CHURCHES AND CHAPELS .- During the seven years, ending with March, 1828, the Society's average expenditure was only 12,000%; during the seven years, ending with March, 1835, this outlay had increased to 14,000% per

annum; and, during the seven years, ending with March, 1842, it had extended to 22,000% each year.

THE BENEFIT OF CHURCH EXTENSION.—Nor are these benefits confined to the Church and the minister, but immediately on the erection of a church, in these days, there happily follows the school, the clothing society, the dis-pensary, and various other blessings which might be pointed out; thus realizing the words of the evangelical prophet, "In the wilderness waters break out, and streams in the desert; the parched ground shall become a pool. and the thirsty land springs of water." I will not detain the meeting with observations of my own, on a matter so self-evident, but I will draw the attention of those present to one or two facts, showing the good which has resulted from church extension within a very few years. St. Matthew's parish, Bethnal Green, a parish adjoining the metropolis, contains 70,000 inhabitants, a large, poor, manufacturing population. There could scarcely be found neighbourhood more destitute of religious instruction there was church accommodation for scarcely 5,000, and there were only five clergymen to instruct the large number who resided in the parish. In three years, 63,-00 l. were raised, and there are, now six additional churches in that parish, it being intended to increase that number shortly to ten. Eight clergymen have been added to the previous number, and it is hoped that very shortly there will be more. Several of those churches are provided with schools and ministers' houses, some of the schools being attended by about 400 children. The numbers of communicants are very steadily increasing; and though it would be presumptuous to look forward to the effect in so short a period, yet it is stated by the clergy who formerly laboured there, that it is impossible to con-vey an idea of the beneficial effects which they have witnessed. The poer have already begun to have general recourse to their clergy as their natural and willing guides in their difficulties and distresses; and a bright anticipation is held out of what the parish will be when thoroughly influenced by the full of the state of the sta influenced by the fully developed power of the Church. There are no pew rents, but a monthly offertory; and at one of them not less than 120%, were collected in the last year. (Applause.) I have a particular pleasure in men-

to 400,) than in the whole country from the Reformation

church accommodation originated with a single individual,

ROCHDALE. - THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM. - On Sunday last, January 15th, the Sacrament of Holy Baptism was administered in the parish church of this town, to Mr. G. W. Phelp. This gentleman was, until a short time since, the Unitarian minister of the congregation attending the chapel in the Blackwater. He has been unable he dealers to withstend the originase which the unable, he declares, to withstand the evidences which the sacred Scriptures contain, of the pure doctrines of the Church, even whilst studying them for the purpose of disproving her holy catholic faith. The sacrifices he has made, and the courage he has shown, attest his sincerity. The holy rite was administered after the second lesson of the morning service, by the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, the Vicar, in a most solemn and impressive manner; and a sermon, of great argumentative power, was preached on the occasion by the learned Doctor, which, it is expected, will be published this day.—Manchester Courier.

DALLY SERVICE.—Daily morning service is now performed at St. John's, Stamford, at nine o'clock in the forenoon; with the advance of the spring the period of commencement is to be changed to eight o'clock.—Not-

DECREASE OF DISSENT.—" The door of egress from our ranks is set wide open to the young; and they are leaving in crowds." So writes Mr. Edward Miall, a preacher among Independents. His advice to his dis senting brethren, however, is quite unlike that which the Wesleyans have adopted under similar circumstances of decline; and, if his people will be satisfied, we think much more prudent. He recommends them by no means to enter into controversy with Churchmen; it is an "undignified position" to have to defend yourself. We presume that Mr. Miall is not the first who has made this discovery though no one perhaps has been, heretofore, so bold as

to propose the acting upon it.—Englishman's Magazine.
GRACE DARLING.—The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp
(who has himself subscribed 10l.) in addition to the subscription from the Queen, has received 20l. from the
Queen Dowager, 16 guineas from the Bishop of Durham,
from a lady 5l. from a lady 51., and a gentleman 11., besides the sums or Mr. Smeddle's list at Bamburgh Castle, towards the resto ration of St. Cuthbert's Chapel, on Farne, as a monument to the memory of the heroic Grace Darling. Mrs. Sharp, of Clare Hall, Barnet, relict of the Rev. Andrew Sharp, has intimated that she purposes giving the sum of 200% towards erecting a monument in the church-yard of Bamburgh, to the memory of the same virtuous person.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry—The Cathedral
Episcopal Advice to the Clergy.
Bishops and Lay Elders.

The Achill Miss
English Ecclesian
Fourth
Advertisements. The Achill Mission.
English Ecclesiastical Intellige
Fourth Page.

We are desired to state, for the information of such effect, that in consequence of communications which passed between the Chief Secretary and the Lord Bishop of Montreal in January last, the object of which has been approved by His Excellency himself, the Bishop has, from that time, caused prayers to be offered in the churches of his Diocese, for the Governor the Litany, in the morning, and the prayer for all conditions of men, in the evening, that "the prayers of " this Congregation are desired for the Governor " General."

Incessant travelling, together with the closeness and pressure of engagements with the Clergy and their congregations in every place where the Bishop of Church; 2. To promote and conduct Christian education upon Montreal stopped, have prevented his Lordship from Church principles; 3. To afford a retreat for the contemplative, taking measures for communicating his formal direc- the bereaved, the destitute, and the straitened; 4. To cherish tions upon this point to the more distant parts of his a spirit of devotion, charity, humility, and obedience; 5. To

Church Society, was formed in London a few years ago. The correspondence relating to it, which is to be found in another column, will explain its origin and design; and, though exceedingly long, ought to be attentively read by every one who takes an interest in the welfare of the Church. It has been inserted by us in cheerful and respectful compliance with

powerful and searching Circular of the Bishop of Nova ties of the Establishment.

Constitution. though with righteous indignation, that Churchmen will learn that The Colonial Church Society have promulgated an intention of introducing their operations, upon a considerable scale, in the Diocese of Quebec. by the Rural Dean, half-yearly by the Archdeacon, yearly by It is, however, a great satisfaction to us that we are the Bishop. authorised to state that the movers in this projected invasion have had no communication whatever with the Bishop of Montreal, who administers the Diocese of Quebec,—that they can receive no countenance Dissenters. Their interference is without the veriest bringing them to a practical issue. shadow of an excuse, because the Newfoundland and British North American School Society, which has ventual Institutions, may or may not be wise and sea-

Church within the last few years, it cannot reasonably be matter of surprise if the work of restoration and reformation should have been accompanied by many mperfections, and some extravagances and excesses. The invalid, when first tasting the delight of exercise and fresh air, after a wearisome sickness, too frequently overtasks his yet unconfirmed and feeble strength; and truth, when she regains her liberty after a long imprisonment, will sometimes, in the exuberance of her delight, overleap the bounds of moderation, and convert her freedom into a temporary licentiousness. So it has been with great religious principles. A cold, moralizing spirit, almost excluded the vital graces of Christianity, at one time, -- and that, be it remembered, a time when the Church, the body, as well as Faith, the soul, of the Gospel, lay under equal neglect. The reaction came, and the rekindled spirit of the Gospel, amidst the general and saving heat that it diffused, sometimes blazed with a flame that served only to scorch and to destroy. This again produced a greater attention to the constitution and privileges of the visible Church, and from having been too much overlooked, they, in their turn, have, in several instances, been too much and too exclusively magnified.

We admit these evils without hesitation -but do ve therefore look forward to the future with alarm? We certainly do not. That the cause of the Gospel, as taught by its divinely appointed witness and keeper, the Church, will flourish and extend itself, we have not the slightest doubt; and as little doubt have we that individuals, while this growth and process of amelioration are going on, will fall into extreme opinions, -some few running towards Rome, and others, tioning this parish, because the idea of thus increasing its in their dread of Rome, falling into the Unitarianism

an excellent layman, whose name I will not conceal—the present Governor of the Bank of England, Wm. Cotton, Esq. (Applause.) Though that gentleman is occupied present agitate the English Church, as events, which with many and most important duties, he has found time to effect this.—From a Speech lately delivered at Bath, in England, by J. H. Markland, Esq.

Church Building.—In a recent speech at Chester, the Lord Bishop said that, within the last forty years, there had been more churches built in the dioceses of London, Winchester, and Chester (probably amounting to 400,) than in the whole country fear the Properties of the English Church, as events, which should induce circumspection and moderation in us all, but which need cause in us no deep-seated and painful anxiety. Our enemies know that the Church, though tost upon the waters, is yet the Ark which will outride the deluge and the storm; they know that the very earnestness with which the minutest ecclesiastical very earnestness with which the minutest ecclesiastical rite or ceremony is impugned or defended, is a proof of an awakening consciousness to our duties as Churchwild; they know all this; they behold their own schismatical combinations ready to be swallowed up in the sands on which they are built; they feel their own weakness, and they seek to perpetuate their forced and unhealthy existence by making a mock of our excess or misuse of strength.

In this spirit it is, that every effort made by Churchnen to restore the things that are wanting, and to revive what rapine or neglect has swept away, is met by Dissenters. The effort may not be carried on in the most judicious manner; some imperfection may adhere to it; yet though the principle from which it emanates be good, the Dissenters will overlook this; and though the root be sound, and the tree as a whole be laden with blossoms, yet, if but one branch be void of promise or even struck with blight, to this will our oes call exclusive attention, and from the unfruitfulness of a single limb will they argue against the soundness of the whole vine.

prought amongst its summary of news, collected from the English journals, the following paragraph, which has gone the circuit of the press on this continent, and probably all over the world:

The Church Intelligencer, a Puseyite paper, recommends the evival of monasterics in the Church of England.

The article in The Church Intelligencer, which gave rise to the preceding paragraph, is now subjoined:

CATHOLIC MONASTERIES. and judicious management, institutions of this kind might be Popery? of great service to our Church and country, and be a powerful means of bringing back the people from the heresies and schisms of protestant and popish dissent into the Catholic Church of Christ. time before any such institutions would be rich enough to tempt | that is Sch-ism. he sacrileg ous cupidity of the State.]

REVIVAL OF MONASTIC AND CONVENTUAL INSTITUTIONS ON A PLAN ADAPTED TO THE EXIGENCIES OF THE

REFORMED CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND. A monastery is a school of Christian penitence. It is a little community, having its own officers, in which each has his own post marked out, and in which all are engaged in labours ove; whilst from its silence and peace the soul has leisure for contemplation." - BRITISH CRITIC, No. LX. Article, Port

It is a question which must long have presented itself as a of the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec as may have possibly not yet received episcopal intimation to this cation of her people may be best promoted; and by what means a remedy may be best provided for many of the evils-social, domestic, and personal-arising out of the present disordered state of our civil and ecclesiastical relations?"

The solution of this question which has occurred to many minds, and which seems to be increasingly gaining ground, is, that the wants alluded to would be most effectually met and supplied by a REVIVAL OF THE MONASTIC AND CONVENTUAL much more scriptural and efficient channels for our his last visit, and in aid of which he had procured from General in his illness,—simply in the usual form of STSTEM in a form suited to the genius, character, and exigencies of the Church in England, whereby an asylum might be praying for sick persons, after an announcement before opened for persons of both sexes, who, from deliberate choice, permanent or occasional retirement from the world, and oppor-

Perhaps the best model for such establishments might be the Monastery of Port Royal des Champs, as described by Mrs. Schimmelpenninck, in her interesting Memoirs of Port Royal. we pray, that many an eye, now bright with youthful The Objects of such Institutions would be—

1. To widen and deepen the legitimate influence of the

ive better opportunities of acquiring self-knowledge, and exereising penitence; 6. To promote simplicity and godly sincerity in the intercourse of life; 7. To revive planness and self-denial A new Association, calling itself The Colonial in diet, dress, furniture, personal attendance, &c.; 8. To form habits of retirement, silence, and recollection

THE MEANS. the Festivals, Fasts, &c., prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer; 4. A rule for dress, diet, furniture, recreations, &c.; 5. Appointed times for silence, and subjects for meditation; 6. Corporal works of mercy; 7. Exercises of penitence and obedi-The really schismatical character of this new So- ence; 8. Bodily and mental labour, particularly in educating ciety will clearly be perceived after a perusal of the powerful and searching Circular of the Bishon of Nove

No Vows, but a solemn declaration and engagement of obeence to the Superior, and of compliance with the rules of the Institution during residence.

VISITATION .- monthly by the Parochial Minister, quarterly Superior-to be appointed by the Bishop, and removeable

at his pleasure; to appoint his or her Secondary, with the approval of the Bishor Other details may be easily supplied.

from his Lordship,—and that, under whatever name they may appear, they can only have the character of Dissenters. Their integral of the character of Dissenters. Their integral of the character of Dissenters of Di wards expanding these hints, and devising some method of

This proposal for the revival of Monastic and Conthe sanction of the Bishops of Montreal and New- sonable in its conception; but it unquestionably does has preserved her firm and middle track—avoiding on foundland, as well as of several of the Bishops at home (not one of whom has lent his name, unless we are in the conception; but it unquestionably does not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, first quoted, is intended to convey, viz. that there is a not justify the impression which the brief paragraph, the one hand the concentrated evils of Romanism, and in the faith of Christ, at the same time that He hath "no and dissent: with a ritual of devotion purely Catholic, pleasure, in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn wholly deceived, to the mis-called Colonial Church desire among some members of the English Church Society), has been actively in operation in the to re-establish Monasteries and Nunneries after the tains the central position assigned her by Providence, Diocese of Quebec for some few years past, in those departments of labour which do not not fall themselves, by an inviolable oath, to abstain from advice of the Prophet is fulfilled in her—'let thine eyes and repennee all intercourse with the world; the continue was instituted, and the first in missionary enterprise, she will be the last to exhibit symptoms of instability and change, so that the advice of the Prophet is fulfilled in her—'let thine eyes and repennee all intercourse with the world; the prophet is fulfilled in her—'let thine eyes and discipline of the Established Church, and they purpose, as

onducted, before they attempt to brand, as Popery,

hallowed to the pure uses of the Reformed Church,hall wed to the pure uses of the Reformed Church,—
who lifted up his voice, so piteously and so indignantly,
our own neighbourhood, and this may serve as an excuse as the future martyr, the noble-hearted Latimer? He for including among the more distinct and brilliant signs prayed that a few of the greater abbeys should be left observation. I refer to the case of a dissenting teacher who confessed to me, that although for upwards of twenty years he had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the numberless and irremediable evils of division, he was thoroughly convinced that on the Church alone were all the marks of the body appetalic. That for the ministry is converted to preaching, study, and prayer"; and then he adds, "Alas I my good lord" (it is to Cromwell the marks of the body appetalic. That for the ministry is converted to preaching the provided that although for upwards of twenty years he had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the high office in directed the Lordship's converted to preaching the provided the lord of the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often been caressed by his congregation, he had found no rest for the soles of his feet, and that having witnessed the had been a recognised minister, and had often and wishes. that he makes his fruitless appeal), "shall we not see the marks of the body apostolic. That for the ministry two or three in every shire changed to such remedy?"

(Blund's Sketch of the Reformation in England, p. 151.) to make these appropriate observations:

I deny not that it is the greatest defect of the reformation, that there are not in it such encouragements to a devout life; though the entanglements of vows to things without our power We therefore regard the controversies, which at is a manifest invasion of the Christian liberty; and to languish out one's life in a tract of lazy devotion, without studying to erve God in our generation, seems contrary to the intendment of religion, a great many of its precepts being about those duties we owe our neighbours: YET FOR ALL THIS, IT IS NOT TO BE DENIED TO BE A GREAT DEFECT, THAT WE WANT RECLUSE piritual life, and to serve in the gospel, that their minds being ightly formed before their first setting out, they may be well malified and furnished for their work. Such houses might also be retreating places for old persons, after they had served their generation, and were no more able to undergo toil and fatigue men; they know that the errors and extremes within our fold are almost universally nothing but zeal run fixeth no imputation on our Church, her doctrine or worship, that she is so poor as not to be able to maintain such semina But by the way, it is no great character of the picty of their [the Roman] Church, that she abounds so with great and rich donations, when we consider the arts they have used for acquiring them, by making people believe themselves secure of heaven by such donations: indeed, had we got our people befooled into such persuasions, the cheat might have prospered as well in our hands; but we are not of those who handle the

> man, though somewhat soured by the leaven of Puritanism,—on preaching the Funeral Sermon of the good Countess of Pembroke, in 1676, handles a Sunday the 4th instant, the Bishop was received at 11 man, though somewhat soured by the leaven of Puribranch of the same topic, without any expression of o'clock, at the entrance to St. Peter's Church, by the Rev censure or commendation:

I have indeed found some men and women eminent in zeal, This train of thought could be pursued much farther, but we proceed to introduce the incident from ther, but we proceed to introduce the incident from Protestant Nunneries were allowed, and instituted amongst us; has established between the Bishop and the flock of which

score of Protestantism. And we now ask, if the renewal of institutions such as Latimer earnestly prayed for, Leighton sought in vain, Burnet felt were wanting, and Rainbow did not condemn, may not be desired by the Churchmen of this day, without sub-

Really the Anti-Pusevites, to be consistent, ought to invent new isms, such as Latimer-ism, Leighton-sacred exercises of the day. People will, we hope, be able to distinguish the use of a system from the abuses of it. At all events, it would be some all, the beam in their own eye, they do not see, and

and maintenance of the aged and widowed, have sur- Commending the candidate to the prayers of the congre vived the Reformation; and Protestant charity, especially in the neighbourhood of London, has endowed many similar institutions, which are consecrated by is attached. Rejoiced and grateful indeed should we , were we to see, appended to the Cathedral of this Diocese, a religious house for the reception of decayed and superannucted Clergumon and another contains a superannucted clergumon and a superannucted clergumon and another contains a superannucted clergumon and a superannucted clergumon attached. In former times, charity went hand and hand with, and formed a part of the system of, the Church. deep interest taken by all present in the solelin ceremonies which had called them together; and we feel assured And it has often occurred to us that even now, in this that it will be long before the impression is obliterated of very city, we might lay the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions in connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions and the connexion with the Cathedral, which would prove much more scriptural and efficient channels for our might have been described by the foundation of institutions and the connexion with the cathedral and the connexion of the connexion with the connexion of th alms, than the manner in which they are at present the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the necessarily distributed. The Cathedral, the Mother munificent donation of £100 sterling. r under the pressure of various trials, might be desirous of Church of the Diocese, with its higher and lower Poor-house clustering around it, is indeed a picture

On Monday and Tuesday, (the bin and out) his Lordship visited and examined the various schools both in St.

George's and on St. David's Island, founded and fostered radiance and sensibility, may be permitted to look before it closes on the world for ever.

In order to make room for the Correspondence concerning The Colonial Church Society, we have put all the Advertisements on the fourth page. We shall return next week to the usual arrangement,

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following powerful appeal in behalf of The Church Society of New Brunswick, forms part of a very eloquent Speech delivered on St. Andrew's day, 1842, by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, the Rector of Digby in that Diocese. We rejoice and are encouraged, in finding the real principles of the Church so faithfully, so scripturally upheld. (From the St. John, N. B. Chronicle.)

has been lauded for liberality, and the error passes for a truth; and so it comes to pass that the Church, the true in worship promoted; but giving to these advantages their body and representative of Christ, the commissioned dis- proper importance, they acted under the conviction that higher storm-tossed and misguided traveller through life. But amidst all those distractions and disorders the Church pressed beyond measure, of the people in many places uncheered

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR BUILDING ENLARGING &c. of England and Ireland, or that it is encouraged by hearted, the world-weary, and a desire from the other;—assailed on all sides they made neither any other parties in the Diocese of Quebec than such as are in reality hostile to the interests of that Church.

The Language of England and Ireland, or that it is encouraged by hearted, the isolated, the world-weary, and a desire to provide some remedy for the frightful spiritual destitution and ignorance of England's crowded cities, and some help, in this respect, to the over-burdened to provide some remedy for the frightful spiritual destitution and ignorance of England's crowded cities, and some help, in this respect, to the over-burdened to provide some remedy for the frightful spiritual destitution and ignorance of England's crowded cities, and some help, in this respect, to the over-burdened to provide some remedy for the frightful spiritual destitution and ignorance of England's crowded cities, and some help, in this respect, to the over-burdened by the Romanists, her Bishops and confessors sprang rejoicingly to the stake rather than deny the revealed Clergy,—in the plan proposed? May we not differ truth;—persecuted by the puritans, thousands 'took joy-from the framers of the scheme, without attributing to from the framers of the scheme, without attributing to them a corrupt motive, and a hankering after Popery? Let those persons who prate and scribble so much and know so little about the blessed Reformation, make themselves masters of the principles upon which it was themselves masters of the principles upon which it was the prin glorious ends, and that our erring and divided population will the sentiments entertained and avowed by some of the most eminent Bishops and Ministers of England's there are palpable signs of it already—'There is hope in the end saith the Lord that thy children shall return to their When the Monasteries in England were dissolved When the Monasteries in England were dissolved Church are no longer straitened and the worth of the and overthrown, and their consecrated revenues sacri-legiously bestowed upon some grasping Russell, or some dicing and revelling courtier, instead of being enquiring for a peaceful home, and it is not too much to hallowed to the pure uses of the Reformed Church.

> of that body he should educate his son, and that to the service of it he would gladly devote himself. And this will be made on the part of your Lordship freely and unre-Bishop Burner, the historian of the English Refor- in these Provinces who would do the same thing, if a is not a solitary case; and I am persuaded there are many mation, a prelate whose Protestantism has never been impeached, after mentioning that Archbishop Leighton had many times wished to throw himself into a religious house, but had been prevented by the abuses which he Deacons, Officers and Sunday School Teachers, have by saw prevailing in institutions of this kind,—proceeds one simultaneous movement become members of our communion; their Chapels have been consecrated and their ministers canonically ordained—And is there not hope in the end? Are not our children returning to their own border? Oh! yes, and a thousand voices shout their welcome and a thousand brethren hold out to them the right hand of fellowship. They return not to a oubtful home, but to their own border-not as strangers and foreigners, but as our own children- 'fello with the saints and of the household of God, 'and are built upon the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone'; and let us never forget that it one great object of our Society to invite and to win back all wanderers to our habitation of peace and holiness, and by our consistency of conduct and purity of life, to assure those who are within, and prove to those who are without, that of the Churches of the Saints there is not one which breathes so pare a spirit or affords a more certain access to God our Saviour."

> > (From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, 13th December.) The following notice of the Ordination of the REV. ROBERT LOWELL, in St. George's, on Monday, the 4th instant, reached us too late for insertion in our last

Word of God deceitfully; nor will we draw the people even to do good with a crafty guile, or lie for God.—(A Discourse on the Opposition of the Doctrine, Worship, and Practice of the Roman Church, to the Nature, Designs, and Characters of the Christian Faith: by Gilbert Burnet, D.D., Bishop of Salishur. Enchiridion Theologicum Anti-Romanum, HL 63.) DR. RAINBOW, Bishop of Carlisle,—an excellent Lordship continued through the afternoon to receive the was on that day met by the clergy of the parish, and ac

Dr. Tucker, Rural Dean of Bermuda, and Rector of the Parish, the Rev. Dr. Murray, Curate, and the Church Wardens, who attended him to the Altar, where the holly devoted to the Church of England, who thought it would | Verger deposited the Crosier—that ancient symbol of the for which some have projected models, and rules very considerable, and some have well considered them; but I shall not read by Dr. Murray. The Bishop then ascended the pulpit, for which a chaste and elegant set of hangings The Ecclesiastical history of England would furnish us with many more instances of this kind, but we have chosen the preceding, as above impeachment on the score of Protestantism. And we now ask if the [The following paper has been sent to us, and we give it inertion to shew what is going on. Under a wise constitution jecting them to the charges of "Puseyism" and papeared greatly increased in strength since his former residence among us; and his bold and energetic delivery residence among us; and his bold and energetic delivery sent home to every heart the very appropriate and affecting instructions, which were so peculiarly adapted to the

ism, and Burnet-ism. One ism, however, worse than all, the beam in their own eye, they do not see, and that is Sch-ism.

Some alms however and howitals for the reservices.

Some alms however as a Latimer som, Leighton-lism, and Burnet-ism. One ism, however, worse than all, the day.

His Lordship then resumed his seat in the episcopal chair, and Mr. Lowell was presented at the altar rail as a candidate for the holy office of Deacon by Dr. Tucker, who certified to the satisfactory examination Some alms-houses and hospitals, for the reception which he had passed before him as examining chaplain gation the Bishop proceeded with the Litany, after which the usual oaths of allegance to the Queen, and against the Pope's supremacy having been administered by the Ecclesiastical Commissary, Mr. L., kneelng, received the the daily services of religion, and to which a Chaplain appointment to the sacred office to which he aspired by the scriptural form of solemn prayer, and the impositio of apostolic hands. The Holy Communion was then adand superannuated Clergymen,—and another for the widows of clergymen, with perhaps a girls' school attention given to the services, which were necessarily of unusual length, were very gratifying, and manifested the

On Monday and Tuesday, (the 5th and 6th) his Lordwhich is not impossible to be realized, and on which by his exertions and benevolence. The extension of the ommodations and the improved arrangements of St. David's Chapel and contiguous school room and teacher's residence, effected by the Rector, through the means furnished by His Lordship's liberality, elicited his especia approbation; and the rewards which he distributed among the scholars, and his kind expression of encouragement to the teachers, will, it is trusted, still further endear to all the objects of His Lordship's care the privileges which they enjoy under so active and affectionate

The Lord Bishop preached on Sunday last in Sandy's Church in the morning, and in Southampton in the after-noon; and yesterday was engaged (attended by the Ecclesiastical Commissary) in visiting the schools in these

The Colonial Church Society.

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY, TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP

"By her you may become preachers of the Gospel without invading the office of the Ministry. * * * * *

"The Church, the true depository of God's word; the divinely ordained channel of Grace and Salvation; and it is in this consequent what she appeals to your enlightened piety as capacity that she appeals to your enlightened piety as Christians, and to your filial obligations as Churchmen. "It is true indeed that of late years it has become a of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was rapidly increasing, in con popular opinion, that provided we are in earnest, it maters are not by what name we are called, or what creed we sensible that the internal peace and general prosperity of the adopt; that if we do what we can, it signifies not what Colonies is closely connected with the state of religion, and ans we use, or by what agency we act; and the opinion that, in extending the influence of the Church, a powerful bond penser of the sacred mysteries, has been jostled and con-counded with innumerable new sects which spring up with anhealthy rapidity, like the gourd of Jonah, and afford wholesome sustenance nor safe shelter to the all that had been brought to bear upon the religious condition pleasure, in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn advice of the Prophet is fulfilled in her—'let thine eyes and discipline of the Established Church, and they purpose, as 'look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee; pender the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways thee; pender the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways is onary field devoted and pious men.

The Committee, having this much at heart, desire in the treme want of more assistance than has hitherto been supplied

tisfactory manner in your Diocese without it; they therefore beg to solicit your advice and information regarding destitute portions of the Diocese, and the most likely means of affording a remedy, whether by a resident or itinerating missionary, the placing of a catechist, reader, or schoolmaster. They will be obliged by your Lordship's inspection of the mission, and for an important matter if you would preside over any corresponding committees which they may be able to form in your Lordship's Diocese, and if on their presentation of fit persons in the Colony for ordination by your Lordship, you would after due examination confer orders upon them; and they beg to assure you that they will always be disposed to receive with deference, and respectfully consider, your Lordship's suggestions

The experience of a life spent in Missionary labour, your high office in the Church, the many years in which you have directed the spiritual affairs of the Diocese, will all give your Lordship's communications a weight of which the Committee We have the honour to be.

Your Lordship's obedient humble servants, THOMAS LEWIN, Jun., Chairman, E. A. COTTON, Lay Secretary, (On behalf of the Committee.) Committee Room of the Colonial Church Society, Exeter Hall, 15th January, 1839.

THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA'S REPLY TO THE MEMORIAL FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

109, Piccadilly, February 12, 1839. Gentlemen,-My absence from town, on business of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has delayed my reply to the Memorial of the Committee of the Colonial Church

I beg you to believe that I have given my best consideration o the subject of the Memorial; that I know and feel the religious destitution of many parts of my extensive Diocese, and have long been most anxious for an increased supply of single-minded, pious, and devoted Missionaries, to meet the wants which I have witnessed and deplored. I cordially concur in that part of the Memorial which represents the paramount importance of carrying a knowledge of salvation, through faith in the Divine Redeemer, to every settlement, and every set-Intimation having been received that St. George's would pily and most effectually accomplished through such agency, is is most closely connected with the Church, by whose ence, I am fully persuaded, as you are, that a powerful bond of

unity in worship will be promoted. The late representations of the ancient Church Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, whose greatly increased exer-tions in the last year are not unknown to you, have strongly set forth the inadequacy of their resources, not as evidence of the want of new societies, but to move the whole body of the Church, and all her members, to bear a part in her holy undertaking. Through the Divine favour these representations have already produced a good earnest of what may be humbly hoped for by their wider diffusion, and the result, even in a few months, has afforded evidence that the ancient Society, which has been uniformly conducted upon principles eminently in accordance with the government, doctrine, and discipline of the Established Church, are not only equal to the great work in which they are engaged, but peculiarly qualified, by such accordance, to accomplish that work with undeviating adherence to scriptural

Head of the Church. Having had experience from my childhood, in the Missionary field, I speak my conviction, rather than my apprehension, that Missionaries sent from different Societies, which have been formed with some difference of view, and are under different same field, without imminent risk of collision, which will interrupt the unity of the Church, and so hinder, rather than be as identical as their professed objects were.

results have awakened universal gratitude there, and so linked the affections of the best members of the Church with the Society which have been the instruments of such blessings, that they cannot be expected to incur the risk of any interruption of those affections, by forming a connection with a new Society Joining most heartily in this gratitude, and rejoicing with praise and thanksgiving to God in the most zealous efforts which the ancient Society are now making, throughout the kingdom, to procure the cordial aid, the gifts, and the prayers of every pious member of the Church, to further the great work of making known the way of God, and His saving health, through the scattered settlements of the remotest parts of the Empire, I persuade myself that you will neither be surprised nor offended, when informed that I feel constrained to request you will excuse me from taking part in the operations of the Colonial Church Society, whose constitution I cannot bring myself to think is so well, and so intimately, connected with the Church, as that of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and I even venture to hope you may be induced to agree with me in the opinion, that there never was less need, than at the present time, for the formation of a new Society; especially as the long established Society had determined, be fore I heard of the existence or contemplation of the Colonial Church Society, to sanction my employment of as many well-qualified Missionaries as I could find, to supply the urgent wants of my Diocese, while they were benevolently offering

the same great encouragement to every other Colonial Diocese.

But, Gentlemen, participating, as I do most cordially participate, in the ardent desire you have expressed, for a very large increase of religious instruction in the Colonies, I cannot forbear to improve the opportunity which you have afforded me, for imploring you most earnestly, by your regard for the unity of the Church, which, like the seamless garment of the Redeemer, should be preserved without a rent; by the zeal you have manifested to extend the influence of the blessed Gospel; by your Christian anxiety for the salvation of your distant countrymen; and by your love for the Saviour of sinners; to unite yourselves with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and cordially assist the great exertions which they are now making. You can strengthen their hands to a much greater extent than your individual contributions can aid them; for each individual can stimulate the circle in which he has influence, to similar benevolence. You can still further assist, by the exercise of that influence, in the encouragement of all public, as well as private appeals on behalf of that Society. whenever these appeals can be made under the sanction and authority of the Church. You can aid them also by scarching for and encouraging well-qualified, exemplary, and devoted candidates for Missionary employment, men of God, distinguished by that holy and most useful zeal which is according to knowledge. And pardon me for declaring the strong in ssion upon my mind, that in this way you will much more effectually, and more happily, promote the great and glorious object, at which I trust we all humbly aim, through the Divine aid, than by adding to the number of the Societies, which have already been more than sufficiently multiplied: a fact which you have well shewn by your just observations upon the inconvenience that must result from such multiplication, for the special objects of a particular Diocese, or of particular portions

With fervent prayers for our right guidance in all things, and especially in our labours to promote the glory of God, the prosperity of His Church, and the salvation of souls, through

I have the honour to be, Your obliged and faithful servant, (Signed) JOHN NOVA SCOTIA. VERNON HARCOURT, Esq.

Who presented the Memorial, and urged its object.

CIRCULAR FROM THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, April 15, 1841. Society. My advice has also been solicited respecting the part | Missionaries, but full of important advantage to the people who that should be taken, in reference to this Society, by the members of the Church, and especially by the Clergy. I have therefore been led to think it most advisable to reply to these numerous inquiries, by addressing this circular letter to the Clergy of my Diocese, in full reliance upon that affectionate regard, which will lead them to receive this communication in the spirit the Propagation of the Gospel and For Promoting Christian Knowledge, and has established already upwards of fifty flourishing schools in Lower Canada.

The Clergy, therefore, we are empowered to add, should be put upon their guard against any supposition that this Society is working for the United Church

That Christian Knowledge, and has established already upwards of fifty flourishing schools in Lower Canada.

The Clergy, therefore, we are empowered to add, should be put upon their guard against any supposition that this Society is working for the United Church

The Clergy, therefore, we are empowered to add, should be put upon their guard against any supposition that this Society is working for the United Church

The Clergy, therefore, we are empowered to add, should be put upon their guard against any supposition that this Society is working for the United Church

The Clergy, therefore, we are empowered to add, should be put upon their guard against any supposition that this Society is working for the United Church

The Clergy, therefore, we are empowered to add, should be put upon their guard against any supposition that this Society is working for the United Church

The Clergy, therefore, we are empowered to add, should be put upon their guard against any supposition that this Society is working for the United Church

The Clergy, therefore, we are empowered to add, should be put upon the gestablished Church, and they purpose, as bell due to that course, which, under the heavenly blessing, will be suspent to the glory of God, by promoting the peace, and or converging the peace, and their converging the design, to send into the Mission are sumble the set all thy ways be set tend to the glory be the church of the Church in the society which, under the heavenly blessing, will be suspended the promoting the converging ting the converging the converging ting the converging ting the converging ting in which it is offered. I will add my prayer that we may all be led to that course, which, under the heavenly blessing, will are now happily awakening, and their own efforts, which are

most respectful manner to represent to your Lordship the constitution, object, and plan of operations of the Society, and to request your sanction to their labours, and protection of their Missionaries. They beg leave to refer your Lordship to the remarks on the constitution of the Society in the sixth number of their publication, the "Colonial Church Record," which they hope will meet with your entire approval; their single design is to promote the worship of Almighty God, and the eternal welfare of our fellow-subjects in the Colonies, in harmony with every other effort for the same purpose, and with all respect for the ecclesiastical authority existing where they may labour.

world, to solicit the immediate aid of all members of the Church, and to organise Diocesan and District Committees, and Parochial The Committee are fully aware of the beneficial effect to be expected from your Lordship taking a kind interest in their operations, and that their labours could not be conducted in a met in a spirit of most noble and Christian benevolence, and seemed to be peculiarly blest.

When our own Society (for surely we may so distinguish that Association which, under God, has been the great instruthat Association which, under God, has been the great insur-ment in planting and supporting the Church in the Colonies) had made this advance, and had kindly cheered me by an assu-rance of their readiness to supply the wants of this Diocese, as as speedily as well qualified Missionaries could be engaged, and authorised me to seek for such to any extent; I head for the first time of the Colonial Church Society. It had grown out of a Society originally formed for Australia, which now extending its sphere, professes to have the same general objects which have engaged the labours and the prayers of our own Society for nearly a century and a half. I had several interviews with the Hon and Rev. Baptist Noel, a zealous advocate of the new Society, who wished for my advice and information regarding the work which it was undertaking. I also received a deputation from the Society, who presented a memorial to me with the same object. Being then happily within reach of those whom it was my duty and delight to consult, and having availed myself of this advantage, and given the most serious consideration to the subject, and surely with an ardent desire to be rightly guided, I considered it most proper to decline any connection with the new Society, and it was my endeavour to do this both courteously and respectfully. The unnecessary multiplication of Societies, even for the best objects, appeared to me undesirable. The risk of interfering with each other, of distracting the attention, and scattering the resources of the between the support tracting the attention, and scattering the resources of nevolent, and the certainty of increased expense to support additional machinery, caunot be otherwise regarded than as in-

vail of i It i not mys lead three and pres in v lect that His Ch last less sev

trugre under relicition to proper tender to so dut to so

mea mer becc to t

ers, per kno com in d Che min mise

ing chist

and 1 vent the (to th

The time I thought particularly inappropriate. Every exer-tion that could be desired on the part of the Society already established was in successful operation, and gave encouragement to the most sanguine hope of continually increasing usefulness. Under these impressions I could not consider the formation of any new Society for the same objects necessary; because cause, however extensive the calls for assistance might be, the be equally extensive, in consequence of the unlimited efforts of the ancient Society; and as the new Society appeared to me unnecessary, I considered it inexpedient, on that account alone, to take part in it, and should have so esteemed it, even if in all Society, which you were so good as to present to me some other respects I could have thought that it had equal claims with the ancient Institution upon the regard of the ministers and members of the Church. But I could not persuade myself that the claims of the new Society were equal to those of the old, which I have always thought was to be regarded in its holy work as the proper representative and agent of the Church.—All the Bishops preside over its operations; no other person can take next in those cases it in the proper of the Mertake part in those operations, but with the approval of the Metropolitan; and it was well known to me, from intimate perin the Divine Redeemer, to every settlement, and every settler, in our Colonies; but the conviction is strong upon my mind that, under the heavenly blessing, this will be most happily and most effectually accomplished through such agency, as most closely connected with the Church, by whose influence over those proceedings. In perfect accordance with such government of the set of the society for nearly some accomplished through such agency, as most closely connected with the Church, by whose influence over those proceedings. In perfect accordance with such government of the society for nearly some accomplished through vernment at home, all the concerns of the Society abroad are ence, I am fully persuaded, as you are, that a powerful bond of attachment to the mother-country will be strengthened, and Bishops, who are the agents of this Society, and fellow labourers with it in its extensive undertakings. You will, I hope, agree with me in thinking that such a system is in harmony with the solemn commission from the great Head of the Church, in his last interview with his chosen Apostles, through whom the teaching of the Gospel was to be carried to all the nations of the earth.

Upon inquiry I found, that so far from having similar guidance and direction by the heads of the Church at home, the new Society had not enrolled a single Bishop among its mem-It was its declared intention also to establish correspon ding committees and agents abroad, of whom a majority would necessity be Laymen. These were to have the chief management of its affairs, and, as I thought, something very like a oint jurisdiction with the Bishop, which appeared to me inconsistent with the constitution of the Church. It was also known accomplish that work with undeviating adherence to scriptural to me that the inconvenience of such distant committees had truth and apostolic order, as intended and enjoined by the great been severely felt by other societies, and called for earnest remonstrances from Colonial Bishops, who were sometimes embarrassed, and sometimes even thwarted, by the action of such committees. I could not therefore deem it expedient to en-courage the introduction, into the same Diocese, of two sets of Missionaries, and Lay Readers, selected and supported by different management and control, cannot be expected to labour in the societies, and under different government, even if I could have been assured the views and feelings of the two societies would

promote, the great objects of their mission.

It is unnecessary to call your attention to the noble results, which, by the blessing of God, have been accomplished by the labours of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on different government, with different views, and perhaps with different government, with different views, and perhaps with equal provision, were sent to labour in the same, or even in an djoining field. It was candidly stated to me in London, by a deputation from the Colonial Church Society, that they looked for their chief support to individuals who were not quite satisfied with the views and management of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, or with their selection of Missionaries; and my apprehension was increased to something like conviction, that collision or party spirit, or unholy rivalry could hardly be avoided, if the Missionaries and Lay Readers were to be provided by persons dissatisfied with the views and selections f the ancient Society; since the individuals so provided would be sent to labour in the neighbourhood of those very Missionaries, whose selection and appointment created dissatisfaction; and this dissatisfaction, it must be recollected, was at least one of the reasons for the formation of the new Society.

You will perceive that the objections to which I have now alluded apply generally against the introduction of labourers from a Society, constituted as the Colonial Church Society is constituted, into any field already occupied by the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel: but when I consider the peculiar circumstances of this Diocese, those objections apply with increased force.

From the first settlement of these Colonies, which we now

occupy, the Church has been cherished within them by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to which indeed we are indebted, under the mercy of the Most High, for the existence of the Church within our borders, and indeed throughout the whole of this extensive Continent. It was well said to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by a pious agent in the United States of America, when visiting England, that "this Venerable Society might point to the present prosperity of that branch of the Church, and challenge any other Missionary Society to show equal fruits of its labours." But these fruits are happily to be seen here also. Many of our Clergy have been fostered by the Society almost from their cradles—they have been assisted in their education, cheered in their labours, and sustained in their trials and privations. Their flocks have been encouraged and assisted in every good work, in the building of Churches, in the support of Schools, the wide circulation of the Bible, the Prayer book, and innumerable books, and tracts full of holy instruction, under every variety of condition that can be seen among the children of mortality. And these benefits been diminished at the present time? otherwise. Never were the exertions of the Society so great as they now are; never was their assistance more readily and more liberally afforded; and while they give in faith, they trust that their barrel of meal and their cruse of oil will not be permitted to fail, until the whole earth shall be refreshed by the heavenly rain.

In June, 1838, the Society resolved to make those great exertions which have been constantly increasing ever since, and are likely to be still greatly extended. The contributions to are likely to be still greatly extended. The contributions to their funds in the preceding year had amounted to 10,0001; in 1838 they exceeded 16,0001. In 1839 they exceeded 23,0001; in 1840 they extended beyond 41,0001; and there is good reason to hope that, by the blessing of God, they will go on prospering and to prosper. In the last year alone the Society has engaged the services of forty additional Missionaries; and it is ready to engage a still greater number; and indeed to any extent that may be necessary, if fit men for the arduous dutie of a Missionary can be found-men with a single eye to the glory of God, and the prosperity of the Church,in talents and attainments,—eminent in faith and holines, and entirely devoted to the work of their Heavenly Master, in the salvation of sinners through faith in the Divine Redeemer.

It may assist the object of this letter to advert to the original design of the Incorporated Society in England. It was not so much to supply a competent support to Clergymen in the Colonies, as to give ready encouragement and assistance to the poorer settlements, where an earnest desire for the Ministry of the Church was manifested by exertions among the people to do all they could to contribute to this support. Under the peculiar circumstances of these Provinces, and especially from affectionate regard to those loyal members of the Church, who had been driven from their comfortable home by the American Revolution, the Society, when aided by Parliament, had been induced to raise the salaries of the Missionaries from time to Reverend and Dear Sir,—Applications have been made to me from various places, and from several of the Laity, as well its first principle. It insists upon those exertions in our setting a new its first principle. It insists upon those exertions in our setting and thus some injury was mingured to the benefit of its bounty. It has been compelled to return to its first principle. It insists upon those exertions in our setting and thus some injury was mingured to the second the compelled to return to its first principle. ime, until the people began to lose sight of their own obliga-

> It is very obvious that if any other Society steps in, and offers more assistance than our own may think proper to afford, the people will too naturally avail themselves of this apparent