ing the good work which has been so successfully carried on to a certain point, and I carnestly entreat you, my Reverend Brethren, to urge upon your wealthier parishioners the claims of the Metropolis Churches Fund.—Remind them that the want which it is intended to supply, is in a great measure occasioned by those very causes which augment their own resources, or contribute to their pleasures. The labourers and artisans who form the bulk of that population, whom we desire to bring under the Church's teaching and care, minister to their wealth and comfort. Liberal as have been the contributions to our fund, we cannot dissemble the fact that it has been raised chiefly by large donations from a few, and that many whose connection with the metropolis is a source of profit. or an occasion of pleasure, have not yet thrown their

" Ego vectigalis magna. Divitiasque haben tribus amplas regibus. Ergo, Quod superat, non est, melius quo insumere possis? Cur eget indignus quisquam te divite? Quare Templa ruunt antiqua deum?

statement is by no means generally true—that many of our new churches are extremely well attended—and that, when this is not the case, it may be accounted for without supposing either that the scheme itself is faulty, or that the agents by whom it is carried out are incompetent or happy division—our want of zeal and self-denial in ful-unfaithful. For I would remark, in the second place, filling the Church's mission to the world—our imperfect that the promoters of this plan were not so unreasonable as to expect that the good effect which they confidently anticipated as likely to result from it, would be everywhere, or indeed any where at all, at once perceptible.—

In neighbourhoods where there existed a comparatively linearly and comparatively linearly and comparatively linearly and comparative feetings that the second plant is the second plant and the subject of self-abasement and penitential confession, and of earnest prayer that we may have grace to be watchful, and to strengthen the things that remain.

But, on the other hand, when I look to the extension and the other hand, when I look to the extension and the other hand, when I look to the extension and the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand, when I look to the extension are the other hand. educated and well informed population feeling the want of the Church's missionary labours within the last few years—to the multiplication of its colonial bishoprics have that want supplied, it was to be expected that when abroad, of its consecrated places of worship, and its a church should have been built, it should be well attension at home—to the growing spirit of pious munifided; and such has been the case. But in those great and cience amongst its lay members—the zeal, and devotedded; and such has been the case. But it those great and populous parishes, where the mass of the people had been left almost entirely without the benefits of past ral superintendance or religious instruction of any kind, their physical and social con ition being mostly on a level with their spiritual, it would have been perfectly marvellous if the case of the great body of its clergy, I feel a comfortable persuasion that the glory is not departed from Israel, and that though our God may have somewhat against us. He is not preparing to remove our character that the glory is not dealers that the great body of its clergy, I feel a comfortable persuasion that the glory is not dealers and disinterestedness of the great body of its clergy, I feel a comfortable persuasion that the glory is not dealers and in the great body of its clergy. their spiritual, it would have been perfectly marvellous if our new churches had been all at once, or even within a few years, filled with worshippers. In such districts as these the work to be done by the Church is of a strictly missionary kind. The people are to be taught the very first rudiments of Christianity; and before even that can be done, they must be brought to a knowledge of Christianity as a fact. The religious sense is to be awakened in them, and the obstacles which oppose themselves to the Chercy in such a work, are even greater. the efforts of the Clergy in such a work, are even greater | Apostle urged for the genuineness of his own commission missionary in heathen lands. The change to be effected the Lord, in much patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in this case must be gradual, and will be wrought chiefly through the medium of the rising generation. The school must train up a congregation for the church, while at the same time, the influence of religious instruction and ministers: we are told that, unless we can at the same time, the influence of religious instruction will in many instances find its way through the children to the parents. We have, therefore, been especially careful in such districts to build schools as well as churches, Church. No one feels more strongly than I do the imand schools before churches, when both could not be portance of securing to all the clergy an adequate main-reared at once; and the good resulting from our efforts tenance, nor do I deny that the scantiness of their worldly is to be measured by the effects of this joint provision, means cripples, to a certain extent, their power of doing and not merely by the number of persons who have up good; but that a number of well-educated men should be

encourage us to persevere in our undertaking. In the
seven new churches already erected in the parish of Bethand green, the spot where it is said that we have sown our seed in vain, the average aggregate number of persons who form and congregate has exceeded 1,500 in the morning, and 2,000 in the evening. The number of communicants exceed 460; the children attending the national and Sunday-schools is 3,254. Now, since the number of things which ought to excite our liveliest sympathy towards the individuals whose faith and endurance are so tried, and to call forth from the Church at large some unforced and cheerful tribute of its love, beyond the worshippers in the old parish church and of the scholars scanty recompense secured to them by law. worshippers in the old parish church and of the schools has not diminished, we may conin the parochial schools has not diminished, we may conthat is taught in the word, communicate to him that
sider the numbers above mentioned as gained to the
teacheth, in all good things"—not to supply the means of Church and to the cause of their own salvation; and this, even if the progress of the work were slow, would be or carelessness, but to avert the evils of present indigence. matter of thankfulness and hope. In this single parish and to suppress melancholy forebodings of the future—
of Bethnal green, now divided into twelve parishes or districts, there are employed at the present time 20 adsistricts, there are employed at the present time 20 adsistricts, there are employed at the present time 20 adsistricts. districts, there are employed at the plant districts, the plant districts and the plant districts are plant districts. teachers, 8 Scripture readers, and 101 district visitors, all engaged in making known the truths and duties of our holy religion, to that vast and long neglected mass of human beings, and in ministering to their temporal wanis, instruments of that pastoral intercourse which is indistrict. Although we have the recorded assurance of its man beings, and in ministering to their temporal wants, instruments of that pastoral intercourse which is indispensably necessary to give full effect to the public ministers. Although we have the recorded assurance of its Divine Head that it has been founded upon a rock, and that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, we know As generations have passed away in total ig-

laws relative to criminous clerks—an object, the impor-tance of which is very generally felt and admitted. The private exercises of devotion, to realise Jesus Christ to Bill was not carried beyond a certain stage, in consequence ourselves and to those who hear us. Let us aim steadily of doubts expressed by persons, whose opinious were en- at this, as the great end of prayers, and sacraments, and of some of its provisions. It, therefore, stands over for Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith; looking more of some of its provisions. It, therefore, stands over for of some of its provisions. It, therefore, stands over for further consideration, and will, probably, be brought for the course of the next session, with such alterations as it is hoped may obviate all reasonable objections. It is not my intention at present to enter into a consideration of the course of truth and honesty, for the sake of preservation of its different clauses. I will content myself with ing the bond of unity unbroken, remembering that the saying that, so far was the Bili from investing the Bishop "Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteouswith anything like arbitrary power, it gave the accused the benefit of a Jury of his brethren, in the shape of a judicial council sitting with the Bishop and judging with tion of that Holy Spirit that may in all things direct and him of the facts of the case—an advantage which is not rule our hearts, "that our love may abound more and now enjoyed by a Clergyman articled against in an Ecclesiastical Court. I may add, that the power of taking approve things that are excellent—that we may be sincere view noce evidence, proposed to be given by the Bill, would and without offence till the day of Christ, being filled greatly facilitate the discovery of the truth, and that the reatly facilitate the discovery of the truth, and that the atting off a succession of appeals, by shortening the time Christ unto the glory and praise of God." and lessening the cost, would remove a very great obstacle which has hitherto impeded the course of justice in such cases. The Bill in question was drawn up, as to its general outlines, by an eminent person, distinguished not only for his extensive and exact acquaintance with the civil and canon law, and with the practice of the Ecclesisiastical Courts (over one of the most important of which he presides, with great advantage to the Church), but also for his knowledge of the common law of the realm.
The Bill was very carefully considered by the Bishops, and proposed to Parliament with their general consent oval, and I trust, notwithstanding the opposition with which all important changes in the law are likely to be met, that it will receive the sanction of the Legislature

as to its leading principles and provisions.

I fear that I have already made too great a demand upon your patience; but I cannot conclude this address without saying a few words, and they shall be but very few, upon that most important subject—the education of the poor. The proposal that has lately been male, that the Government of the country should undertake to proreligious instruction to the voluntary exertions of the elergy and other ministers of religion, appears to demand some expression of opinion on the part of those to whom the clergy will naturally look in such matters for counsel, if not for direction. I said, in the charge which I delivered in 1834, that religion ought to be made the groundwork of all education, that its lessons should be nterwoven with the whole tissue of instruction, and that its principles should regulate the entire system of discip-line in your national schools; and I added, that the lessons of religion could not be rendered less impressive or being interspersed with teaching of a different kind. I adhere to that opinion, and deprecate, as I have always done, all attempts to divorce religious from

and penitentiaries, and convict emigration, were expended on charches and schools, it would provide that which in due time would obviate in a great measure the necessity of other, and habituate the learner to a notion that religion

fit, or an occasion of pleasure, have not yet thrown their offerings into the treasury of the L rd's house. There are not a few members of our Church whose income, derived from the successful pursuit of commerce in this great city, are so large that they might annually build great city, are so large that they might annually build great city are so large that they might annually build great city are so large that they might annually build great city. and endow a church without abridging themselves of a are applied towards the extension and improvement of education, I could refer you to the reports of the Board's education, I could refer you to the reports of the Board's proceedings for the last two years.

With respect to the present prospects of the Church of this kingdom, it canot be denied that there is much to occasion uneasiness and sorrow, if not to awaken apprehension. The continued hostility and increased activity some of his servants to set a noble example in this respect, and to emulate the pious munificence of olden times.

Before I dismiss this important sphire. Before I dismiss this important subject, I think it right to notice what I consider to be an invidious and unfair distinction which has been urged against the scheme for building additional churches in the metropolis, on the ground of its alleged failure. We are told that the new churches are not more than half filled, and that the absolutely destitute, for whose benefit they have been erected, refuse to avail themselves of the remedy provided for them. Now, I would observe, in the first place, that the son of partial dimness, it begins to repair its lustre, and

in some respects than those which are encountered by the ____ In all things approving ourselves as the ministers of ing the word of salvation, and watching over the souls But even in this respect the fruits of this charitable men, spending and being spent in the work of preparing work are sufficiently abundant and palpable to satisfy us them for heaven, with the certainty of receiving a scan-that our labour has not been in vaon in the Lord, and to tier measure of this world's goods than would have awaited

by the excellent person to whom I have already alluded, wards that unblemished perfectness which will fit it to be that "we must be content to wait for the result of their doubt that the duration, or the sharpness of these trials, must be materially affected by the faithfulness or the norance of religion, some generations it is to be feared must now pass before the great mass of the population failure of the elergy in the performance of their respeccan be awakened to a becoming sonse of religion.

You are, no doubt, aware that during the last session a
Bill was introduced into Parliament for amending the
laws relative to criminous clerks—an object, the imporness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Visitation Charge of the Lord Bishop-of London. Fourth Page. The Coliseum

Garner.—Bishop Short; Bishop Jeremy Paylor; Rev. F. E. Paget, M. A.; Rev. Thomas Kennison, M. A.

Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russen, that the comparison is favourable to the ex-minister,—that pone this important duty? the former sets out with certain principles, undeniably the former sets out with certain principles, undeniably good ones, which he has not the moral courage to carry out, or maintain in the face of a strong opposition; are in danger of leaving, at their death, povout, or maintain in the face of a strong opposition; while the latter, without seeming to propose to himself encroachment beyond that limit which the safety of that he should define and adhere to. We have not, therefore, all that fear from the Colonial policy of knowledge, who are now suffering privation or destitu-Lord John Russell which some of our friends may entertain.

Lord John Russell which some of our friends may entertain.

tion, because their parent or guardian died in the neglect the Church. If the Methodists can build their argument on no better ground than this they must still ment on no better ground than this they must still

letter from Canada, - supposing that it emanated from nates, who were certainly better beloved by him whose any influential quarter, and it is very evident that it property he has inherited?

"Is there no fond and loving wife, who, like Naomi, "Is there no fond and loving wife, who, like Naomi, does not,—supposing, too, that it has been brought in losing her husband, loses her protector and defender, under the special notice of Lord John Russell,—we becomes the prey of the subtle and designing, and sees have only to say that the poor reiteration of complaints almost all that wealth which she contributed her indus and calumnies that it contains, from having been a try to acquire, withdrawn from her by fraud or treache-hundred times exposed and refuted, are likely to prohundred times exposed and refuted, are likely to produce just this impression upon that nobleman; -that if nothing better, at this time of day, can be adduced than the grievances of the last fifteen years,—the stale repetition of the contents of Mackenzie's book,either there must be very little in reality to complain demand of you, if, now whilst you are in health, you have 'taken order for the settlement of your temporal of, or the Canadians must be a most incorrigible set estates?' of grumblers.

slightest perplexity to British statesmen.

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle goes which is one of the "things to be remembered":on to the next standing grievance, the University; and eiterates the twenty times refuted calumny that certain Grammar Schools were robbed of their endowment in order to supply funds for this mammoth College! ore than once shewn, by an array of figures, that the lands originally appropriated to Grammar Schools remain inviolate, -that one admirable Grammar School, Upper Canada College, is actually assisted, nay almost wholly supported from the funds of the University,and that the revenue accruing from the lands specially set apart for such Schools, is being appropriated towards their maintenance and extension.

As for the University, it is generally conceded, we believe, that it is proceeding prosperously and satisfac- of the past. More than this, it outlives the dissolution of torily,—that it has already taken high ground as to literary character,—and that it promises, if left undis-mey not precede us to condemnation." turbed, to be a great and lasting benefit to the Proto the present time availed themselves of the increased found ready to undertake the solemn charge of dispens vince. The grievance upon this particular subject is, bear directly upon the subject of relief for those who that it is too Episcopalian in its features and associa- are suffering from bereavement and want. tions,-too venerable from its connexion with Church occasion-a Collection in behalf of the Widows and habits and ideas, to suit the crude and undefined opi- Orphans of the Clergy, -is adverted to in the follownions of modern sectaries. We are thankful that it | ing terms :exhibits as much of a Church aspect as it does; but let it not be thought that Churchmen, as such, are satisfied with its present organization,-that they possibly can be satisfied with a frame-work and texture of the University which affords not even a guarantee that the Divinity chair,—if not by and by dropped altogether,—shall not be filled even by a Dissenter. Churchmen, therefore, who understand their own principles, can never, as Churchmen, be satisfied with the present constitution of King's College. Still with this young, as loving and as well-favoured as themselves, but he have been dearly and the first and the satisfied with the present constitution of King's College. ecessary dissatisfaction with the principle of its altered Charter, they have no disposition to become agitators: they are willing to leave matters as they who are fatherless? are,—to let alone what, as a literary institution, is working well, and whose liberal endowment must always secure learned professors and a well-regulated machinery. If Churchmen, therefore, with their natural and strong objections, are willing to let matters

"As sons of the Church, as servants of Christ, as stewards of his bounties, I beseech you, turn not away from the supplication of those who have been placed by Providence in the path of your benevolence, and in now making your thank-offering to your Preserver, be not unmindful of your Saviour's words, 'the merciful shall tural and strong objections, are willing to let matters stand, as they are, undisturbed, -with a disposition, too, to afford to the practical working and beneficial purposes of the University every help and countenance that they can,-the various "denominations" should meet them half way: they, on their side, should drop their scruples and objections, -lay aside their opposition,-and leave it free and unimpeded to its just

A heavy and elaborate article like the one upon which we have been commenting, might have been thought to need enlivening by some episode involving a little personal vituperation; and of course, when the themes of a "dominant Church," and "sectarian University" are brought thus prominently forward, we might expect that the name of the Bishop of Toronto It is useless to dwell upon the state calumnies which the ignorant or the malevolent choose to circulate to the prejudice of one so widely known, and so much appreciated,-the more useless, as such repetitions of silly tales of political intrigues would fall upon the ear of Lord John Russell with quite as much indifference or disgust as upon that of any right-minded man in the Province. That such will be their innoxious effect, we may safely argue from the fact that when the Lord Bishop of Toronto was raised, with Her Majesty's sanction, to the high position in the Church which he now so ably and worthily fills.

equitibly and profitably employed, if not to deal that is wanted, yet at least to aid the pious and charatable endeavours of private Christians? As Lather told the Magistrates of Germany, that if they desired the strength and prosperity of their country, they would, in addition to all that is formative of war, pay a few schoolmasters to teach the rising generally endeavours of war, pay a few schoolmasters to teach the rising generally endeavours of the energy and of the masters of difference, but to the voluntary exertions of the elergy and of the masters of difference with the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship." Does that the destitute generally reckoned the destitute generally reckoned the which, it was hoped, would not soon be forgotten. The Morning Chronicle is generally reckoned the destitute generally, and specially for the widow and the orphan. Mr. Adamson has applied to providing for the destitute generally, and specially for the widow which claims to be called a Church, one another, and embitter sectarian feelings, I will not counsel was offered which, it was object of or the organization, and in the corresponding providing for the Magistrate of the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship." The Morning Chronicle is generally reckoned the destitute generally, and specially for the widow and the organization to the destitute generally and specially for the widow which, it was offered which, it was offered upon, and the organization to the destinute generally and the organization to the destinute generally and the organization to the destinute generally and specially for the widow which claims to be called a Church, one another, and environment with the destinute generally and the organization to the destinute generally and the of importance to the article in question; and in many minds, the formal discussion of such a topic, in a paper thus circumstanced, may be the ground of some appretus of Naomi's poverty, and then takes are well as the continuous of the continuous thus circumstanced, may be the ground of some appre- probable cause of Naomi's poverty, and then takes nexion with the early Church, which was planted and

should be the possessors of competence and plenty? any principle at all, is resolute in withstanding any our regard, those for whom we toiled with eagerness and encroachment beyond that limit which the safety of laboured with pleasure, are deprived of all the benefits the constitution and the good of the country requires of our industry, because we omit to indicate our will in

With regard to the communication, just spoken of, in the Morning Chronicle, --supposing it a genuine of the person, who, being the heir at law, has constituted himself the heartless tyrant of those unfortu-"Are there not many, exposed to the overbearing ar-

"My friends, I know that I incur the risk of giving Gospel, when I ask Have you made your will? when I

To what is so well stated in the above extract, we The writer takes up the old and hackneved grie- may add another argument, that the close of life canvance about an established and dominant Church, as not be a proper season for a heavy weight of worldly f any individual in the Province had ever experienced concerns. Whilst the departing spirit is, as it were the slightest practical oppression, either temporal or girding itself for the solemn transition from this life to spiritual, from it; or as if it were possible, from the the next, it is not fitting that earthly cares should of the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette, containing some nature of things, that any such oppression could result encumber and distract it. The soul, then, should be remarks relative to the establishment of a MUTUAL from all the establishment and dominancy that ever taken up with but one object-its approaching change. LIFE ASSURANCE Company in this Province. Amongst was contemplated. At all events, the writer might as Secular affairs should be arranged, during the course well have spared himself the labour of disenssing a of life, with forethought of its end. Every transacpoint, which nobody knows better than Lord John tion deferred to the last moment, which might have features of the scheme. The plan seems to have been Russell is altogether unlikely, in the present condition been adjusted before, adds to the day of death a burof the question at least, to be the subject of the then not its own, and sharpens the pains of dissolution.

nestly to move such as are of ability, when doing so, to

and by the awfulness of eternity—that you be melted to pity at the sufferings of the widow—that you be moved

their prayers. Think of them at your death, and you shall secure their blessing.
"The will is the highest faculty of the soul—it is the

essence which animates and guides every action of our lives. It gives energy to our youth, it originates the aspirations of our manhood, and, amidst the decays of age t remains to cheer or to sadden us by the remembrar

"If Providence did not visit your childhood, by the bereavment of your father; if your young heart was not clouded in grief by your mother's widowhood; if the stay of your house was not removed, until after time and ex-perience had pointed out your path of life; then be thankful to your God for his mercy, and as you express you gratitude, think of those, who, in their tender childhood, have been left naked and unsheltered, in a cold and heart less world. Look at your own children, who are so dear to you, and let their helplessness, the tie which binds who have been deprived, by death, of their guide and support. Can you who are a father, resist the appeal of your child, when that child pleads in behalf of children | they have already acquired.

"As sons of the Church, as servants of Christ, as obtain mercy,' and 'the measure you mete to others shall be measured 'to you again,'
I entreat you to believe, that your charities will sweet-

or the journey of your life, will comfort you in the 'hour of your death,' and that these evidences of your faith, will not be unacceptable to your Redeemer in the 'day of judgment.' Widows whom you have relieved, and orphans whom you have supported, will raise their suplications to the throne of grace in your behalf; they will implore the Giver of all good to shower down upon you his choicest blessings; and they will invoke their Heavenly Father, by the remembrance of your kindness, to deal kindly with you, even as you have dealt kindly with the dead, and with them."

We have received a Communication bearing the signature of "A Member of the Church of Ingland," in which objection is taken by the writer to the lanshould be mingled up with the budget of grievances. guage used in stating the conversion of Mr. Grant, the conductor of a School at Wrexham, England, from the Methodist Society to the communion of the Church of England. The announcement of this occurrence was transferred very recently from an English journal to the Church, and was expressed in these terms,to the Church, and was expressed in these terms,—
that "having been a preacher amongst the Wesleyan
Methodists, Mr. Grant had lately joined the Church
of Christ." Our Correspondent disputes the justice
and prepariety of applying to the Church of which he and propriety of applying to the Church of which he Lord John Russell was one of the Queen's advisers, professes to be a member, the title of "the Church of Christ," in opposition to the Wesleyan Methodists.

Now, we have no desire to revive the discussion of a matter which has been already treated of, at different times, in every one of its bearings. But as it is sufficiently obvious that our Correspondent is not fami-Straitened as our limits are this week, owing to the liar with those plain and simple arguments which, to space occupied by the Charge of the Bishop of Lon- our minds, have entirely cleared up every apparent don, we cannot reconcile ourselves, however, to any difficulty belonging to the question at issue; and as further delay in noticing more fully, the Rev. W. A. we are willing to believe that his objection arises, not Adamson's Sermon, the receipt of which we briefly from a relish for disputation, but from a want of knowacknowledged in our last. Even now we are forced ledge as to those things which constitute a "Church We are indebted to the obliging attention of an old to make the confession that our extracts from the Dis- of Christ," we feel disposed to bestow some attention and valued friend for the transmission to us of an ex- course are by no means so copious as we could wish. upon the Letter he has sent us—though we have been tract from the London Morning Chronicle of the 13th The title, -"THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED," - has favoured with no clue as to the source from which it October,—the subject of which is, "CANADA AND been happily chosen. It is pointed and forcible; and has emanated—with the hope of persuading its unvide for the secular education of the people, leaving their THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION." This letter is written of itself might ensure for the Sermon a wide circula- known author, if we can do no more, to approach, at professedly from Montreal; but from internal evidence, tion, without reference even to its pleasing style and least, this grave subject in a more composed frame of which shews that the writer is very indifferently ac- instructive contents. In religious matters we are mind, and to weigh more patiently and to sift more quainted with the subjects upon which he treats, we truly a forgetful generation. Very large numbers of thoroughly his present views, for much do they need should judge rather that it was constructed within the those who are called by the name of the Lord Jesus such a process of prayerful and diligent examination. city of London, and that, to give it more the air of have made their memories, through the neglect of a When the designation, "Church of Christ," is given redibility and interest, it is ascribed to a correspon- habit of serious reflection, so unfaithful as to the con- to the Church of England, all that is intended thereby dent in Canada. If its writer, however, be really a cerns of the soul, that they have been brought to a is, that she is a true and genuine branch of Christ's resident of Canada, we shall not, we think, be far sad incapacity for the retention of spiritual truths. Visible Church, without excluding others which can wrong in classing him with that numerous tribe of ad- Christian people need to be often reminded of the make good their claim to the same appellation. The venturers, who, with an almost hopeless bankruptcy of Creed which they profess, and of the Commandments evidence by which such a claim can be proved is, in have always done, all attempts to divorce religious from the process of education; a separation and a much larger stock of presumption; secret of useful preaching, as it may be stated in the it is that the proof should be thus unperplexed, in principal cause of inducing the Bishop to undertake this principle as well as fortune, are not without some share which they are required to obey. And this is the its nature, very simple and intelligible. Most fitting

and peniternatives, and convict emigration, were expensed and periodic blat which in due on churches and schools, it would provide that which in due on churches and schools, it would provide that which in due on churches and schools, it would provide that which in due on churches and schools, it would provide that which in due of the support which they ongat manager of the support which the ordinary occupations and provided with the realization of the support was consideration of the featment. Without any further preface we will quote his own words, and commend them to the fourth of the compression of the communion with other Christians who enjoy the same privilege, and have not cut themselves off from the compression of our readers:—

"There can be little doubt that Elimelech was richlet and proving the support of the country can be a rogatile to the call which the gold reader of the support was consideration of our readers:—

"There can be little doubt that Elimelech was richlet and proving the support of the be told, as our Correspondent assures us, that "the Society of Wesleyan Methodists was founded by a farm. This distance of six miles we had been nearly 4 man who equalled, in piety and learning, any one of the Ministers of the Church of England". Even adthe Ministers of the Church of England." Even admitting the justice of this inordinate eulogium of Mr. Wesley, we cannot allow that his piety and learning, 900 acres of land for himself and his children, who will however distinguished, may be taken to supersede the necessity of communion with the early Church, and indeed, is so far improved that several of his sons (alrest dispense with the derivation, through unbroken succession, of an express appointment from the Head of ment on no better ground than this, they must still remain a mere human confederation, though they should monopolize the erudition of all Christendom.

The definition of the true Church has been very The definition of the true Church has been very concisely and very clearly laid down by Dr. Barrow.

He declares it to be, "that body of Christians which, diffused over the world, retains the faith taught, the diffused over the world, retains the faith taught, the discipline settled, the practices appointed by our Lord and his Apostles." We exhort our Correspondent, if his only object be the attainment of truth, to compare with this rule, the history and constitution of the Association organized by Mr. Wesley; and, after he has fairly and quietly gone through all the particulars of this comparison, we will leave it to himself to de cide, whether it be correct to declare that both the Church of England, and the Methodists who have separated from her, are alike qualified to assume the name, and to enjoy the privileges pertaining to a true they would meet us with a yoke of oxen at a bridge over branch of Christ's Visible Church.

We have been favoured by a friend with a number our selections of Colonial Intelligence, there will be found an extract from this letter, describing the main of the question at least, to be the subject of the then not its own, and sharpens the pains of dissolution. is looked for appear by no means visionary or mistaken. tended us, and the driver, the poor animals would have There is another matter connected with the Will, Besides the interest of the assurors, whose number, it is predicted, will be sufficiently large to furnish an adequate amount of capital, every thing will depend

After extricating the horses, we waited patiently the oxen,—the wagon, in the mean time, floating on the slough, the wheels have sunk below the hubs. At length "But, my brethren, it is not only my duty to ask, whe- adequate amount of capital, every thing will depend ther you have made your wills, but I am commanded by that Church of which I am a Minister, 'not to omit, earhands the management of the Institution is placed .-When their arrangements have been properly matured, in order to supply funds for this mammoth College! be liberal to the poor.

Figures are, in this case, the most satisfactory of all arguments; and, during the last two years, we have more than once shewn, by an array of figures, that the them, if it passes through the public newspapers, will be made by responsible individuals, and not by anonymous correspondents. Until this explicit and personal charity by the helplessness of the orphan.

"Oh! remember them in your life, and you shall have ficulty in expressing anything beyond a general assent

> It is with much pleasure that we copy from the London Morning Herald the following item of Ecclesiastical intelligence :-

"Testimonials of Respect to a Clergyman.
Saturday evening an interesting ceremony took place at St. Michael's Burleigh street, Strand. Mr. Churchwarden Jones, on behalf of the poor, presented to the Ray.
Separatus Ramsey the incumbent, a most splendid Bible.

Separatus Ramsey the incumbent, a most splendid Bible. After having addressed the rev, gentleman in a suitable was a work of time, for we had no exe, only a tor speech, he concluded by congratulating him on that day being the anniversary of his birth; and was followed by Asaad Kayat, from the Holy Land, who, in an eloquent perch, presented to the same gentleman a silver cup giv-by persons residing in four quarters of the globe.— The Rev. Septimus Ramsey made an eloquent and aff c-tionate reply, and observed, that, while he trusted he was actuated by higher motives than worldly profit or even esteem, he was not insensible to the value estimonials, for their influence often extended far beyond the parties immediately benefited."

Our thanks are due to the enterprising Publisher, for copies of Rowsell's SHEET ALMANAC and DIARY. We need say no more to recommend them to public notice, than that they maintain the reputation which

A large supply of Books, suitable for Rewards, Distribution and Parochial Libraries, has just been received by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, from the Society for Promoting Christian

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, for the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy

in this Diocese:-Previously announced, in No. 74, amount ... 257 11 41 Franktown.....£0 11

St. James's Church, Ramsey 0 10 0 —per Rev. J. A. Mulock

Elora Church£1 3 0½ Esquesing 0 9 0 —per Rev. Mr. Fraser 86 Collections...... £265 8 5 T. W. BIRCHALL,

The Treasurer particularly requests that all letters for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, TORONTO.

PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO

3d Dec., 1846.

Monday, August 25.—There having been no wind during the night, the Steamboat glided gently along, and trought us to Sydenham, Owen's Sound, about 11 o clock. The village appears to have been placed on the wrong de of the Bay, and is by no means easy of access. Report the best site for the village as the continued of the state of the village as the continued of the state of the village as the continued of the state of the village as the continued of the state of the village as the continued of the state of the village as the continued of the state of the village as the continued of the state of the village as the continued of the state of the village as the continued of the village as the for whom Government are creeting comfortable houses.

The Rev. James Mockridge, the Travelling Missionain this District, had just arrived, having been requested by the Bishop to meet him at this spot. The Bishop's wagon and horses, which had been sent round from Goderich by Guelph, had also come that morning.

The people assembled in a school-room for divine service, but they were extremely few in number—the settlement being still too new to furnish what might be called congregation,-and three only were brought forward tion which must of necessity be made, if the Government of the country were to take the education of the people into its own hands, and to provide secular instruction for the spiritual destitution of Owen's Sound, into its own hands, and to provide secular instruction for the Propagation of the Sacred Ark, and every unconsecrated restring to the Bishop to undertake this order of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Church, and the Minister of Christ should "not be negligent to put them into its own hands, and to provide secular instruction for the Propagation of the Government o

dy grown to man's estate) have begun to do a little of r own locations. The family, in short, are all active and industrious, and will make excellent settlers.—We not doubt put them to much inconvenience, yet they made us heartily welcome, insisting that we should occupy their beds, such as they were, and doing all in their power to make us comfortable. It was our duty, in return, to take care that so much hospitality should not pass unrewarded.

the Smiths told us it was impossible for the horses to drag the wagon, and they very kindly offered to accompany us and assist us in getting past it. We found their account of it by no means exaggerated, for we were obliged to take the horses from the wagon, and even then they plunged so much, and got so deep in the mud, that they were in the greatest danger of sinking over their heads. The poor animals, when they at length reached the firm soil, trembled and looked much frightened. The wagon was dragged through by three of the Smiths, the driver and traces and traces and traces and traces. driver, and two men whom the Bishop had hired to attend us on this perilous journey. The Smiths returned home, and we sent forward to Edge's with a request that the river Saguine, which was said to be very insec and at the further end of which was a slough much work than the one we had just passed. We soon came to the bridge, where the Bishop alighted; and after examining it and carefully mending some of the holes, by usub great caution we got the wagon and horses safely across But they had no sooner left it than they sunk so definto the mire that we thought they should be lost. some labour we got their harness off and separated them from the wagon, and then on our cheering them (for the) appeared frightened and ready to give up) they were roused to fresh exerting and ready to give up) they were been inevitably smothered. After extricating the horses, we waited patiently for

was thickly covered with trees, and from the noise one of our attendants, an American, pronounced the driver to be an Irishman and therefore knowing nothing about the management of oxen. Of the correctness of this judgment we soon had abundant experience, for the Irishman was unable, without the aid of the American, to hitch as they call it, the oxen to the result of the American and the standing they call it, the oxen to the wagon, and notwithstand The consequence was that he drove them between large trees, alleging that there was sufficient room for to the feasibility of the scheme itself. This is all that at present we pretend to do.

This is all that at present we pretend to do.

This is all that at present we pretend to do.

The oxen struggled through, the one getting a little ahead of the other; but when the was properly the one getting a little ahead of the other; but when the transfer of the oxen struggled through, the was mistaken. getting a little ahead of the other; but when the on came up, it was jammed immoveably between trees. "I guess," said the American, "that you have got into a pretty bit of a fix." The poor Irishman was much mortified at this effect of his bad driving, but come. "Testimonials of Respect to a Clergyman.—On Saturday evening an interesting ceremony took place at the composed by the accident, desired the American to composed by the accident to composed by the acc the tree falling on the wagon or doing other damage. But the American was experienced in such matters: tree was skilfully felled; and the oxen having been ag attached to the wagon, struggled through the swamp reached the bottom of the hill. The road up the det ty was so wet and slippery, and withal so deep, the poor oxen were put to the exertion of their strength to reach the top.—This was a severe trial strength to the top.—This was a severe trial strength trial strength to the top.—This was a severe trial strength all, but it was useless to murmer, and that was Bishop's habit: we had been seven hours getting, niles, for it was past ten when we reached Edge's ho At 11 o'clock we had service: the congregation con 17, and one person only was presented for confirma The people of the house had every thing very clean that tidy, and provided a far better breakfast for us than

> We proceeded on our journey at half past one, and not advanced far when we found the road or path rate obstructed by a large tree, which a settler had just down and was in the act of dividing into what they lengths. We found much difficulty in getting to through the wood: we asked very civilly why he blocked up the road; but instead of answering, he si and seemed to enjoy our difficulty. We thought rude and insolent, but he had no such meaning; fo ing a little further on, we stuck fast in a bad mudand in a moment we saw the chopper running to our sistance. Luckily two other men came up, who well their way to fish in the river Suguine, and, seeing distress, very willingly offered to help us. With additional hands, we managed to relieve the horse additional hands, we managed to relieve the horse to drag the wagon along till we reached the hard grow the two fishermen volunteered to accompany us miles further, where there was the worst slought said, upon the whole road between Sydenham and gus. There were several bad spots, before we result this, the king of mud-holes, which it cost us not trouble to get over. We now began to dread sloughs, and the poor horses trembled when they are the statement of the s oughs, and the poor horses trembled when they proe. At length we reached the famous mud-hole half nounced by the settlers so formidable. We made a to beat up for additional recruits: oxen were not to had, nor was it quite clear that even they could have through with the wagon, the swamp was so long, so dearly and so inserrected with fullow. and so insersected with fallen trees, roots and stone. The Bishop held the two riding horses, and all the paincluding the Rev. Mr. Mockridge, the Verger, and settlers whom we had collected besides those that with us, went to work, and with strong arms pulled wagon through:—We had taken 14 hours, including service, to travel 17 miles!

The Bishop now sent away the settlers who had be assisting us, with such eucouragement as would them well disposed to aid others in like circumstant We always, indeed, found the inhabitants willing to us a helping hand,—had it not been so, we should have been able to get along, the difficulties were si midable and so frequent.—We did not reach Mr. Bes our next appointment, till nearly 7 P.M., although black, then ignorant of the road, had named 3 o'cle The people, however, judging more wisely of the tions on our way, did not begin to assemble till a o'clock, and we overtook many of them as we along. The service commenced immediately on o were much affected by the Prayers, Sermon, and a to the Candidates for Confirmation,—these last only three in number. The Bishop was so much p with the largence of the att with the largeness of the congregation, and the att and feeling which they manifested, that he ex himself much more than rewarded for all the diffu and toils he had endured.—After the audience well

REPORT OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.—We acknowled the receipt of the "Fourth Annual Report of the porated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. porated Church society of the Diocese of Toroniconains an amount of information highly interesting ratifying. There has been an increase, we perceed registry one new churches in this Diocese, built since at which time Toronto was erected into a separate cese. This is an exceedingly gratifying fact, which we hope will tend to stimulate the efftrue Churchmen, to supply the poor Backwoodsh Canada with edifices dedicated to the worship and to enable them to attend the sacred services of of this increase, we observe that their is a want of

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