Holy scriptures and Christian books, translated into the Chinese character, will therefore be understood everywhere by the educated portion of the Chinese race. The where by the educated portion of the Chinese race. The ability to read is very general in Chinese cities; and none but the poorest classes neglect the education of their male offspring. Both these objects, however, the Christian press, and oral instruction by living teachers, must, as far as possible, be blended together in their due proportions, An Episcopal College, of which the Bishop of Victoria is to be ex-efficio warden, is now about to be established at Hong Kong. The special Committee of the China Bishopric Fand having succeeded in raising, from voluntary securces, the necessary endowment for the newlytary scources, the necessary endowment for the newly-constituted See, have also directed their attention to this important object, and have taken initiary measures for obtaining contributions towards the Episcopal College.—
The commencement of such an institution already exists, in a school erected under the superintendence of the Rev. Vincent Stanton, the Colonial Chaplain, at an expense of nearly £3,000, to which he himself contributed the munificent sum of £1,000. Mr. Stanton having been informed ficent sum of £1,000. Mr. Stanton having been informed of the probability of a Bishop being speedily nominated for Hong Kong, has recently written to the trustees in England, in whom the building is vested, expressing his wish that it might be made the foundation of the proposed Episcopal College. He states that the ground and building are in every respect excellent; that there is abundant room for separate buildings, or an enlargement of the present building; and that the house is well situated for the present residence of the Bishop. The opportune transfer of this building is a valuable commencement; but increased funds will be required to enlarge it to the scale contemplated. A debt of £643, is due on the present building, and funds will be required to enlarge it to the scale contemplated. A debt of £613, is due on the present building, and £3,000 more at least, will be required to erect apartments for the tutors and for an increased number of students. The needful sum, therefore, for originating the institution and supporting its current expenditure for the first year or two words and supporting its current expenditure for the first year or two words and supporting its current expenditure for the first year or two words and supporting its current expenditure for the first year or two words and supporting its current expenditure for the first year or two words and supporting its current expenditure for the first year or two will (D. V.) hold two words and supporting its current expenditure for the first year or two will (D. V.) hold two words and supporting its current expenditure for the first year or two will (D. V.) hold two words and the first year or two will (D. V.) hold two words and the first year or two will (D. V.) hold two words and the first year or two will (D. V.) hold the first year or two will (D. V.) hold two words and the first year or two words and the first year or two will (D. V.) hold two words and the first year or two words are two words and the first year any charitable object which has commended itself to their approval. It is also deemed no permature nor unreasonable expectation to hope that her Majesty's Government will assist, with an annual pecuniary grant, an institution which will have an important influence in improving the tone of international intercourse between the subjects of

Right Rev. Prelates will be accompanied by Clergymen, polmasters, and Catechists. CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY .- The total amount con-

Churches have been enlarged, or the seats re-arranged, so as to provide much additional accommodation.

DISTRESS OF THE IRISH CLERGY.-Extract from a his lot, from his peculiar position, to see much suffering that called forth a still stronger degree of sympathy than was excited by ordinary cases -- he referred to the sufferings of those persons who were once in easy circumstances—the Clergy of the Established Church. There the cases of Clergymen who had not a sufficient quantity of the coarsest food to support their families in health.

There were the cases of Clergymen, whose sons, partly educated in Trinity College, had been withdrawn from Trinity College, and had enlisted as common soldiers.

published work, which is now attracting a good deal of attention at home, not amongst men of any particular class or party, but with minds very differently constituted. It is unquestionably a remarkable pub-There were the cases of Clergymen whose sons had gone to break stones on the road, that they might be able to to break stones on the road, that they might be able to help their parents and supply them with necessary food.

There were the cases of Clergymen who were thankful contains, give it high authenticity and value. Its disfor donations of old clothes to keep their families in closures of Romish doctrine are, in short, the confidecency, and to prevent them from perishing of cold. dential and unwary communications of Jesuits in pri-And those cases had been mainly brought on by the had descended to the condition of paupers."

CLERGY ORPHAN SOCIETY.—EXAMINATION OF THE Schools.—The annual examination of the Clergy Orphan Schools in St. John's Wood, was holden on Friday, the Schools in St. John's Wood, was holden on Friday, the 1st ult., before the Bishops of London and Bangor, Lord Kenyon, the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Dr. Russell, Dr. Vivyan, and a large company. The girls were first examined in the Holy Scriptures, history, geography, and French, ment, thesent and monern unsured is the Holy Scriptures, bistory, geography, and French, thesent and monern unsured is the Holy Scriptures, bistory, geography, and French, and have been known to quote the fabulous prodigies of Livy for the purpose of keeping in countenance the known affine that a first examined in the Hollo of the Market With and the Halians have allowed that the Italians have allowed that I live in a most distressed locality, where there always leaned to the marvellous—have been familiar and that I live in a most distressed locality, where there is no person above the rank that that that that that that distress will not be attributed to improvidence or extravagance on my part.

The annual prize given by the master (the Rev. Parise of the Virgin and the Saints. This may be placed in the Apostolic See, and the Italians have allowed that I live in a most distressed locality, where there always leaned to the marvellous—have been familiar and that I live in a most distressed locality, where there always leaned to the marvellous—have been familiar and that I live in a most distressed locality, where there always leaned to the marvellous—have been familiar and that I live in a most distressed locality, where there always leaned to the marvellous—have been familiar and that I live in a most distressed locality, where there always leaned to the marvellous—have been familiar and that I live in a most distressed locality. Daniel Butler, M.A.,) for the best wr

gy Orphan Corporation was held on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, the Treamisconception, and betrayed them under this false impression into telling him all that he wanted to know. surer, in the chair, when five boys and five girls were elected into the school. It is much to be regretted that the funds of the Society are decreasing, old friends who die off not being replaced by new subscribers. Considering weapons of craft and subtilty, which the truth does the miserable pittance which too many of the Clergy of the Church receive for their devoted services, a provision use without soiling their hands. The success of the

DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

of Bath and Wells, and the Archdeacon of Dath, and the purpose of restoring a quarterly Synod or Chapter in the Deanery of Chew, was held on Tuesday last, May 22nd, at Yatton. The Clergy attended Divine Service in the parish Church, and then adjourned to the Schoolroom, where the Rural Dean, the Rev. W Gunning, took the where the Rural Dean, the Rev. W Gunning, took the of them having expressed a triumphant hope that chair. Clergy from all parts of the Deanery were present, and letters were read from some unavoidably absent, expressing their concurrence with the proposal, especially two of the oldest Incombents in the Deanery, once, forgot his assumed character, and gave them some the Rev. R. Warner, Rector of Chelwood, and the Rev. James Vaughan, Rector of Wraxall, who offered their best wishes and prayers for the promotion of such synodal meetings, as tending to advance, what all Churchmen must have so much heart, a closer union and intimacy among wishes and prayers for the promotion of such synodal meetings, as tending to advance, what all Churchmen must have so much heart, a closer union and intimacy among the Clergy. After consultation on the subject, certain rules were unanimously agreed to, which upon being submitted to the Lord Bishop for his final sanction, will be irrelated groups the Clergy. As institution of Rangel will avereging the the subject to the sub circulated among the Clergy. As the institution of Rural Chapters, of which the above is a revival, may not generally be known, the following passage from a letter of the late excellent Bishop Otter, of Chichester, will be read him of his temporal sovereignty; that they had expressed

been made into the past and present history of Rural Deaneries, that they had their origin in very ancient times, and were at first instituted for the assistance of the Ordinary in his important and onerous duties. That the Chapters, consisting of the Clergy to each Deanery, met one a quarter, and sometimes oftener, under the Presented as a constitution of the clergy to each Deanery, met one a quarter, and sometimes oftener, under the Presented as a constitution of the clergy to each Deanery of the Clergy of once a quarter, and sometimes oftener, under the Presideucy of the Rural Deans, for the despatch of ecclesiastical business, partly judicial and partly ministerial, astical business, partly judicial and partly ministerial, tut that having by degrees lost their jurisdiction and authority, they have now generally sunk into decay.

"I answered, that if Rome interfered toomuch with the Church have never been extinct, however, nor have they been put down by any law or authority; the decanat divisions for the most part remain—the consulting members are still at their posts, the Rural Deans themselves and an unhesitating hatred of Romanism, among a large portion of the neonle of England; and if these persons

And, again, the Bishop remarks:-"I am seeking to revive the Rural Chapters, as brotherly councils, for mutual information and encouragement, with a view to more enlightened discharge of the known and established duties in which we are engaged."—Bristol Mirror.

"This elicited a display of irritation and anger for which I was scarcely prepared. I felt, however, that I was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking on good authority, as the feeling to which I referred was speaking to the feeling to which I referred was speaking to the feeling to which I referred was speaking to the feeling to which I referred was speaking to the feeling to which I referred was speaking to the feeling to which I referred was speaking to the feeling to which I referred was speaking to the feeling to which I referred was speaking to the feeling to w

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. REV. H. J. GRASETT, M. A. Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister. (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Sunday,-10 A. M. and 31 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. REV. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent Sunday,-11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent. Sunday,-11 A. M. and 61 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent, Sunday,-11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. (In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.) REV. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incombent, REV. W. STENNETT, M. A., Assistant Minister. Sunday, -12 Noon, and 6½ P. M.

7. John 2. 8. 2 Thess.

THE CHURCH.

" 15, 6TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. \ M. 2Sam. 12. John 3. " 19. 2 Thess.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

TORONTO, JULY 5, 1849. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Confirmations in the several Churches of the Chy of sustentation fund, in the form of annual subscriptions.—

For a portion of this annual expense the founders of the College look to the liberality of British residents in China who have never shown themselves reluctant to support gregation of the Holy Trinity, at 12 gregation of the Holy Trinity,) at 12

> Church of the Holy Trinity, (for the Congregation of St. James's Church,) at half-past 3, P.M. St. George's Church, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Dr. Smith and Dr. Anderson purpose starting for their distant dioceses in the course of a few weeks. Both the St. Paul's Church, at 4 o'clock St. Paul's Church, at 4 o'clock.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next tributed from the Society's funds towards securing the means of religious worship to nearly 400,000 persons, chiefly of the poorer classes, is £38,235. During the year the Society has paid grants to 111 places, to the amount of £20,083; and the committee have the satisfaction of reporting that, with this aid, 52 new Churches have been erected, many of them in populous and hitherto General Ordination in St. George's Church, Kingston, have been erected, many of them in populous and hithertone projected Districts; 20 parish Churches have been relt, some with extensive enlargements; and 39 parish previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary

> A JESUIT'S ACCOUNT OF HIS OWN CHURCH. "Mornings among the Jesuits at Rome, by the

Rev. M. II. Seymour, M. A.," is the title of a recently published work, which is now attracting a good deal lication; and the circumstances under which the vate conserence, to a man whom they took to be their operation of the Poor-law. The poor-rates had broken them down, and many persons who had kept themselves friend, or at least a docile pupil, instead of what he in a decent condition before the Poor-law was enacted, really was, a shrewd and clever adversary. The Jesuits at Rome, we are informed, have lately been unusually sharp and vigilant in looking out for stray sheep from the Anglican fold. When they meet with questions in Divinity, was awarded to D. Hughes, to whom it was presented with kind and appropriate remarks by the Lord Bishop of London, the President of the Corporation. The pupils of both schools acquitted themselves with much credit, and after some exercises in music the company separated, evidently gratified by the proceedings of the day.

Sands of Romish error. Falling in with Mr. Seymour they fancied, most unfortunately for themselves, that his faith in the Church of his baptism had been shaken, and that he would prove a promising subject for their operations. They beset him accordingly, fully expecting the most complete success. Mr. Seymour of God's unvarying judgment on Romanism, if the swers to sands of Romish error. Falling in with Mr. Seymour pecting the most complete success. Mr. Seymour CLERGY ORPHAN SOCIETY .-- A general Court of the Cler- did not undeceive them, but rather encouraged their to the performance of a sacred duty rather than in the light of an appeal to their charity.

Stratagem, however, was perfect. The Jesuits remained blinded to the last during their conferences with the supposed "Tractarian," and unfolded to him A very important meeting of the clergy, summoned by the Rural Dean, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Archdeacon of Bath, for the management of their concealed adversary was England would eventually, and at no distant period, anery, once, forgot his assumed character, and gave them some wholesome information and advice, which, however, neither convinced nor undeceived them :-

th interest:—
"It appears from very accurate researches mhich have and as an Englishman loving free institutions, as anxious

are in office, and all are ready to come forth into harmonious and active operation at the call of the same authority were once roused, they might evoke public feeling, subnious and active operation at the call of the same authority and whenever the same or like services shall be required scribe large funds, influence the Government, and encourage those Italians, and especially those Romans who desired to raise the standard of revolution at Rome, and

> referred was general among some of the most respectable of the citizens at Rome; that it was shared by some of the most influential persons, and by a very large portion of the tradesmen; that they all spoke with especial dislike and hatred of the order of Jesuits, saying, that as sure as any Jesuit was permitted to enter any house, there was as surely destined to follow in his wake a series of family disputes, so as that there could be no peace in any family into which they were admitted; that in consequence of this there was a growing feeling at Rome, against not only the order of Jesuits, but against the monks of every other order; that this feeling was extending itself rapidly against all ecclesiastical government, and especially against against an eccessistic agovernment, and experim, against eccelesiastics holding government appointments, and conducting the temporal and civil affairs of the state; that the whole body of the lairy, excluded as they were from all important, influential, and lucrative offices, were dissatis-fied with such exclusion, and were predisposed to any them to spiritual matters, might lay open all the civil offices of the state to the fair and honourable ambition of the laity. Feeling all this, and knowing that my rever-end friend must be well aware of it, I could not be much

quirer," their belief in some of the lowest superstitions, strange fire of your carnal ambition, and bring you mind, that in quietness is their strength.

gent members of the Church of Rome; but the fol- Church of your fathers! lowing extract shews how very possible it is to presume too much upon their alleged superiority of knowledge. Mr. Seymour has been questioning the Jesuit as to the preference evinced by the people, and sanctioned by the authority of the Romish Church, for cer-

tain images and pictures :-"To this he replied with frankness and decision, saying that he had no doubt, and that there could be no doub; pictures; and he explained the matter thus. It sometimes occurred, he said, that some persons were affected—specially affected or moved—by some pictures or images more than by others; that in praying before these their feelings were more touched their said affected or moved—by some pictures or images to be an all that so many of the brave-hearted Irish Clergy are now enduring. They are assimilated now to the primitive Clergy in sufficiency are more touched their said and the primitive Clergy in sufficience and the pare Gospel of Christ it will be, we believe, through the labours of men who are willing to bear all that so many of the brave-hearted Irish Clergy are now enduring. feelings were more touched, their sensibilities more excited, and their devotional affections more drawn out in prayer; that in answer to such prayer, God not unfrequently gave responses which were more marked than ordinary, and

"He observed this, but only continued to express himself more strongly; stating, that there was no doubt whatever as to the reality of many miracles of this nature in answer to such prayers; and that when the report of these niracles spread abroad, when the public heard of then, when the minds of the devout were excited by the fane of them, then multitudes of persons naturally flocked be such pictures and images to pray before them; and ther feelings being excited, and their affections being the more drawn out by the circumstance, there were yet again other miracles wrought by God, and so these images and prethe Virgin at S. Maria Maggiore was such; that the image of Mary at the church of the Angustinians was such; and that the picture of St. Ignatius praying to the Virgin in the Church of Gesu was, with many others, also mirror love.

"I must frankly confess that I was wholly unprepared "His explanations led me to advance a step in our argument, and to say that his statements seemed to imply that there was something peculiar to those images and pictures, something inherent in them as compared with others, something not in the saint or angel represented, but is these very pictures and images themselves. I endeavourd to illustrate my meaning by suggesting two pictures of the Virgin Mary placed side by side, and asking whether, me heing supposed to be miraculous, the people would pray be being supposed to be miraculous, the people would prayne-fore that one rather than the other, and whether he believed Virgin Mary would interfere with a miraculous ansver for those who prayed to her before that one rather han the other? I added, that if such was the case, it went to prove a belief that there was something peculiar, sme virtue or power, something miraculous in such a picure, in one rather than the other; and that the distinction proved that the people did look for something in picures d images more than the persons whom they vere

looked first of all to the saint represented in the picture or image, and that then, in case there was a miraculous shaadded, that his lift benefit and the prayers and that in order to induce the devout to pray before theseher favourite ones, she heard and answered the prayers so offered, while she neglected those that were offered ese-where, answering the prayers offered before one picture which she liked, and refusing those offered before a pic-ture which she did not like!"

If the guides be thus blind, how darkened must be the vision-how precarious the situation-of those who submit implicitly to direction so ignorant and unsafe. After the startling and humiliating confession embodied in the above passage, can we feel surprise at any imbecility of intellect, or extravagance of fanaticism, which Romish corruption may display in itself, or engender in minds enslaved by its influence. No wonder that all the profane and absurd stories and gained almost universal belief, under a system expounded by teachers such as Mr. Seymour has des-

Italians manifest now as much of hardened scepticism as in former days they entertained of puerile credulity. But these Jesuits, we must remember, were in all probability picked men. They were duly trained to the office of corrupting wavering Englishmen, to whose sound common sense, and national love of straightforward dealing, none of the gross inventions of Popery are harder to digest than its lying miracles. If then these disciplined ensnarers of our unsound brethren really believe, as Mr. Seymour has demonstrated, the thousand wretched fables of image and picture miracles, what a mass of downright positive superstition there must be even amongst the better

ANOTHER WARNING FROM WESLEY.

informed members of the Church of Rome!

From R. Napper's edition of Wesley's Journals, we extract the following passage, which we heartily commend to the serious consideration of "the people called Methodists." It has reference to the subject of the quotation which we gave last week, and speaks a language at once decided and arousing. The writer, we may premise, dates from Athlone, in Ire- letter tendering assistance:land :-

"1760. Tues. 3 [June]. I met the classes and was agreeably surprised to find that bitterness against was here before, was now entirely over. Yet the deadness which it had occasioned remained, and I doubt it will not soon be removed."

If the Wesleyans attach the slightest weight to the well-digested opinions of their founder, surely they are here furnished with matter for searching self-examination. Can we doubt that their spiritual prosperity would be mightily enhanced, if repenting of God's blessing, shall live, until it shall please God to Quixotism which leads them to metamorphose Preach- of life. ing Houses into Churches, they returned to the arms of their legitimate Mother?

At a low point, comparatively speaking, was the efficiency of the Anglican branch of Christ's Catholic fold, when the venerable itinerant rested his weary head on a dying pillow. And yet under such circumstances, so well calculated to damp enthusiasm, and in that awful hour when men, unless judicially hardened, speak their heartfelt convictions, he gasped forth the thrilling prediction, THAT IF THE METHODISTS

LEFT THE CHURCH, GOD WOULD LEAVE THEM. Had John Wesley been spared to behold these our latter days; had he been privileged to witness the the 15th ult. Mr. Herries proposed the following healthful vitality of the Church of his vows, as manifested in the efforts which she is now making to compensate for her former luke-warmness and sloth; could his dim eye witness the primitive zeal with which she is acting up to the requirements of her divine commission to teach and baptize all nations, by sending forth Missionary Bishops endowed by the untaxed piety of her children, to every clime where the stately red-cross flag is unfurled; could the dying Wesley behold all this, we ask, and not thank host, who now callthemselves after his name, be (if pos-

Methodists of Canada! we beseech you to ponder upon our Province, it is of course impossible to predict, Methodists of Canada! we beseech you to ponder upon our Province, it is of course impossible to predict, these things seriously in your minds. Your position but we earnestly pray that God may bring good out of among the Jesuits not to interfere too much in the affairs of the Church or State of England."

as altar-raisers is a most perilous one—Wesley himthe evil, which at present darkens our political horizon.
self being witness. May Jehovah the God of unity Let the friends of levels, and good order out their self being witness. May Jehovah the God of unity Let the friends of loyalty and good order put their The Jesuits frankly avowed to their seeming "in- and peace, heal your back-slidings-quench the trust in Him by whom kings reign, and ever keep in as fast as possible, at no little expense and self-denial?

Much has been said of the tacit incredulity of intelli- never to abandon,—the fire-tried, Christ-commissioned in Note from the of 19th June, 1849.

SUFFERINGS OF THE IRISH CLERGY.

In contemplating, with the painful sympathy which every humane disposition must feel, the following distressing accounts, we have at least this consideration, to mingle with our sorrow emotions even of triumph and of pride, that if ever unhappy Ireland is to be evangelized with the pure Gospel of Christ it will be, were to be regarded as miraculous answers to prayers made before miraculous pictures or images.

"I could not avoid showing my incredulity as to all this; and I certainly was as surprised as I was increditation."

Irish Church Intelligencer, from which the subjoined extracts have been taken, has seldom been exceeded in severity; and never, we may say, has the imparted strength of God's Holy Spirit been more gloriously strength of God's Holy Spirit been more gloriously in the columns of the property of the writer is speaking of Channing, a late well-known Social Minister at Boston. The term "Catholic" is wrenched away from its technical, theological sense, and made to equal "broad," "universal," "undefined." As strength of God's Holy Spirit been more gloriously displayed than at the present time, in the Christian heroism with which that distress has been borne. All this too has been sustained in secrecy and in silence, and has been only discovered after searching investigation. The secret would be the secret wou and has been only discovered after searching investigation. In the last extract a statement will be seen wherein it appears that a Clergyman who has "food and raiment," and possesses an income—a pittance rather—of about fifty pounds per annum to support himself, and his wife, declares that he is content with what he has—is in no need, and, on these grounds, declines the bounty of his Christian brethren! Surely this is resignation and fortitude of an Apostolic character! But does not blame attach an Apostolic character! But does not blame attach to some quarter or other on account of this state of things? Are there not many living at ease who might how often the word "Catholic" was applied to him, on octhings? give, for the love of God's Church, more than enough to terminate this misery? We fear that many hearts which ought to beat with the warmest, deepest, sympathy are cold, or Clerical destitution like this would not be allowed to continue. We trust in God that speedily for something effectual will be done, and that speedily for its relief. If the Irish Church herself have not means adequate to this necessity, we hope her sister Church of England, more favoured and less persecuted, will promptly interpose.

"No. 1. A clergyman (with four children) in whose district the poor-rate amounts to eight shilling and nine-pence in the pound, and whose income has not been paid for the last two years, thus replies to a letter proffering

" 9th April-You have our heartfelt thanks for your signed to represent.

"He gave the fullest assent to this; saying, that hey lead first of all to the saint represented in the picture or can form an idea of the privations with which it has racter, they looked also to that power or virtue. He added, that his full belief was that the Virgin Marywas more partial to representations of herself than others; and that in order to induce the devout to pray before theseher be the boon of a few articles of clothing.

"In the next letter, 14th April, he writes:-

"'You have, in truth, the grateful thanks and fervent prayers of this poor family, for the truly munificent dona-tion of ten pounds—so unexpected too! May our gra-cious and Heavenly Father abundantly reward you, and our kind Christian friends, for this acceptable token of their sympathy. Our hearts are too full to say more, than that. I trust, while life lasts, they shall never be forgotten

by us at the throne of grace."
"No. 2. '13th April. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour yesterday, and gratefully accept your kind donation of five pounds, which came at a most seasonable time, as it will enable me to put crops in my ground, which would otherwise have remained untilled. I cannot but recognize in it the hand of a bountiful and about "Our Lady of Loretto" should have grown up, gracious Lord and Master, who has raised up friends for us in the hour of trial and of need. That I should be amongst the distressed clergy may appear extraordinary; but when it is known that out of an income of not quite

the operation of existing laws, church property is at pre-sent suffering actual confiscation in many parts of Ireland. Here is a clergyman entitled to an income of £367 per annum, of which forty one pounds alone are available to his

"No. 3. 'April 6. It is indeed a subject of grea thankfulness, that our good God has raised up for the suf-fering clergy, such kind and benevolent friends in our time of need; and I trust it will not only make us grateful, but also devote ourselves more entirely to His service than we have ever done before. As regards my own circumstances, in a pecuniary point of view, I have no hesitation in stating, that, for the last six months, the providence of the Almighty alone has, by various little interpositions, kept me from the walls of a jail. The income of my parish is £367; but of that, £94 a-year was assigned, by deed, for the liquidation of the charge of £1,000 upon the glebe-house. There is also a rent of £47 charged for the glebe land—a few acres, taken when land was at the higest value, for the purpose of building the house. These sums, with insurance, and other fees, deducted from my income, used, in former years, to leave me still about £200, a sum upon which I could, with economy, support my family in comfort; but the poor's rate amounted to £160, which utterly swallowed up all, with the exception of about £41 for the support of my family, consisting of my wife (in very delicate health,) myself and

"We have already observed, that in no one instance during this period of trial have any of our clergy been touching fact, that in more than one case relief has been actually declined by those whose known privations had elicited the offer of it. One elergyman thus replies to a

I venture to forward to you the names of three the Church with which many were infected when I was here before, was now entirely over. Yet the dead-what was diversely over when I was here before, was now entirely over. Yet the dead-what whatever might be at your disposal.'

" Another, in answer to a similar offer, says:-"' April 2. Thank God, I am not in want of either food or raiment. I have no family but my wife; and it has been always our fixed rule to live within our means. I only received £20 from my parish for the last year and ten months; but I am regularly paid £46 3s id., by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a drawback for glebe loan instalment. Within my stipend I do live, and, with their "bitterness," and abandoning the schismatical right matters on the earth. 'In his hands are the issues

afflicting intelligence of the death of the Rev. John Anderson, Rector of Fort Erie. Our lamented brother had been long in a declining state of health, and expired on the 3rd instant.

REBELLION LOSSES BILL. The debate in the House of Commons on this most

npolitic and unconstitutional measure, took place on amendment:-"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty

praying that she would be pleased to withhold her Royal Assent to an Act of the Canadian Assembly, entitled, An Act to provide for the indemnification of persons in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in 1837 and 1838, without, and until her Majesty the indemnity so proposed."

With feelings of regret and mortification, in which God with ancient Simeon, that he had been cheered we are certain every loyal Canadian will participate, with the light of such a gracious day. And would not we have to state that this most reasonable and temhis valedictory warning to the disorganized and disunited perate amendment was negatived on a division of 290 to 150. Sir Robert Peel voted with the majority.sible) more earnest and emphatic, than that which he We had hoped for better things from him, but cannot

What the result of this untoward decision will have

and most credulous fancies of the Church of Rome home to the fold which your founder charged you Received B. inclosed for the purpose as expressed

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for

INSTANCES OF THE WRONG USE OF THE WORD CATHOLIC, WITH CORRECTIONS.

If we could refer to the newspaper files of the days of

casions of his contributing, as he did so bountifully and sense of the term, Catholicity. Catholicity, rightly understood, means a clear sight of, and a firm adherence to, the distinctive truths held and taught by the Church in the primitive days, and now; and it cannot be either forced or oaxed to admit, that contradictories are equally true and qually deserving of support. With this sense of the term not long since in an otherwise intelligent Protestant paper, at the head of an article describing the gratuitous favours lavished of late years, by the Government of England, on Romanism. This, indeed, is an instance of the popish use of the term, similar to several which have, on former occasions, been pointed out, while the other abuse of it now referred to, in the extract relative to Channing, is the favourite Protestant-disscriting use of the same. It may be observed that Protestant dissenting ministers are fond of using the term "Catholic" in the erroneous, untheological sense, as a synonym for "broad," "latitudinarian," "undefined." Instances in great abundance could be found of this abuse of the term: thus, e. g, a Mr. Philip, a dissenting minister in London, in a biography of another of this abuse of the term: thus, e.g., a Mr. Finith, a dissenting minister in London, in a biography of another dissenting minister called Campbell,—after describing a visit of the said Mr. Campbell to London in the month of May,—adds, "London in May, although not in 1802 the proverbial nor emphatic expression it is now, was, even then, a phrase full of meaning, especially to a Scotchman fond of Missionary enterprize and [of a] Catholic spirit."
"Catholic" here again it can easily be seen, is equivalent "Catholic" here again, it can easily be seen, is equivalent to "broad" or "latitudinarian." It is natural for any who wish to check the influence of the Church, to encourage this wrong use of the term, as it helps to shake that firm adherence to her doctrines and practice, which the right understanding of the term Catholic tends to uphold,—and it flings the charge of bigotry in the teeth of those who struggle for true Catholicity. A man truly Catholic in spirit is now called bigoted by separatists from the Church because he feels that he must adhere firmly to what he sees to be true, and because he feels that it is irrational and unworthy of a well-informed understanding, to declare that he thinks that, in matters of religious faith and practice, contradictories and opposites are equally worthy of credit and support. The passage at the head of this paper should, of course, read as printed below]:—

CORRECTION XXI. "His (Channing's) sympathies were too general and terests; and he exhibited the rare combination of life and personal conviction with open affections, impressible by the most opposite forms of beauty and goodness."

A PROTESTANT CATHOLIC.

Toronto, July 3rd, 1849.

To the Editor of The Church.

REVEREND SIR,-Having for some time waited, but in rain, to see an article from some able pen on the proposed easing of a portion of the ground, on which St. James's Church stands, or where the bodies of the dead have been deposited in the city of Toronto, I am unwilling any longer to withhold an expression of the very strong feeling entertained by myself and an overwhelming majority of my brother Clergy in the Diocese, against what we cannot look upon in any other light than as a desecration of consecrated ground.

If there is any force or meaning in any of the services of our Church, surely it is to be found in that, wherein the highest minister thereof, vested in his holy garments, and accompanied by a body of his Clergy, also vestments, takes possession of a piece of ground in the name of the Adorable Trinity, and sets it apart from all secular and profane purposes, from that time forth for ever. When, therefore, we see the Rector and Churchwardens of the church, commonly called "the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto," have obtained from our "liberal" and Church robbing Provincial Parliament an act rendering it legal for them, in the face of the act of consecration, to lease for secular and profane purposes, a portion of such ground, persisting in this plan, it behoves every sincere Churchman, nay, every nan who has any regard for the solemn services o eligion, to lift up his voice and to beseech them to pause "'Whilst I could not for a moment feel justified in availing myself of the proffered boon, I cannot help rejoicing in the kindness and Christian love which prompted it. I venture to forward to you the pames of the commonwealth of England" be sent upon our country, when men professing godliness, serupled our country, when men professing godliness, scrupled not to feed their horses from the holy tables, and to water them at the fonts.

I will briefly state a few of the reasons which have induced me and many of my brethren to look at the matter in the light in which we now view it; and should these reasons be shewn by any of your correspondents to be based on misinformation or misconception, or to be caused by groundless fears, none would rejoice more than ourselves; for is nothing more painful to us than to be forced into mistrusting the wisdom and policy of those who have recommended this scheme, and of those who are said to sanction it: for they are those to whom we have delighted to look up to as the authors of many plans

highly useful to the Church in the Diocese. 1. For years Churchmen, and first amongst them the DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN ANDERSON.

Just as we were going to press we received the flicting intelligence of the death of the Rev. John Anderson, Rector of Fort Erie. Our lamented rother had been long in a declining state of health, solemn dedication, under the sanction of religious services of Almighty God for year must river the swipe of Almighty God for year must river to the s vices, to the service of Almighty God for ever, must be manifest to the most obtuse; and I cannot but fear that there are many men amongst those who advocate the robbing the Church of the small remaining portion of her once ample patrimony, who will meet the objections of her friends, pleading on her behalf against the act of complete spoliation, by the sneering remark:-"You Churchmen have no right to complain that we take away your lands without your consent, when you take away land solemnly consecrated to the service of Almighty God (if you mean anything by your services) without his consent, whenever it may suit your conveni-

2. The act of the chief congregation in the Diocese nullifying (as far as man can do it) by power of Parliashould have received satisfactory assurances that no persons who have been engaged in aiding or abetting the unnatural rebellion, should be permitted to participate in respect among plain country congregations, and must tend to strengthen the hands of latitudinarians and semi-infidels, who would bring every solemn service of the Church into disrepute, and to induce people to look upon them as mere empty forms.

3. We fear that—however stringent the conditions may

be on which the leases will be given—yet persons will be found who will use houses erected on this consecrated ground, for purposes as diametrically opposed to those for which it was solemnly set apart, as light is to darkwas constrained to enunciate when dark, chill clouds were sweeping athwart the spiritual horizon of the thought proper to adopt.

What the result of this untoward decision will have efforts are being made to buy up ground around the cathedrals and churches, in order to remove as far as possible from them such things as are unsuitable for the courts of the Lord's house. And shall it be the act of Churchmen who have received so much from their brethren in England, to take a step which Churchmen in England are retracing

4. We have been unable to find any good or valid reason for the contemplated act of desecration. read the report of the Committee appointed by the Vestry, which recommended the plan now under consideration, and can see no sufficient reasons why all that is requisite for the new Church cannot be effected without adopting the highly objectionable plan of leasing the ground.

The Rector and Churchwardens have now £5000 in and, and surely the large and wealthy congregation of St. James, the first congregation in Upper Canada, com-prising the leading men in wealth, education and respectability, and numbering not less than 1500 souls, can, if they will exercise a little self-denial, retrench a little, not of their comforts, but of their luxuries, easily raise twice the required sum. In the city of Buffalo a congregation we believe, through the labours of the brave-hearted Irish to bear all that so many of the brave-hearted Irish Clergy are now enduring. They are assimilated now to the primitive Clergy, in sufferings as well as in office, in self-denial for Christ's sake, as well as in office, in self-denial for Christ's sake, as well as in office, in self-denial for Christ's unadulterated Gospel. The disbeauty and goodness."—Westminster Review, Jan., 1849, and goodness. of young people, not ten of whom had been in business five years for themselves when they contracted for the olemnly protest against the errors of the Church of Rome, Roman Catholics. 5. But if the congregation of St. James's persist in

Toronto. Now, thanks be to God for his mercies, four ot sacred edifices are opened for the services of our holy religion and the preaching of the glorious Gospel of our God and Saviour Jesus Christ. And it is well known that the military authorities have in contemplation the erection of a military chapel for the use of the troops in garrison proceeder, the church burned down was 100 large for our services, which contemplate the participation therein of all present, for one third of the congregation were debarred from understanding what was said by the Clergyman officiating, however powerful his voice, or clear his intonations, and could with great difficulty follow in those parts with which they were familiar from weekly use; and yet we are told that the new Church must be of the same size as the last! By reducing the dimensions of the Church to that size which would be found suitable for our services, and which would be quite as large as the many years, the leasing of the ground might easily be

6. Another reason, which may have some weight with many, is the great injury that will be done to the city

by the contemplated plan.
Until the recent calamitous fire almost the first thing Until the recent calamitous are almost the first times that met the eye of a stranger visiting Toronto was that of a Christian Temple standing in the midst of the scenes of business, and reminding forgetful man that there is "one thing needful," and solemnly inviting him to come and scenre "the pearl of great price;" but if the consecrated ground be leased, the House of God will be thrust out of sight, and mammon will rule uninterruptedly from one end of the principal street in Toronto, the principal city in Upper Canada, to the other end thereof.

I conceive that this is no matter of mere parish busi-

I conceive that this is no matter of mere parish business, to interfere with which may be considered an act of impertinence. It is a a matter which will be felt in the Diocese at large. The whole Diocese naturally looks to St. James's Parish, Toronto, for examples of every thing that is worthy of imitation. The whole Diocese will, therefore, feel the effect of the proposed plan (should it be carried into execution), in the injury done to the solemn services of religion, in the orill account of the carries. services of religion; in the evil example set the "expediency" men in our vestries to dispose of consecrated ground for meeting the fancied or the actual wants of the passing hour, and in the shock given to our hold on the small remaining portion of the Clergy Reserves; for our enemies will be sure to use against us the weapons put into

I do, therefore, hope that ere it be too late, the Rector and Churchwardens of St. James's Church will pause in their present plans, and adopt some plan that will not entail everlasting disgrace on themselves; bring no judgment on the parish; be of no injury to the Church at large, and give no shock to the deep-rooted feelings of those amongst the Laity and Clergy who deprecate the act of desecration and whose name is

[We hope that the publication of "Legion's" Letter ten on the same subject .- ED. CHURCH.]

June 29, 1849.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WOODSTOCK BAZAAR. - The British American contains a detailed account of this undertaking for the benefit of St. Paul's Church. Our limits will not permit us to do more than merely announce the result, which we give in the words of our contemporary:—" Notwithstanding the comparative theory notice the paratively short notice the amount realized is considerably

GODERICH, Two individuals, members of the Congre gation of St. George's Charch, as we have been informed, have made to their Pastor, the Rev. E. L. Elwood, M.A. the two valuable and very serviceable presents of a Horse and a Cow. We hope, as we have often said before, that such exam ples will be generally followed.

DEPOSITORY C. S. D. T.

Parcels sent .- July 1 .- Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton. Parcels sent.—July I.—Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton.

Parcels remaining.—Rev. T. B. Fuller, Thorold, a parcel of Books from Mr. Wakefield's; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor,

Peterboro'; Rev. E. J. Boswell, Williamsburgh.

Letters received.—June 28th.—W. A. Johnson, Esq.; July 4th.—Rev. R. V. Rogers; T. H. M. Bartlett.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 29, 1 P. M. The Hibernia has arrived at Halifax. She has 70 passengers Cotton steady. Western Canal flour 22s. @ 23s. Wheat advanced 2d. per bushels. Corn declined 1s. 6d. per quarter Meal 15s. @ 16s. per barrel, and dull at that. Beef unchang-Western prime best Pork active. Bacon firm-large sales. Lard and butter dull.

The British Government repudiated the conduct of the French before the walls of Rome, on Wednesday.

An incipient revolution was attempted in Paris by twentyfree the grand of the life was attempted in Paris by twenty-An incipient revolution was attempted in Paris by twender the thousand of the Mountain party, headed by Ettienne Arrago. It was suppressed by 70,000 troops. The Assembly declared itself in a permanence—declaring Paris and first division in a state of seige. On Thursday the alarm had greaty subsided. Several arrests were made, among whom were Arago and Ledru Rollin. All Red-Republican journals except the National had been suppressed. Rheims was said to be in the lands of the Red-Republicans. hands of the Red-Republicans.

On the 5th inst., the French attacked Rome. A sanguinary battle ensued. The Romans lost 800 men. The French succeeded in carrying some strong points. On the 6th Gen. Oudinot had opened his trenches. No appearance of yielding had be presented by the strong points.

The complexion of affairs in Hungary had not materially changed. Kossuth had arrived at Pesth, and continued preperations to meet the invaders. A revolution in Baden was in full play.

The Prince of Prussia had left Berlin.
The Cholera was making great havoe in Paris, Marshall Begeaud had died with it. It was also spreading over Germany

The Navigation Bill has passed the House of Lords. It is thought the Jews Bill would hardly pass.

Accounts of the potatoe disease in Ireland contradicted.

Weather was fine and Crops promising.
The Counsel of Smith O'Brien deny the legality of comation of punishment, and say it must be done by Act of Par

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE. REBELLION LOSSES.—In the debate in parliament on the Rebellion Losses Bill, Mr. Gladstone interposed a most farious Rebellion Losses Bill, Mr. Gladstone interposed a most farious opposition to the measure, and his remarks are said to have made a marked impression in the House. He contended that the passage of the Bill involved imperial as well as local considerations, and that its provisions were at variance with the honour and dignity of the Crown. He denied that the sense of the Canadian people had been pronounced in favour of the measure, and that even if it had, he did not admit this should be an ultime criterion, it involved the him. be an ultimo criterion, it involved the highest imperial cons erations and should be subject to the decision of the Imperial Parliament. He did not ask the Government to disallow and

Parliament. He did not ask the Government to disallow the Act, but for an assurance that under the Act no rebels should be compensated, but that parties should produce reasonable prima facie evidence before receiving any public money, that they had not taken any part in the Rebellion.

Lord John Russell complained of the tendency of Mr. Gladstone's speech to aggravate the dissensions in Canada, and sembitter the feelings of hostile parties, and said that he had estated the case of one party; that the expression appulied them stated the case of one party; that the opposition supplied them with arguments for mending their case. After paying a bute to the talents of Lord Elgin, and the spirit of his admit tration, he avowed that it would be the duty of Government to leave this act, in operation, the state of the second supplies the spirit of the same tration. leave this act in operation, trusting that its opponents, he believed to be loyal, would when the present excitement over, endeavour to arrest its evil consequences, after direct action would be most likely to satisfy Canada, had accordingly declared at once the policy which the Govern ment meant to pursue.

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