THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1845.

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missible to that rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years. His Lordship also takes this for this holy ordinance may be fully instructed in those no one can ever lose himself.

"We must not omit to contrast the language of the solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are now, in their own persons, to assume, and that every practicable means may be employed to render them

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATIONS:

	1000		100
Tuesday, July	15	-Hamilton 11, A.M.	a
		Вагтоп 3, р.м.	1,
Wednesday,	16	-Dundas 11, A.M.	E
		Ancaster 3, P.M.	li
Thursday,	17	-Tuscarora 11, A.M.	10
Friday,	18	-Mohawk Village 11, A.M.	
		Brantford 3, P.M.	t
Saturday,	19	-Mount Pleasant 11, A.M.	1
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		Paris 3, P.M.	li
Sunday, .	20	-Woodhouse 11, A.M.	1
		Victoria 3, P.M.	2
Monday,	21	-Dover 11, A.M.	3
Tuesday,	22	-Dereham 11, A.M.	1
Wednesday,	23	-Port Burwell 11, A.M.	1
Thursday,	24	-Malahide 11, A M.	1
Friday,	25	-St. Thomas 11, A.M.	1
		Port Stanley 3, P.M.	1
Saturday,	26	-Dunwich12, Noon	E
Sunday,	27	-Westminster 11, A.M.	1
Monday,	28	-Delaware 11, A.M.	1
		Munsey Town 4, P.M.	1 2
Tuesday,	29 -	-Wardsville 11, A.M.	1
Wednesday,	30 -	-Zone Mills 1, P.M.	1
Thursday,		-Howard 3, P.M.	1
Friday, August		-Mersea 11, A.M.	I
Saturday,		-Colchester 11, A.M.	1
Sunday,		-Amherstburgh 11, A.M.	
Monday,		-Sandwich 11, A.M.	
Wednesday,		-Chatham 2. P.M.	
Thursday,		-Walpole Island 2, P.M.	
Friday,	2	-Moore 11, A.M.	1
Saturday,	0	-Sarnia 11, A.M.	-
Sunday,	10	-Sable Indians 11, A.M.	1
Tuesday,	10	Warwick 2, P.M.	
Wednesday,	12	- Warwick 2, P.M. - Adelaide 11, A.M.	
wednesday,	13	Marrie 7th Com	1
Theredon	14	Metcalfe, 5th Con 4, P.M.	1
Thursday,	14	-Katesville 11, A.M.	
Total and		Strathroy 3, P.M.	
Friday,	15	-London 11, A.M.	1
Sunday,	17	-London Township 11, A.M.	
you all south	100	London Township 3, P.M.	-
Monday,		-Devonshire Settlement 2, P.M.	
Tuesday,	19,-	-Goderich 11, A.M.	1
THE PART OF STREET		(2) 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

25,-Sydenham Village,

land, Lake Huron,

Owen's Sound,

BY THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Sunday, August 24, - Manitouawhning Is-)

Tuesday,

Wednesday,

Thursday,

Friday.

Saturday,

Sunday,

1.—McMillin's 10, A.M. and Baptismal Regeneration. Wednesday, 3,—Guelph 10, A.M. Puslinch 3, P.M. 4,- uelph Parochial Meeting. Thursday, Friday, 6,-Flamboro' West 11, A.M. Saturday, By the arrival of the Acadia, which brings us intel-

for the second reading, 226; against it 69. Ma-

protracted proceedings in the other House have rendered

"The second reading was moved by the Duke of WELLINGTON, in a speech which consisted chiefly of an BERT PREL for proposing the present measure.
"At the outset, his Grace aid, 'My Lords, it cannot

mation as vitally important to our national welfare.

"On the 5th of March, 1841, the Duke of WELLING-Ton said—'I was very much struck, I must confess, when first I read the petition and the ordinance relating to this subject [the Roman Catholic Seminary of St. Sol pice, in Canada]; I was very much struck by the total departure it evinced from the principle of the Reforma-And I entreat your Lordships, whatever you may think on the subject of this ordinance or other questions-I entreat the attention of your Lordships and of the British penly struck by authority at the principles of the Reforma-

body of the Roman Catholic Seminary of St. Sulpice, just as the Maynooth Bill (as the Duke afterwards proceeded to show and to vindicate) makes a corporate body, by one of its clauses, of Maynooth. 'I felt strongly on this point,' continues his Grace, in 1841, 'the moment I saw the petition and the ordinance, and I still continue to

standing forward as the champion of the Reformation, and the determined enemy of everything that was inconsistent with the laws by which it was established. 'My Lords, said he, 'I have already taken opportunities of and certainly in eloquence, to what we extract below warning your Lordships against the assertion of such from our able contemporary the Toronto Patriot: loctrines in this House, and I must again express a hope that you will observe and BEWARE how they are introdu-

ing the godly. No man can blame him therefore, but our whole system of religious toleration, in which so large amount of capital in this Colony, his mind would tions, the calamity would perhaps, in a little time, our whole system of religious toleration, in which so rather magnify his righteousness. He compelled them not to sin, for which they are damned. Should God, because he foresaw they would be evil, abstain from creating them, which is good? Is it not lawful for him to do what him listeth with his own? Are their eyes exist here, because they would do ill in offending him?

In Moffat; the calamity would perhaps, in a little time, dead on one fear—and would difficulty and confusion. This would certainly be that much-vaunted institution—designed for the advancement of calamity would perhaps, in a little time, dead by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. Gomes in a little time, dead to such a many people in this country are interested, depends. We many say, or one only—as the possible cause of future difficulty and confusion. This would certainly be that much-vaunted institution—designed for the advance of the Central Board.

In Moffat; That the Report now read be adopted, and printed uncould only be made by a vote of the Central Board.

In Moffat; That the Report now read be dopted by the Eve. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. described by the Rev. J. place—the index to a work now lying before us—Maxims and Opinions of the Duke of Wellington, selected from

his writings and speeches. In that index we read—

'Catholic Emancipation, impossible to grant it, p. 136153. reasons in favour of it (followed by sixteen references to the pages wherein the rea-

sons are to be found!)
"Twelve years ago (July 19, 1833) his Grace declared that 'it is our duty in every case, to do all we can to promote the Protestant religion.' Why? 'Not only on account of the political relations between the religion of the Church of England and the Government, but because The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmations, requests that it may be understood that candidates are not adto contain the 'purest doctrine,' or to be 'the best system of religion that can be offered to a people?" In the shaoccasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates dow of such disrepute are the greatest among us doomed to walk when they abandon that straight path in which

Duke of Wellington, with that used by Sir Robert Peel when the latter talked of his 'message of peace,' practicable means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the Church of Christ.

Between the latter tarked of his message of peace, and of the 'formidable conspiracy' which force could not break up. The Duke gives the Repealers no such soft words. He tells them plainly they dare not attempt to bully England, and even offers them the Maynooth Bill, not as a sop to pacify them (conciliation is the word) but as the free gift of our strength and power.

'My Lords, whatever oninion may be entertained as to the legal effect of the decision of your Lordships' House upon a writ of error, delivered in the month of September last, I bee there is no man in his senses who now doubts that it is absolutely impossible—absolutely hopeless and impossible—to carry any measure by violence and tumult in Ireland against he wishes of the Government and Parliament of this country. Hear, hear.) I believe there is no man in his senses who ow doubts that fact; and that is the situation in which your rdships are this day called upon to take into your consideraon this question. Now my Lords, standing as you do at this noment in strength—(hear, hear)—and without any danger chatever pressing upon you—knowing as you do that the prinwhere the persons concerned in these tumults and acts of cipill part of the persons concerned in these tumults and acts of cipillence were of the Roman Ca holic religion—although there were certainly some exceptions, and I believe many Roman Catholics are as much attached to the Union as any of ourselves—(hear, hear)—I beseech your Lord-hips to take that not your consideration. Look at our situation of strength at oresent, and see whether, having maintained this institution as you have done for 50 years, it would not seem a little like percution—('Hear, hear,' and cheers)—if you were now to turn und and say—'We are aware of the necessity of its continuce, but we will not let it go on any longer.'

"The Duke of CAMBRIDGE supported the Bill. 'Attached as I feel and have always felt,' said his Royal Highness, 'to my own religion—the established religion of the country—I am sure that if I could convince myself that there was the least danger of injury to that religion in passing this measure, I should be the last man to give it my support.— "Hear, hear,' from Lord Stanley and several other Peers.) I have well weighed it in my own mind, and I am fully prepared the confess that to my mind it appears that such is not the case. (Hear, hear.) I look at the question, my Lords, as a political question, and not as a religious one.' (Hear, hear)

"We can oppose nothing to this argument. A man has only to convince himself that there is not 'the least of injury' in jumping from the Monument, and he would have just the same reason for taking the leap that his Royal Highness has for giving his vote. The diffi-culty in both cases would seem to lie in arriving at the

equired conviction.
"The Earl of Roden, in a manly, straightforward peech, vindicated the principles which ought to regulate speech, vindicated the principles which ought to regulate the policy of this country towards the Protestants, or, rather, towards Protestantism, in Ireland; and exposed the teaching at Maynooth, in the hope of inducing the House to agree to his amendment, which was for the appintment of a select committee to inquire into the class ooks used, and the general course of instruction imparted

The Bill was supported by the Archbishop of Dubin, and the Bishops of Durham, Norwich, St. David's, Worcester, and Chichester. Amongst these names are some who have been much lauded by Dissenters and semi-Churchmen for their liberality and condescension in religious opinion, and whose sentiments 2, P.M. have by such parties been adduced as patterns for have by such parties been adduced as patterns for sense, for a loyal subject, a faithful citizen, a good man, gize for not having made them public at an earlier period: 26,—Grier's Mills 10, A.M. adoption in the interpretation of ecclesiastical polity and a good Churchman; the lighest talents, updates and a good Churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good Churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good Churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good Churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good churchman; the lighest talents are prelated and a good churchman; the light talents are prelated and a good churchman; the light talents are prelated and a good churchman; the light talents are prelated and a good churchman; the light talents are prelated and a goo

Leeson's, Erin 4, P.M. tion of the great question of the Apostolic Succession

Esquesing 4, P.M. Amongst the opponents of the grant to Maynooth, vices; but, more than all, choice must be made of were the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, men who are beyond the necessity of the bribe of an Bangor, Carlisle, Llandaff, Chester, Oxford, Glouces- official situation,-who will not go to Parliament in ter, and Exeter. That the last-mentioned name the hope of securing an office to themselves, or to measure, will perhaps surprise not a few of those who balanced as executive promise or coldness may incite, have latterly chosen to distrust the purity of his Pro- -but of men who will unite in those public deliberatestant principles, and even to stigmatize his religious tions, and tender their suffrages for or against any partiprepossessions as Popish. But the conduct of the cular measure, with a single eye to their country's good. ligence from England to the 19th June, we have an Bishop of Exeter on this occasion was just what we It is humiliating to perceive that whatever of poliaccount of the passing of the MAYNOOTH Bill in the foresaw it would be. It was, in one word, consistent. tical heat or political discussion now exists, is raised House of Lords. We felt well assured, from the The Bishop of Exeter, as an honest and enlightened solely by the question of appointment to offices,—and auspices under which it was introduced into the House | Churchman, is as much opposed to the endowment of that not as to whether sound, and well-principled, and of Peers, it must pass through that branch of the the Romish sect, as of any other form of heresy or moral, and religious men have been chosen to fill such Legislature; but we were rot prepared for so large a schism; and if a choice could, with any consistency, offices, but whether, in the complexion of their polimajority as appear to have given their suffrages in its be made between existing denominations of dissent, tics, they have shewn more sympathy with the late or favour. Our readers will be interested in the follow- the indulgence would be yielded by him to the less the present Executive Council. Between the two, as ing extract from that faithful journal the John Bull: grievous rather than to the more formidable and sys- to any great question affecting the high and vital prin-"The discussion upon the second reading of the May- tematized class of religious error. The more palpa- ciples of our Constitution, we have sufficiently shewn

"We do not propose to follow the debate, speaker by speaker; much of what was said was necessarily a repetition of the arguments on both sides, with which the nooth we must not be understood as represented into the simple question, who spall evince the greatest who, the partonage of office.

The same grounds, opposed the grant to May the partonage of office.

The same grounds opposed the grant to may be understood as represented into the simple question, who spall evince the greatest who, the partonage of office. nooth, we must not be understood as venturing to But with such principles as the guide of action, we familiar. But there are a few points which merit con- express any thing like a condemnation of those who can expect no adequate reward to our enterprise, -no sideration; and to these we shall address ourselves at took a different view of the question, and gave their corresponding results from the gifts with which a good votes in favour of the grant. We can believe that Providence has favoured us. With such principles they acted according to their honest convictions in indeed, if predominant or widely diffused, we can hope historical retrospect of the foundation of Maynooth, and the matter; and if those convictions were, in our for no blessing from above. But the remedy is, in a a brief recapitulation of the reasons urged by Sir Ro- judgement as in that of thousands of others, errone- great degree, with ourselves, -in the words of Jethro, ous, it must not diminish our kindly and reverential so solemnly reiterated on his dying bed by the late impressions of their sincerity and worth. It would lamented Mr. Cartwright, to "provide out of all the be denied, and I will not stand here to be the person to deny, that those Acts (the original Act of 1795 and the have been gratifying to have seen the whole body of people [as our representatives] able men, such as fear subsequent ones of 1800 and 1808, regulating the details of the institution) are inconsistent with the enactments of the code of laws by which the Reformation was established plating the list of its supporters, it is no insignificant.

The calamity which has again befollon plating the list of its supporters, it is no insignificant "This is an admission to which we attach the greater triumph to the principles we entertain and promulimportance, because we have been taught by the same gate, that the ablest and most energetic of its oppohigh authority to consider the maintenance of the Refor- nents should be those of the Bishops who have been city, at the least, has been destroyed; and without

We do not forget, although it made no great impression upon us at the time, that we were gravely whelming devastation the most afflicting and painful taken to task some time ago by certain of our con- of all. temporaries, as lamentably deficient in patriotism and kindred qualifications, because we threw out a hint sufferers with all the sympathy that we may, --bringfirst blow that a local Legislature was not by any means the most desirable boon that could be conferred upon a The ordinance here referred to made a corporate Colony. Our arguments, as our readers may recolown experience could at once painfully attest; but while we spoke of the misfortunes which have befallen us through this Pandora's gift, we took occasion, at and the generous in the United Kingdom would unite the same time, not to propose the abandonment of the with their fellow-subjects in the Colonies towards the ill-judged boon, but to suggest means for rendering it Yet all that we said was much inferior in boldness,

and certainly in eloquence, to what we extract below "At the present moment, Canada is in the enjoyment

After the lapse of a few months, men begin to forget its existence-to live in harmony and peace with each other, and to turn their attention to matters connected with their advancement in life, and with the local improvement of their neighbourhood. But the year advances—the unhealthy season again approaches, as fatally certain as the hericane months or the yellow fever in the Tropics, or the malaria in the Roman autumn. The Legislature—the 'intermittent fever' of poor Canada, will soon be on her; and the patient is to undergo another exhausting attack of alternate shivering and burning—unnatural excitement followed by prostration of the ship and the ship of citement, followed by prostration of strength and serious aroads on the integrity of the constitution of the sufferer.
"We have not the smallest desire to depreciate popu-

lar, and exalt despotic governments. We merely announce a fact, for the existence of which we can call upon every sensible man in Canada to vouch. Our Legislature is the bane of our prosperity. Outside the bustling circle of mere office-holders and office-seckers, we maintain that the reflecting portion of the community look on the yearly pantomimes of the assembling of the Legislature with unmingled dread and distasts regarding them as almost the only dangers which threaten a darkening of the political sky—the only breakers ahead of the onward course of the ship of state.

"Every storm that has desolated this country for the last ten years—every cloud that has thrown its shadow on her fields—every discouragement felt by the capitalist and the enterprising advocate of public improvement,—has owed its origin to the unwholesome and poisonous atmosphere of the halls of the Legislature.

"We speak without reference to party predilections in asserting that the unceasing enemy of the peace and pros-perity of Canada East and West, is the representative form of government generously but most unhappily granted to her at a period when she was utterly unfitted to receive or appreciate such a boon. The House of Assembly ever has been—especially in Lower Canada—the fruitful parent of all the bad feeling throughout the country; it has prevented men from being of one mind in a house—it has set brother against brother—father against son. To the tranquillity and peace of the land it has been indeed a fatal gift. The Gods conferred the boon of immortality on Tithonus, but they omitted to bless him with necessary accompaniments of perpetual youth and vigour without which his exemption from death was indeed a curse. Our rulers gave us what they were pleased to call the image and transcript of their own glo-rious Constitution, but they gave us not the necessary machinery for its successful working—the materials without which its operation must prove far worse than useless.

They made this great omission, and their gift has clung to the young limbs of our country as fatally destructive as the poisoned vesture of the dying Centaur to the shoulders of the strong man of old."

It is quite obvious that while our contemporary la-Legislature, he does not mean that it should be withdrawn, but that measures should be adopted for mitigating the calamities that have come in its train,for rendering, in short, our Provincial Parliaments what they ought to be. Instead of their being detrimental, as they have unfortunately proved, to the peace and prosperity of the land, and proving-what all are made to feel-the source of a heavier taxation upon the country than all the other departments of the public service put together, it is his, as it is the design of cause of public contention and private animosity .-There would, we conceive, be no difficulty in bringing about this result, if the advice offered by the Duke of Newcastle as to the choice of representatives were faithfully followed:-

"Look for worth, wherever and in whomsever it lie

Men, in the first place, must be selected who are above the need of being remunerated for their ser-

nooth Bill in the House of Lords commenced on Monday, and June, and was continued by adjournment till Wednesday, when a division took place, and the numbers are to judge from its practical developments, seems

The calamity which has again befallen the city of Quebec, is one which calls for the sympathy of the whole Empire. It is computed that one half of the foremost and clearest in developing and maintaining reckoning the immense loss of property, and the absolute ruin which, as to all worldly prospects, has overtaken thousands of individuals, the thousands who have been plunged into actual destitution, -without shelter, clothing, or food,—are features in this over-

But contemplating the melancholy situation of these ing to bear upon it the strongest impulses of a genuine Christian charity,—it is impossible that private benevolence, exerted to its utmost stretch, can do aught towards an effectual alleviation of this calamity. would be something, indeed, if the sympathies of the el strongly on the subject.

"On the 18th of March, 1844, we again find his Grace and the champion of the Reformation, anding forward as the champion of the Reformation, it to profitable account for our Colonial welfare.

"The Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, was held yester as already been evinced, in many terday in the National School House in this city, are quarters, in a noble and a Christian spirit; but what are the gifts and contributions of our limited and comparatively poor population amongst so many?

It strikes us that £100,000 at the least would be habitants of this city, and strangers.

"For four months every year, the country is disturbed to its very centre, by the bitter wranglings of the popular branch; for a long period before and after its session, it is a stimulant to angry passions and party vituperation.

After the length of a few ways a stimulant a loan of £100,000 to ald in re-building the houses destroyed, will be recommended to the Legislature at its next Session. We repeat our impression, however, that no time is to be lost repeat our impression, however, that no time is to ficient.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septuagesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844 :-

Previously announced (in No. 137) in am't...648 18 | 61/2 Church at St. Thomas, per Rev. M. Burnham, 2 5 0 Do. at Perth, per Churchwarden Do. at Orillia, per Rev. J. McIntyre, (add.) 0 2 6

> 139 Collections, amounting to.....£655 6 01 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

> > COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the promoting the cause of Missions in this Diocese under the direction of the Church Society, in conformity with the Circular of the Lord Bishop, dated 15th

113 Collections...... T. W. BIRCHALL, July 10th, 1845.

> (From the Toronto Herald.) BAZAAR.

The Building Committee of St. George's Church take It is quite obvious that while our contemporary la-ments the evil results of this ill-timed gift of a local to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, for the kind and generous aid afforded to the fund for the erection of that sacred edifice by the munificent contributions they sent to the Bazaar, and their unwearied exertions in promoting its object.

Toronto, 1st July, 1845.

ORATORIO.

The Building Committee of St. George's Church take this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies and Gentlemen who voluntarily, and in the kindest manner, gave their valuable and efficien assistance in bringing the Oratorio to so satisfactory conclusion. To the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Clarke every philanthropist, to place them upon a footing by which they shall cease to drain us of our resources, as they do, and no longer prove the leading and abiding they do, and no longer prove the leading and abiding they do, and no longer prove the leading and abiding the undertaking—which has added so largely to the fund for the erection of that sacred edifice. Toronto, 1st July, 1845.

The Tables at the Bazaar were all magnificently furnished, and realized £647 0s. 7d.

The Rector and Churchwardens of Chippawa beg to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the kind friends from whom they have received the following donations A Friend at Toronto, - - - 2 10 0

H. R. Esq., Stamford, - - - 1 5 0

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. An Ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the Cathedral Church, Quebec, on Sunday the

29th of June, when the following Deacons were admitted to the order of Priests, namely-

North of the St. Lawrence adjacent to Quebec. " Charles Rollit, Travelling Missionary in the Dis-

trict of Quebec.

"John Edward Francis Simpson, officiating Minister

of St. Paul's Chapel, Quebec. " Edward George Sutton, Travelling Missionary in the District of Montreal.

The Priests who assisted in the laying on of hands were the Rev. Official Mackie, and the Revs. Jas. Reid, R. R. Burrage, and W. Arnold. No sermon was preached, but the Bishop gave a short address to the newly ordained Priests, alluding to the awful calamity with which God in his providence had once more allowed the city to be visited, and which would have rendered a lengthened address inappropriate, while immediate attention was required to the supply of the wants of a numerous population in a state of destitution.

TRIENNIAL VISITATION Of the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, (administering the Diocese of Quebec.)

the same time to the Anniversary of the Church Society—commenced yesterday morning at half-past seven oclock, by Morning Prayer at All Saint's Chapel (adjoining the Rectory); the Rev. S. S. Wood, M.A., Chaplain ing the Rectory); the Rev. S. S. Wood, M.A., Chaplain ing the Rectory and prayers, assisted by the Rev. ng the Rectory); the Rev. S. S. Wood, M.A., Chaptan of the Lord Bishop, read prayers, assisted by the Rev. W. Dawes, Rector of St. John's, who read the Lessons.

W. Dawes, Rector of St. John's, who read the Lessons.

The Province at the Cathedral commenced there must the residence of the Bishop be fixed. Yet, while we fully concur in these sentiments of resolved into the simple question, who shall evince the at 10 o'clock, Divine Service at the Cathedral commenced with the Litany, read by the Rev. Official Mackie, B.A. after which the Rev. James Reid, Missionary at St. Armand's, preached the Visitation Sermon on 1 Cor. iii. 9: apart wherein daily prayers could be offered up, in the 'We are labourers together with God." the sermon, the Bishop requested the Clergy to come to the Communion-rails, when, the roll having been called over, his Lordship delivered his Charge to the assembled manner in which it is ordered in the Cathedrai service. (Here his Lordship made a happy allusion to Malachi, and my over, his Lordship delivered his Charge to the assembled manner in which it is ordered in the Cathedrai service. members of the Clerical body, amounting in number to sixty. We are happy to learn that, at the solicitation of the Clergy, the Episcopal Charge will be published.— This important document will be found to contain, after an affecting allusion to the calamities by which this city has recently been visited, some information respective he continuance of his Lordship's holding the title of Bi shop of Montreal, which we are happy to observe is not unconnected with a regard to the eventual separation of the Diocese of Quebec into two distinct Bishoprics, the newly to be erected one to perpetuate the title now held by his Lordship. Allusion was here made to the recent erection of the See of Fredericton, and the hope which may be cherished that an Episcopate will ere long be es tablished for the extensive regions in the distant north, which have acquired so much interest for us by his Lordship's visitation of last year. Referring to the extensive Consecration of the newly built churches to the time of is stated Visitation to the different parts of the Diocese. It was painful to learn that his Lordship's efforts with the secular power, to secure the rights of the Church by an alteration of the present regulations respecting Mar-riage Licenses, had not been successful hitherto; as also for the establishment of Ecclesiastical Courts. The fact that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel felt itself precluded, by the state of its funds, from extending aid for the formation of new missions in the Diocese, was shown to place in a strong light the necessity of opening ocal resources; and the efficient working of the Church Society was affectionately urged upon the Clergy by their would be something, indeed, if the sympathies of the whole Empire could be awakened,—if the benevolent the body of Clergymen in the Diocese, one of whom (the

o'clock, p.m. The Lord Bishop of Montreal, President, in the Chair. The numerous body of Clergy who had meeting, besides a number of ladies and gentlemen, inthat you will observe and BEWARE now they are introduced into it, because you may rely upon it, that there is of the most unruffled political tranquillity;—people are not an individual in this country, be his religious opinions what they may, be his position what it may, who is not interested in the MAINTENANCE of THE REFORMATION. Not only our whole system of religion, but W. Dawes,

fulness to Almighty God the measure of success vouch-safed to the labours of the Society during the past year.

press upon all members of the Church, within its limits, the necessity of increased exertion in order to render the Society, under the Divine blessing, more extensively ef-

Jas. Jones;
That this Meeting desires to express its satisfaction at

dents for the ensuing year:
Hon. Chief Justice Reid, Hon. Justices Bowen, Pyke, Day, and Gale, Honbles. J. Pangman, Wm. Sheppard, J. Stewart, Col. Knowlton, W. H. Draper, W. Walker, A. W. Cochran, G. Moffat, Baron de Longneuil, R. U. Harwood, R. A. Tucker, E. Hale, Sen., E. Hale, Jun., and S. Gerrard, K. C. Chandler, Esq., Col. Wilgress, Rev. Official Mackie, Revds. Dr. Bethune, and S. S. Wood.

7. Moved by the Rev. R. R. Burrage, seconded by T.

ties during the past year.

The Right Rev. the President having resigned the Chair to the Rev. Official Mackie, thanks to his Lordship for his conduct in the Chair were moved by the Hon. W.

Sheppard, seconded by Major Irvine, and unanimously carried. His Lordship having acknowledged the vote, closed the proceedings by the Apostolical Benediction.

—Ibid.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.

(From the Loyalist.) We earnestly request the attention of our readers to the following minutes and our report of proceedings at a public meeting held in the County Court House, in this city, on Monday last, the object of which was to adopt measures to ensure the erection of the Bishop's Cathedral in Fredericton. From the noble liberality of the Lord Bishop himself, and most of the gentlemen who were present, upwards of three thousand pounds was subscribed on the spot, and we have no doubt but altogether 5,000l. will be raised in Fredericton, making, with the sum already in his Lordship's hands, about two-thirds of the amount. An appeal is about to be made to Episcopalians throughout the Province, and as they are all deeply interested in this undertaking, let us hope the appeal will not be made in vain.

The Hon. John Simcoe Saunders having been called to the Chair, on the motion of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, the Chairman briefly explained to the Meeting that consideration such measures as were essential to the building the Catheral of the Diocese in this city; the first of which was the raising by subscription the funds necesof which was the raising by subscription the funds neces-

sary for that purpose.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton then addressed the

submitted to the meeting.

Resolved, That subscription lists be immediately opened and submitted to those present at the meeting.

Resolved, That the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Hon. J. S. Saunders, the Hon. I. Bailie, the Hon. I. A. Wilmot, Benjamin Woolhaupter, Esq., W. Bedell, Esq., Thos. R. Robertson, Esq., Asa Coy, Esq., Chas. McPherson, F. W. Hatheway, Esq., and Charles Fisher, For son, F. W. Hatheway, Esq., and Charles Fisher, Esq., be

Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton.

Resolved, That his Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton be requested to suggest to the different Church Corporations throughout the Province the propriety of calling

meetings for the purpose of forming Committees to col-lect subscriptions towards the erection of the Cathedral of the Diocese of New Brunswick.

Resolved, That the Committee meet on Monday, the

Resolved, That Mr. Stratton be requested to act as Secretary.

Hon. J. S. Sannders, on being called to the chair, pened the meeting by stating that the object of their issembling together was to take into consideration the selection of a site for the proposed Fredericton Cathedral, and other measures connected with the same, which the Lord Bishop would explain, he should therefore give place to his Lordship.

The Lord Bishop of Frederiction would preface the

propositions and explanations he was about to offer by one or two remarks. Some might be disposed to ask "Of what use is a Cathedral?" He would endeavour to reply According to the established usage of the Church of Eng land there must be a Cathedral wherever a Bishop resided

of view, it was necessary there should be a building set manner in which it is ordered in the Cathedral service. name shall be great among the Gentiles," &c.) The services were conducted in Cathedrals in a peculiar manner. no form was so well adapted to bring out the Psalms as Parish Church, but it was thought desirable to retain this occuliar form of worship in at least one Church in each Diocese: hence the necessity for a Cathedral where it

Viewing the proposed Cathedral in connexion with other Churches, in this Province and Nova Scotia, this would be on a very different plan. In the Churches now in existence, he believed it was the universal practice for individuals to erect pews, or purchase them at auction, holding them as their own property, into which others have no right to enter. This, no doubt, was a ready way of raising money to liquidate any debt there might be on the building, but yet he thought it was very wrong, and He wished to have the pews open to all, so that every man, whether poor or rich, or whether he belonged to the Church or not, might have an opportunity of going there, whenever he liked, to hear prayers. In this respect, therefore, it would be entirely different from other Churches in the Province, and he thought all must agree that it was highly desirable to have one Church in the Province in which the sittings were free. For instance, suppose a poor man wishes to attend Church-wishes to a dreadful thing it would be to tell him. me unless you have money to purchase a pew!" much for the advantages in a religious view.

Rev. H. Evans) had been removed by death, much and deservedly lamented.—Berean. where rude attempts had been made), there was no approach towards Religious Architecture. Previous to his proach towards Religious Architecture. Previous to his larlifected, capable of carrying 140 people, besides leaving England—having the erection of a Cathedral in two wooden boats for 16 each. In all she has boat room for ontemplation—he had travelled some distance to see a Church, to serve as a model for the one to be erected here; and liking the structure, on his return home he had sent an architect to take plans of it, giving him orders to June. prolong his stay until he had not left one stone unexamined. It happened that while the architect was engaged the weather was more like what we are accustomed in New Brunswick than the usual weather experienced in England; he was obliged to take drawings of the inside the whole people, without regard to their religious creed, when it snowed, and of the outside when it froze; but he of the building now in his possession. This Church was, the latter were shot.

1. Moved by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. in its architecture and proportions, betwixt an English Cathedral and a Parish Church, and therefore better adapted to this Province and to the means of the inhabi

Having thus made the meeting acquainted with his wishes, and the kind of building it was proposed to erect, he considered it his duty to inform them that the people semely.

Since writing the above, we perceive that His Excellency the Governor General is prepared to advance even in its narration, but undeniably existing in the fulness of mischievous power and withering influence on public happiness.

"For four months every year, the country is disturbed"

Since writing the above, we perceive that His Excellency the Governor General is prepared to advance at the labours of the Society during the past year.

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Addamson:

That in contemplation of the wants of this Diocese, for the present and prospective, this Meeting is auxious to impress upon all members of the Church, within its limits, in re-building the houses destroyed, will be recomnt.

Moved by Ed. Bowen, Esq., seconded by the Rev.

would be obliged to go. His wishes were to reside in Fredericton and visit St. John as often as his time and labours permitted him; and if the Cathedral be erected in Fredericton, the people of St. John might erect a simi-That this Meeting desires to express its satisfaction at the continued prosperity of the sister Societies of Nova Eastward from this office, on or about the middle of next month, July; which he will probably extend to portions of Canada East. It is of much importance to us that all in arrears should be prepared to settle the amount of their respective dues, when he calls upon them.

That this Meeting desires to express its satisfaction at the continued prosperity of the sister Societies of Nova Scotia, Toronto, and Newfoundland.

5. Moved by the Rev. Official Mackie, seconded by J. Bonner, Esq.;

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6. Moved by the hoped they would all contribute according to their means; some perhaps had not money to part with, but could give materials or labour; he hoped even the comparatively poor would throw in their mite, as the pews would be open to them as well as to the rich; and perhaps some of the land proprietors whom he saw present would give the land whereon to build.

The plans were then displayed, and his Lordship explained, that as the main body and the chancel were to be built apart, if sufficient funds could not be realized to Trigge, Esq.;
That the following gentlemen do form the Central
Board:—
Revds. W. Chaderton, R. R. Burrage, E. W. Sewell,
W. W. Wait, C. L. F. Haensel, D. Robertson, M. Willoughby, W. B. Bond, D. B. Parnther, C. Bancroft, W.

This cam about 1 5002 currency, had been T. Leach, W. Anderson, W. A. Adamson, and F. Broome;
H. Jessop, A. Gillespie, W. McTavish, J. Bonner, N.
Freer, J. Leaycraft and E; Montizambert, Esqrs.; Dr.
Holmes, Cap. Maitland, C. Geddes and C. H. Castle.
Esqrs., Mr. Justice McCord, Dr. Badgley, and Dr
Crawford his remarks by recommending every person in subscrib-

8. Moved by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, seconded by E. Montizambert, Esq.;

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Officers of the Society for the efficient discharge of their duties during the past year.

The Provident having resigned the second of stone; that there was good sandstone and granite to be found in the Province, the former he thought preferable. He proposed to import the arches for the windows, &c. from Exeter, England, where work is done in a superior manner, and at much lower rates than in London. For the roof he proposed a newly-invented article called gal-vanic iron; this his Lordship said had been found to stand the climate of England, and is to be used for roofing the new Houses of Parliament; it is lighter and cheaper than tin, and can be procured of any size; his Lordship had brought a piece to this Province with him, which he in-tended to expose to the winter frosts, in order to test its

tended to expose to the winter frosts, in order to test its powers of duration.

The Hon. Solicitor General proposed that a subscription list be opened immediately, and took this occasion to express his gratification at the warm manner in which his Lordship had been welcomed to Fredericton, by people of other religious persuasions, as well as by members of his own Church; but although he would not refuse subscriptions from dissenters, when voluntarily offered, he thought it would be improper to soicilt them to subscribe. He considered members of the Church called upon to exert them sidered members of the Church called upon to exert them-selves to ensure the erection of a Cathedral, but feared the subscriptions would be more or less influenced by the subscription—not yet completed—towards the Bishop's Fund, and that many persons would not give as much as they could wish towards the present object, until that be completed, which he thought the most important object

His Lordship replied that the line of distinction might be properly drawn, and it might be right not to solicit dissenters, but he should have no hesitation in soliciting

members of the Church.

Mr. F. W. Hatheway wished a subscription list to be

believed gentlemen were prepared at once to say how much they could give towards the object in view.

Hon, Mr. Chairman said he was prepared to give a certain sum at once, besides a certain sum annually for five meeting, urging upon them the considerations which should influence them—entering most fully into all the details of the building, plans and sections of which he

The sense of the meeting being with Mr. Hatheway, a Committee to collect subscriptions towards the building of the Cathedral.

Resolved, That the selection of a proper site for the proposed Cathedral be entirely left to the decision of his

ome sum of 3,100l. was subscribed. By the plans submitted to the meeting by his Lordship it appears that the main body of the building will be 83 feet in length, the chancel 50 feet, and the base of the spire 23 feet; making a total length of 156 feet. The altitude of the spire, from the ground to the vane, will be 190 feet.

Among the sums subscribed we noticed the following:
s Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 25/: Lady Resolved, That the Committee meet on Monday, the 7th July, at 2 o'clock, at the Committee Room of the Council Chamber.

Among the sums subscribed to Monday, the His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 251.; Colebrooke, 121. 10s.; and Alfred Reade, Esq. 251. Lordship the Bishop, 8001.; Hon. Col. Shore, 2501.; Mr. Saunders, 150l.; William Bedell, Esq., 250l.; J. A. Street, Esq., 100l.; and F. W. Hatheway, Esq., 100l. Several other gentlemen subscribed from 201, to 501, each and his Lordship was so well pleased with the result that he said he was happy to announce that there was no longer a doubt but the Cathedral would be erected in

Fifteen Days later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

Fredericton.

The Mail Packet Acadia has arrived at Boston with Liver pool papers of the 19th ult. From our London files and other urces, we derive the following items of intelligence:-The division on the third reading of the MAYNOOTH BILL the House of Lords was as follows :-

Content-Present Proxies 77-181 Not Content-Present 34 Proxies 16- 50

Sir Henry Pottinger is to receive a pension of £1500 a year. The Overland Mail bad arrived, but there is no news of im-

The Britannia made the passage home in eleven days and a The weather during the last week has been such as to raise the most sauguine expectations respecting the new crops. cold and bleak winds gave way to heat and sunshine, and days have rarely beamed from the heavens than those of the past week. Since Monday there has been a fall of rain and change in the temperature: but if sanshine and warmth lot tow, as doubtless they will, the change cannot fail to prove be neficial. The Grain markets have been acted upon change; prices have receded, and less activity has prevailed on

the part of buyers and sellers. The improvement in the scason will also stop, for a time at least, the gambling in foreign grain which was beginning to exhibit itself.

In the manufacturing districts there has been much activity pparent, and the superior descriptions of printing cloths have eighbourhood, the trade is in an active and healthy state; and the woollen districts of Yorkshire the manufacturers are usily engaged in making to order. The shipping houses, as

well as those who make for the home trade, are busy, and bust ness appears to be proceeding satisfactorily. THE GREAT BRITAIN'S LIFE-BOATS. - Previous to getting the ship under weigh, an interesting experiment was made with one of the life-boats with which the ship is provided. The obect was to try to sink it, for which purpose it was lowered into the water, the valves in the bottom being so arranged as to give free ingress and egress to the water. To fill her more rap re and join with those who are worshipping God, what readful thing it would be to tell him, "You cannot be unless you have money to purchase a pew!" So as fast as it was bailed in. About 30 men were then sent into the sent into the water flowed out as fast as it was bailed in. her to stand on the thwarts, when from the height she still Then, as to Architecture, in the Churches he had yet seen in this Province and Nova Scotia, and he believed also in those he had not seen, (except in a few cases, where rude attempts had been made), there was no approach towards B. Living Architecture.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Buckinghan

Palace on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert, on the 5th Sir Robert Peel has declined proposing to Parliament a vot of public money in aid of the funds of the Church Education Society, Ireland, on the ground that Government are determined to support only a general scheme for the education of

It is stated that the South and West of Ireland are in a very persevered and completed his task, and he (his lordship) disturbed state—that the military have been called out in the county Leitrim, and in an affray with the peasantry that six of