

# THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

NEW SERIES, Vol. I, No. 6.]

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1852.

[OLD SERIES, Vol. XVI.]

## COMMON PLACE BOOK

### USE OF DREAMS.

There is to be made, says *Bishop Sanderson*, a lawful, yea and a very profitable use, even of our ordinary dreams, and of the observing thereof; and that both in physic and divinity. Not at all by foretelling particulars of things to come; but by taking from them among other things, some reasonable conjectures in the general, of the present estate both of our bodies and souls. Of our bodies first: for since the predominancy of choleric, blood, phlegm, and melancholy, as also the differences of strength and health, and disease and distempers, either by diet or passion or otherwise, do cause impressions of different forms in the fancy, our ordinary dreams may be a good help to lead us into those discoveries; both in time of health, what our natural constitution, complexion and temperature is; and in times of sickness, how rankness and tyranny of which of the humours the malady springeth. And as of our bodies, so of our souls too. For since our dreams, for the most part, look the same way which our freest thoughts incline; as the voluptuous beast dreameth most of pleasures, the covetous wretch most of profits, and the proud or ambitious most of praises, preferences, or revenge; the observing of our ordinary dreams may be of good use for us unto that discovery, which of these three is our Master Sin (for into one of the three every other sin is reduced), the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, or the pride of life.

### ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Sleep!—behold thy couch is spread  
Early dweller with the dead!  
Rest thou softly— toil and care;  
Sorrow's tempest, evil's snare;  
Anguish, duly pining still;  
Sin, which stains the holiest will;  
And the dark'ning thoughts which wait  
Shade like, on our brightest state:—  
Mighty as their force may be,  
Can no longer trouble thee.  
We had hoped, when years should darken,  
To thy voice of love to hearken,  
As to the sounds of promise given,  
Telling of that wished for Heaven;  
But a wiser voice hath spoken,  
And the spell of hope is broken:—  
We had thought to mark thee long,  
With thy liquid notes of song,  
And those eyes with tears unmet,  
Sporting by our threshold yet,  
But a blight is on thy brow,  
And what boots the vision now?—  
Fruit—thy little source has failed thee!  
Tree—the wild wind has assailed thee!  
Flower—thy leaves with dust are blended!  
Star—thy course of light is ended!

*Anglo-American Magazine.*

### THE HUMAN HEART.

There is a striking image employed by one of the old divines, to illustrate the obduracy and insensibility of the human heart. He compares a man in this condition to the blacksmith's dog, who, although lying at the foot of the anvil, is either not moved at all by the sparks which are continually falling about him or only disturbed for an instant; while he returns again and again to his old position, and sleeps as sound as ever.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIocese OF TORONTO.

#### THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

#### MISSION FUND.

Previously announced in *Canadian Churchman*, Vol. I, No. 4..... £161 16 11

St. John's Church, Cayuga, per Rev. J. Godfrey .....	1	2	3
St. George's Church, Kingston, per Rev. Henry Brent.....	8	0	0
St. Andrew's, Grimsby .....	£6	11	4
Beamsville Station .....	0	8	8
Per Rev. F. J. Lundy .....	£7	0	0

116 Collections amounting to..... £180 19 2  
In collection per Rev. A. Langman, announced in No. 4, should have been—  
St. Mary's .....
 0 | 4 | 3 || St. James's, Biddulph ..... | 0 | 7 | 0 |

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.  
Lord Bishop, per Mr. Black .....

 0 | 7 | 6 |

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Secretary.

### Communications.

#### "UNRIGHTEOUS CONDUCT."

To the Editor of the *Canadian Churchman*.

SIR—I am desirous that the country should know, and also that our friends in England should understand how there happens to be a "No denomination" column in the taking of our census; and also how that column is fearfully increased. It is, however, I believe well known in England, as in this Country that many of certain classes of sects do not consider "young people" who are not legally of age members of any one body of so-called Christians; but this column has swollen during the present year as we find from the census lately concluded to the astounding figure of more than 70,000 in the Upper Province.

The laying of the Corner Stone of the new Episcopal Church, Waterford, took place on Thursday last, under most propitious circumstances. The day was one of those which invigorates the perceptions of man and gives elasticity to the mind, and considering the great number in the Township who are hostile in sentiment to the Church, the congregation was large and emphatically respectable.

The Rev. M. Boomer, B. A., of Galt, kindly read Prayers—the Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, took the Lessons, and, as was announced, the Rev. W. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, preached an appropriate Sermon, — appropriate, because while it was Scriptural, it was truly eloquent, impressive, and suited to move the sympathies of our best nature to aid in the promulgation of Apostolic Doctrine and Order.

At the Church site, Mrs. W. Matthews happily rendered her services in laying the Corner Stone, while the Reverend gentlemen already mentioned joined in the form suitable to such an occasion. At the conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Stinson, together with his friends, the Clergy and their families, repaired to Mr. W. Matthews', where a rich and substantial collation was laid out to the satisfaction of the most fastidious taste; and thus, while the mind was richly stored with Divine truth, and energies brought to bear in the erection of a House to be devoted to God, the physical wants were made adequate to the undertaking.

There are few people within the range of our knowledge who more deserve sympathy and material support than those at Waterford; for we all know the place to be the very stronghold of those principles which induce and infuse into generation after generation utter confusion and discontent. We would therefore say to those enlisted in the good work, go on and prosper.—*Branford Courier, Sept. 4.*

**ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.**—The Lord Bishop of Quebec returned to town on Tuesday. His lordship's first visit, during his late tour, was to the Mission of Bourg-Louis, in this district, in which he held a confirmation, and consecrated the church of the place and the burying-ground attached to it; and also the little chapel at St. Catharine's, in Fossambault, a dependency of the charge, where a confirmation was likewise held. Several clergymen from Quebec or its neighbourhood assisted in the ceremonies performed. His lordship then proceeded to Bishop's College, at Lennoxville, being accompanied from Richmond by the Bishop of Montreal, the two prelates having met in order to attend a special meeting of the College Corporation.

After three days spent at the college, their lordships, attended by the Rev. Jasper H. Nicolls, principal, proceeded together to the outlet of Lake Memphramagog, a point where the two dioceses meet and in this neighbourhood it is their hope to establish a joint mission of an itinerant character. Here they passed the former part of Sunday last and then separated for duties to which they respectively stood engaged at other places on the same day. The Bishop of Quebec, on his downward route, consecrated, on Wednesday last the little Protestant Church at the Riviere du Loup en haut, where the confirmation of a few persons was also held. This place is one of the dependencies of the mission of Berthier—a mission lying partly in the diocese of Quebec and partly in that of Montreal.

What must be the first exclamation of members of our Holy Zion in England—out of 800,000 Inhabitants, 70,000 Heathen! and that in a dependency of the British Crown, and, indeed, one of the brightest jewels of that Crown? Oh! the spiritual despoliation that must prevail! But, sir, can we not show that this 80,000 may be materially lessened? Yes, forsooth, in this way: by showing that many who make up this awful number are *bona fide* members of the Church. In the census taken in 1848 the number in this column amounted to ..... but what did I find was the real shape of the case? Many were the baptized children of the Church people. I know this as a fact from several families which it was my privilege and duty to visit. I then said if one clergyman finds this the case in one part of the country, what must it be throughout the whole province? The Enumerators refused to put them down as members of the Church because they were not of age to speak for themselves! This was felt the more because the same Enumerators put down the Romanists' children as Romanists. The same "unrighteous practise," I was told, prevailed to a shameful extent in country places among the Enumerators of the census taken in 1850. And again I heard, from undoubted authority, that in the same part of the country the same practise prevailed during the taking of this last census, and more than this, one Enumerator had the hardihood to assert that one of our Clergy had said that none were members of the Church unless confirmed! A more false assertion was never made. But more than this, in a Clergyman's house the Enumerator would not put the servant down as a Church-woman because she was not of age; and declared that such were his instructions! (If the Clergyman to whom I allude should see this letter he will correct me if in error.) These things ought not to be! But where have we the remedy? Can we not resist such open tyranny? Is there not a cause for this being allowed in our want of union in both political and religious matters? I leave the matter in your hands hoping that this expose may be noted "at Home," as well as here in the Colony, for how fearful must such a column appear in "Motherland." Praying that God may in time cause the enemies of His dear Son to see their errors and repent, I remain your obt., humble servant,  
A CHURCHMAN.

Welland, St. Bartholemew, 1852.

**CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND ROME.**—A remarkable work has been published at Oxford, entitled *Sympathies of the Continent: Proposals for a New Reformation*; by John Baptist von Hiescher, D. D., a distinguished Professor of Theology in one of the Roman Catholic Universities of Germany. It is translated and edited, with notes and an introduction, by the Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Rector of St. John's Church, Hartford. The author, like many of his brethren on the Continent, is weary of the Romish yoke, and yearns for a happy return to the orthodox, the discipline, the practical zeal and holiness, which characterized the first ages of the Church. It must be a book of more than usual interest, and we hope soon to see an American edition. From a review of it in the August number of the *Colonial Church Chronicle*, we extract the following remarks by Mr. Coxe, showing a contrast between the present state of the Churches of England and Rome which may well check the boasts of the latter:—

"Having lately enjoyed opportunities for a somewhat intimate personal observation of the state of things in the Church of England, and, subsequently, for comparing her condition with that of the foreign Churches of the continent of Europe, he (Mr. Coxe) finds himself more than ever satisfied that her advantages are peculiar to herself, while her misfortunes are the common lot of all Churches in the present age, save only that where she has one evil to contend with, the Churches which adhere to the Papal See have scores. (Introduction, p. 3.) It is, in fact, all important for us to understand that, while we feel the evils resulting from our reformed position, the earnest and pious Roman Catholics of the Continent are growing under the far worse results of their unreformed, and apparently unreformable, condition; that while English Christians are growing restive in the trammels of the State, the pious members of Foreign Churches are alarmed at the threefold dangers assailing them at once, from their relation to the See of Rome, to their respective governments, and to a

turbulent and infidel democracy; and that in all their troubles, those zealous and catholic-minded men find their worst scandal, their most grievous burthen, AND THEIR DIRKST ENEMY, IN THE ROMAN SEE ITSELF." lb. pp. 6, 7.

To the Editor of the *Canadian Churchman*.

SIR,—Will you oblige your readers with an explanation of the following note by yourself, appended to an extract in your last number giving the answer of the presentation of a piece of plate to the Rev. E. Hawkins:

"Is the Church in Canada indebted or not to the worthy Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts?"—[E. C. C.]

Your obedient servant,  
A BRITISH CHURCHMAN.

We exceedingly regret to find that our note as quoted above has been completely misunderstood. In our simplicity we imagined that there could be but one opinion as to the value of the services rendered by the Rev. E. Hawkins to the Church in the colonies, and that opinion a universal assent to his and the Society's untiring exertions on Her behalf. We therefore meant to give a gentle hint to Churchmen in Canada to imitate the excellent example set before them by the Church Society in England, and that an endeavour should be made to miss a subscription here for the purpose of procuring a piece of Canadian work for presentation to the Reverend Secretary.—E. C. C.

## ENGLAND.

### RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

We promised some short time since to give Mr. Sidney Herbert's views with reference to the vexed question of "Religious toleration," we regret our pledge to day and would recommend the sentiments to the consideration of our Republican Ministry, under the hope that they might gather a few hints which may possibly modify their annexation views:—

"I am very glad to hear from all sides that that question which most unfortunately divided many of us—I mean the question of Free-trade versus Protection—is now happily at an end. (Cheers.) I think we have now got some years' experience to judge of the result, and, if I am not mistaken, the verdict which the country has given at this general election is pretty clear and unmistakable upon that point. I am not going, with the hot sun above our heads, to weary you with statistics. I think there is something that comes home to the heart, eye, and to the stomach of every man—(laughter)—which tells him that when we pray in our churches for abundance, and when we hope for peace and plenty, we do not by that mean scarcity and dearth. (Cheers.) I am not, therefore, going to give you figures, I will not trouble you with them; but if any gentleman disputes my statement, I have got the returns in my pocket to make good what I say. But you find this result, that you have had an immensely augmented importation of food—an enormously augmented importation of tea, of sugar, of coffee, and of all the other necessaries—aye, and of all the little luxuries as well, that are now necessaries of life to the humbler classes. (Cheers.) What, then, do you suppose has become of all these supplies? Why, they have been eaten and consumed; and will any man tell me that if they had not been consumed, the people would have been quite as well off? I tell you that I, for one, do not look now to the reasons why men say that they have given up Protection, and are in favour of Free-trade. Some give it up because it is impossible to restore it; and others because it is unjust, and cannot be re-enacted. But I say, whatever are their reasons, it is a great blessing that they are all agreed on this point; and, in God's name, let us not re-open this old controversy—let us not rip open these old sores; but let us rejoice that we agree on this point, and let us now co-operate upon other subjects for the good of the nation at large. (Cheers.) You have got all these proofs—the diminution of crime, the diminution of pauperism, less poor-rates. [A Voice—And an abundance of emigration.] There is a voice which says that this is owing to emigration. I wish the gentleman would let me satisfy him as to what the emigration has been. I know that he has not emigrated himself. (A laugh.) I am speaking of the emigration out of this country; and I will tell you what you will find. The emigration that you see taking place in such large numbers has been from Ireland; but the emigration from England was less last year than it was in the year 1841. I dare say that this year it will increase. And why should it not