seen, that during the past year the sum of £300 has been invested. The investment comprises subscriptions of life members, and is designed. be the nucleus of a fund for the general purposes of the Society, the interest only of which is to be expended Onebec Bank Stock. its several meetings, and are fourteen in number, amounting to £192 10s., inclusive of three payments made on grants of the late Montreal (proper) District Association, and assumed by the Central Board on the dissolution of that body. We have satisfaction in saying that these grants, chiefly made to assist in the erection of Churches have a companied by the fourth of the companies of the compan and Parsonage-houses, were acknowledged with much thankfulness, and will prove, it is trusted, encouraging to the several places assisted.

TRAVELLING MISSIONARIES.

The sum of £250 per annum has been appropriated to enable the Lord Bishop to have two Travelling Missiona-ries constantly employed. The Rev. C. Rollit, appointed in May, 1844, to the Quebec District, has been unremittingly engaged in the interesting and arduous duties of During the winter months he has been travelling on an extensive mission, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence; and his journals, which have been punctually rendered, exhibit an interesting detail of his labours, and of the success with which he has been blessed. His Lordship has recently appointed the Rev. E. G. Sutton to be the second Travelling Missionary, and has directed him to proceed to destitute parts of the Eastern Townships. His labours will be divided between that section of the country and the numerous destitute settlements in the Ottawa District. It would be very desirable if th Society could, at an early day, enable the Bishop to send another labourer into this extensive field, that the one might confine himself to the Ottawa District, and the other to the Eastern Townships. May the Lord hasten the time! And permit the remark, that as we earnestly desire a full blessing may attend the labours of our Missionaries, let them not be without the comfort and benefit

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

The Statute of the Imperial Parliament, 3 and 4 Vict. ch. 78, provides for the sale of those lands, and the distribution of the proceeds. It is considered most desirable for the interests of the Church—with a hope of rendering this property available for its partial endowment—that the lands, rather than the proceeds of their sales, should be granted to us, and left to our control and management.— This is the judgment of the Church in the united Province. The great and overwhelming expenses charged hitherto upon the sales of the lands, render it essential that the existing method of disposal should not continue, or there is a prospect that the Church will receive little or nothing from them. Under these circumstances, the Society petitioned the Provincial Legislature, during its last Session, that it would recommend to her Majesty to cause measures to be adopted for vesting in the Incorporated Society a portion of the Reserves, corresponding with the income assigned to the Church of England by the Imperial Statute; to be managed by the Society in all time to come for the benefit of the Church. Similar petitions were forwarded from nearly all the parishes and missions in the Diocese; and petitions, with the like prayer, were presented very numerously from the Diocese of Toronto. The Committee of the Legislative Assembly, to whom the petitions were referred, reported most fa vourably, recognizing the principle, and recommending to the House the adoption of the prayer. The Session closed, without any action being taken on this report.-But it is earnestly hoped that another Session will not pass, without the recommendation of the Committee being conveyed to her Majesty's Government at home. The important interests of the Church are much involved in this matter. Its future endowment, so far as these lands are concerned, will be much affected by the issue. (To be continued.)

The Building Committee of the St. Ann's Episcopal Chapel, Dalhousie Street, Griffintown, beg to intimate that the works are nearly complete, and that it is proposed to open the Chapel for Divine Service, on Sunday,

ment the interesting communication which appears on this subject in the Kingston News. It happens unfortunately that our space is more than usually engrossed this week by outstanding matter which will not admit of postponement.—Ed.CH.]

The opening of St. James's Church, Stuartsville, took place on Sunday, the 24th August. The building, modest and unpretending, yet classic and elegant in its structure, without and within, has risen gradually within the past year,* amongst the public or-

But however valuable this plan may be esteemed for naments of Kingston; its design is simply Gothic, and supplying our destitute members and others in the wilderness with the ministrations of the Church, it is not to be

erection of the structure.

Long before the Bell had ceased to toll at 3, P.M., the Church was designed.

The Services were performed by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, the Minister of the Church, who has with so much zeal and laborious perseverance collected and held the congregation together in a temporary place of worship. He was assisted in the services by the Rev. Mr. Dawes, the Sermon being delivered by the Rev. W. Herchmer, Assistant Minister of St. George's, our Venerabie Arch-

deacon being also present.

The Choir of St. George's Church, who kindly lent their aid, opened the Service with the beautiful and affecting chaunt, "I will arise, &c.," which was sung with great taste and feeling, inspiring sensations peculiarly

adapted to the occasion.

The sermon of the Rev. W. Herchmer, whose text was taken from Genesis xxviii, 16, was in every respect well calculated to inspire sentiments of gratitude and de-votion amongst those thus assembled.§

On the whole I can with perfect truth declare that in the course of a long and not uneventful life I never witnessed a scene producing feelings of such unmingled satisfaction and delight, and the remembrance of which will I trust long be cherished by many others also, although I cannot expect to be permitted to behold the blessed effects of so auspicious a commencement. - Corresp

† Mr. W. Coverdale, Master Builder of the Provincial Penlten-Two thirds of the entire accommodation being devoted as free

§ The Rev. gentleman stated that the Church had cost £800 and imported; that it was still in debt £250 and that until this was paid off and the Church enclosed, it could not be consecrated, and he added to certain measures contemplated for this purpose being in progress. This had reference to the Bazaar intended to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 3d of September, and which it is hoped will meet due encourage part. will meet due encouragement.

The collection, which will be devoted to the payment of the incidental expenses of the congregation, hitherto incurred, amounted to £17 15s.

(From the Chatham Gleaner.)

CHURCH MEETING.—At a meeting held at Dawn Mills, Western District, on the 16th day of August, 1845, for the purpose of considering the expediency of erecting an Episcopal Church at that place,

The meeting having been convened, Wm. Fletcher, Esq., was called to the chair, and James Smith Esq., 49pointed secretary, pro tempore; the following resolut

were adopted:

Resolved,— That this meeting feel deeply grateful to
the authorities and friends of the Church, for having sent a Missionary to reside amongst them, free of cost to the

Resolved,—As there is no Episcopal Church nearer to this place than ten miles in one direction, and fifteen miles in another, that this meeting feel it to be their duty to use their best endeavours to erect one as soon as possible: and that the following persons be a Committee to solicit subscriptions for that purpose, and to manage the business of said Church while building, viz: Messrs.
Boulton, Wm. Fletcher, Wm. Taylor, J. Smith, N. Furey.

Resolved,—That the Directors do accept the liberal of fer of Wm. Taylor, Esq., of a free grant of four acres of land at Dawn Mills, as a site for the proposed church.

Resolved,—That a subscription list be opened on the spot, and the Directors requested to use all diligence in obtaining contributions.

Resolved,—That Wm. Taylor Esq. be appointed Trea-

Surer, and the Rev. J. Gunn Secretary to said Committee.
Thanks having been voted to the Chairman for his judicious conduct in the chair, the meeting broke up, to be again convened by notice from the committee.

Wm. Fletcher, Chairman.

JAMES SMITH, Secretary.

We copy from the Canada Gazette the following

Proclamation."
"Whereas on the night between the ninth and tenth rers it should be remarked, that several remittances have yet to be made from the District and Parochial Branches, village, in the County of Haldimand and district of Night N and that there are some annual subscriptions to the agara, of our said Province, was destroyed by fire, and there is reason to believe that the said fire was not causing. Of the balance named it should be observed, that the sum of £100 has been appropriated, in accordance with the last section of the 13th Art. of the general By-Laws,

CHAPEL OF ASCENSION.—On Saturday last the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of this Chapel, designed for the worship of Almighty God in the settlement in the vicinity of the York Redoubt, took place. The amount is invested in twelve shares of steamer Micmac left the Queen's wharf shortly after two Quebec Bank Stock. The grants referred to, under the nead of expenditure, were made by the Central Board at bourhood, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen Chapel. Vice Admiral Sir F. Austen, accompanied by his family and suite had arrived a few moments before his family and suite had arrived a few moments before. As soon as the steamer landed her passengers, the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, D. D., accompanied by the Rev. W. Cogswell, Curate of St. Paul's, the Rev. Professor Stevenson, of King's College, the Revds. Messrs. Morris and Stewart of Dartmouth, the Rev. H. J. Torre, his Excellency's Private Secretary, and the Rev. Messrs. Austen and Taylor of Her Majesty's Ship Vindictive, habited in surplices, attended upon Lady Falkland, who was to perform the ceremony of laying the Stone, and proceeded with her Ladyship to the spot.

The Venerable Archdeacon then commenced an approach of the spot.

The Venerable Archdeacon then commenced an appropriate Service, which had been composed for such occasions by the late excellent Bishop Wilson of Sodor and Man. The Rev. W. Cogswell officiated on behalf of the Best of the Propriet of the the Rector of the Parish in those portions which were assigned to him. A part of the Choir of St. Paul's were kindly present, and pitched the Old Hundredth Psalm, which was heartly joined in by the assembled multitude. The Archdeacon having then proceeded to invoke the Lord's blessing upon the present design, to entreat its continued favour upon the erfection of the building to commit the workmen and all employed to the continued favour upon the creation of the building to commit the workmen and all employed to His protect His honour, may be a Holy Temple, a scene of acceptable Prayer and Praise, and of faithful preaching of His Word;—the Stone was then prepared. A bottle containing an inscription, and an Almanac of the year were deposited beneath the Strong. deposited beneath the Stone. The Viscoantess Falkland then took the trowel and spread the morter for its bed, and when the stone was declared to be plumb, struck it with the mallet, declaring that she laid this Stone as the Corner Stone of a Chapel to be called the Chapel of the Ascension, to the honour of the glorious and eternal Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. The Choir again raised the tune of a beautifully appropriate Hymn, commencing

"Christ is our Corner Stone, On Him alone we build;"

which having been sung, the Archdeacon concluded the Service with the benediction.

His Excellency and her Ladyship, and the Admiral and his suite immediately returned to the city in their barges; but the company that had gone down in the steamer remained about an hour, visiting the neat cottage in the Santa Cottage. ges in the Settlement, and walking to the Fort in hopes of obtaining the splendid view from there, which, how

It appeared to be a happy day and a delightful scene to the inhabitants of the Cove, who have long been anxious to have a Church erected among them, and who seemed to regard the appearance of this them, and who ever, the fog somewhat intercepted. seemed to regard the ceremony of this day as an earnest of its speedy completion. A congregation of from 80 to 120 usually assembles in the little school-house of the rillage whenever the village whenever they can be supplied with service from the town; and it may surely be hoped that the erection of a suitable place of worship among them, and the greatest fragments of the property of the surely s ter frequency of Divine Worship which will thus in probability be ensured to them, will be a blessing to

From our English Files.

them and to generations yet to come .- Halifax Times.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION. - Mr. Hudson is prosecuting his canvass with great zeal, and hitherto with very satisfactory results. As a true Conservative he says, in his speech to the electors of Sunderland, on Monday last:—"I am the friend of improvement; I am anxious to see this country progressing in improvement; but I am not a friend of any reckless administration. posed to open the Chapel for Divine Service, on Sunday, the seventh day of September next.—Montreal Courier.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

OPENING OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, LOT XXIV, KINGSTON.

[We regret our inability to publish without and the seventh day of September next.—Without and the seventh day of September next.—Montreal Courier.

OPENING OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, LOT XXIV, KINGSTON.

[We regret our inability to publish without and the seventh day of [We regret our inability to publish without curtailment the interesting communication which appears on
his subject in the Kingston News. It happens unfortuately that our specific would participate, that I give
the
Corn laws my amount (1) Corn-laws my support. The manufacturer is protected. On silk and many other articles there is a protective duty; and I ask why is it that corn is to be the only article not protected? Colonel Thompson has stated the advantages the poor would The building, modest and unpretending, yet classic and elegant in its structure, without and within, has risen gradually within the past year,* amongst the public or the foundation stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The foundation stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and elegant in its structure, without and within, has risen gradually within the past year,* amongst the public or the foundation stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and the land of this country would be the land of the land the land of this country would be thrown out of cultivation.