Doctry.

THE STAR OF THE EAST. The world lay hush'd in slumber deep, And darkness veiled the mind, When rose upon their shadowy sleep The Star that saves mankind.

It danns e'er Bethl'hem's holy shed, And, scatt'ring at the sight, Heaven's idol-host at once have fled Before that awful light.

Led by the solitary star To glory's poor abode, Lo! wond'ring Wisdom from afar Bring incense to her God.

Humility, on Judah's hills, Watching her fleecy care. Turns to an angel voice that fills With love the midnight air.

Like voices thro' you bursting cloud Announce th' Almighty plan; Hymning, in adoration loud, "Peace and good-will to man." CAMPBELL.

BELLS. (Coatinuol).

Gatty. London, 1848.

2. Paper on Bells, with Illustrations old saccistan of a monastery, where a tower

than two thousand pounds, which was muezzin's call to prayer. contributed by the citizens of York. It is many inches higher than the tallest grenafifteen men to ring it. A bell which once added a glory to the cathedral of Canterbury is said to have required twenty four men to raise it, and another no fewer than thirty-two.

coln are supposed by some to have owed their appellation to the circumstance of rather matters for idle wonder than use. their giving out a sound which resembled the name. The original Oxford bell, which of Christchurch, was brought from the abbey of Oseney, and was christened Mary at the commencement of the bloody Queen's reign, by Tresham, the vicechancellor. "O delicate and sweet harmony!" he exclaimed, when first it summoned him to mass,-" O beautiful Mary! how musically she sounds! how strangely she ple seth mine car!" But musically now a voice as masculine as its name, for number of scholarships with which the

college is endowed. The great bell of St. Paul's, which is one of the most popular curiosities in the cathedral, hangs in the south or clock but the clapper hangs idle, except when its ponderous stroke announces the death or luveral of a member of the royal family. a bishop of London, a dean of St. Paul's or the Lord Mayor of the year. There is an erroneous notion that most of its metal Tom of Westminster," which, from a saint of the district. clock tower that then stood near the door of the Hall, had sounded the hours for four This beli, so replete with venerable associations, was given or sold by William III. to the Dean and Chapter of S . Paul's, and recast by one Wightman. It was speedily broken in consequence of the cathedral

real bell was twelve minutes in filling the II. was a suppositious child, testified that mould. What must have been the process he had seen the tearming-pan in which When, instead of some eleven or thirteen the infant had been smuggled to the lons, 198 were employed. It was cost by Queen's bed. the order of the Empress Anne in 1734. A second St. Patrick bell became an from the metal of a gigantic predecessor, heir-loom of the abber of Armigh, and which had been greatly damaged. The was employed in 946 by the abbot to People assert that it was once hung aloft, measure the tribute paid him by a northern but that the beam from which it was sus- tribe, the bell-full of silver being given him pended being burnt in 1737, it was buried for his " Pence," as successor of the aposin the earth by the fall, and a piece broken the of Ireland. The third and most prized out. Dr. Clarke maintained, without suf- of the relies is that known as "the Bell of ficient reason, that the fall was a fable, Patrick's Will." The breach of an oath

pre emineure.

caused by the water, which was employed which a large number of prisoners and paying flowed upon the metal when it was heated by the flames. The Emperor Nicholas had it raised in 1837, and placed on a low circular walt. Steps lead into the pit over which it hangs; and this excavation in the earth, with the monarch bell for a dome, is consecrated as a chapelsovereign in the tower of St. Ivan sends merely the clapper which swings to and takes thee men to sway it from side to side. Barbaric ambition is always pleased with what is big, but the tone of the Russian bells is likewise fine, though, as the art of harmonious ringing is unknown among them, the practical result is a confused c'ashing of sounds extremely painful to English ears.

With all the Russian foodness for bells, sion which the Czar has never obtained for Greek churches within the Ottoman border. Only the rocky peninsula of Athos has enjoyed a special privilege which the ART. II .- 1. The Bell: its Origin. His | inhabitants showed not, nor show, any tory, and Uses. By the Rev. Alfred backwardness to exercise. Some recent By the Rev H. T. Ellacombe, in Re- was just completed, to send out an English port of Bristol Architectural Society, bell. The period at which ringing commenced or ceased in the East has not been It will be seen that "Great Peter" of ascertained. Cardinal Baronius says that Yerk, which has been cast since the fine the Maronites began to use bells in \$65, peal in the Minster was destroyed by the having received them from the Venetians fire of 1840, is the reigning monarch of all and Matthew Paris states that Richard L. the bells of the United Kingdom. It is was welcomed at Acre with a peal when stated by Mr. Gatty that the ordinary price he landed in 1190 for his crusade. It is not of a hell is about six guineas per cwt., but unlikely, among other prospective changes, it is probable that the rate increases with that the church-bell may be allowed to the size, for "Great Peter" cost no less speak its summons in conjunction with the

Enormous as are some of the bells of China, they are inferior to the Russian both dier in her Majesty's service, and requires in size and tone, and the dulness of their tone is increased from their being struck with a wooden instead of an iron clapper. The Burmese indulge in the almost universal taste; and a large specimen, which was taken in the Dagon Pagoda at Ran-The two "Toms" of Oxford and Lin- goon, was valued at £17,000. But enough of the big bells of the world, which are

It is a great descent from the Czar Kolokol to those small ancient hand-belts which hung, like the present, in the Gate Tower are connected with the personal history of the first apostles of Christianity in Ireland and Britain. They are made of a dark bronze, are of a quadrangular form, which was probably copied from Roman specimens, and are usually from nine to twelve inches in height, and about six in width. Sometimes they are cast in one piece, but in many instances they consist of two or three plates aveted together and subsetongued Mary was recast in 1680, and has quently fused into one mass by a process of founding which is not practised in the it is neither accurate in its note nor har. present day. The more perfect specimens monious in sound. Every evening at nine are remarkable for sweetness of tone, and it tolls 101 times, in commemoration of the the distressing note given out by others is owing to their being cracked or repaired In the middle ages they were held in such veneration, that they were carried about when contributions were raised for the monasteries in which they were kept,tower, above the two bells which sound they were taken to solemn assemblies, oath the quarters. It bears the inscription- was made upon them in judicial trials, and "Rehard Phelps made me 1715." It is the people were more afraid to swear struck hourly by the hammer of the clock. falsely by them than the Gospel, expecting that the immediate vengeance of the saint would fell upon the offender who dared despise his bell. Nay, some are used in Ireland to this day for the same purp ses as of old-for enforcing oaths, honouring funerals, exercising a species of ordeal, was derived from the remelting of " Great and for gracing the festivals of the patron-

Amongst the shadows of bygone times, few are more unsubstantial than those of bundred years to the judges of England, the "gray fathers" of the Ir sh and British Church-St. Patrick, St. Kieran, St. Co. lumba, St. Gildas, St. David, St. Senanus, Yet, in remote and secluded districts, bells, which are repeatedly mentioned in histocical manuscripts, have come down upon puthorities permitting visitors to strike it. a stream of testimony as having been the on payment of a fee, with an iron ham- lib utical instruments used by them at their mer, and Phelps was employed by Sir altars and in their ambu'atory ministra. Christopher Wren to make its fine-toned tions. Three are a leged to have had the successor. It was agreed, however, that honour of belonging to St. Parick himself. he should not remove the old hell till he One of these is said to have been in his delivered the new, and thus there is not hands when, on the Lill of conflict, the one single ounce of "Great Tom" in the modern "Crongh Patrick," he had his last mass. The latter is destined, after the encounter with the demons of Ireland. lapse of a century and a half, to have a His violent ringing proved insufficient to mighty substitute, for close to its ancient some away his adversaries, and he at last storic site the external clock of the new flung the bell itself into the midst of them. Palace of Westminster is to strike the when they fled precipitately, and left the hours on a bell of fifteen tons, and deprive lisland free from their aggressions for seven "Great Peter" of York of its short-lived years, seven months, and seven days. The missile, broken by the fall, was afterwards But the monster bells of England are bestowed on the patron-saint of Kildare, mere playthings in comparison with the and called "the Boken Bell of Brigid." leviathans of Russia. The Czar Kolokol, It was another bell, we suppose, which is or Monarch, as it is called, is the largest mentioned in the "Acta Sanctorum" as in the world. The value of the law mate- having been meeded for St. Patrick by an ral alone was estimated by Dr. Carke at langel, and the seam was shown in attest :-£66,565 16s., and by Erman at £350,000, tion of the miracle. This is like the evi-"Great Peter" of York took fourteen days dence of the Whig witness in "The Ramto cool. The molten metal of the Mont. hier," who, to prove that the son of James

that the bell remained in the pit in which taken upon it in 1014 was affirmed to it was cast, and that the fracture was have been revenged by an incursion in I call together."

to extinguish a fire in the building above, 1200 cows were carried away. At the communication of the twelfth century it sceptie of the dragon."

was encased in a costle sheine controllished. "May the Creator associate us with the was encased in a costly shrine, emb dlished with serpents, currously and elegantly interfaced. The custody of it had become hereditary, and formed a source of considerable englument. It appears that a Henry Mulholland, who died late in the The Czar Kolokol is dumb, but the lesser plast century, closed the long line down which this relie of ancient art had been out its mighty voice three times a year, conveyed in one family through a period which produces a tremulous effect through of 700 years. The hell itself is much corthe city, and a noise like the rolling of dis- roded, but appears to have been of rude tant thunder. The bells in Russia are construction. The work of the later shrine, fixed immoveably to their beams, and it is however, which was undoubtedly exe-

cuted in the island seventy years before fro. This alone in the bell of St. Ivan Henry the Second's army landed on the Irish shores, proves that the natives then could hardly have been behind their invading neighbours in the arts of peace. The bell and its shrine were in the Cork Exhibition in 1852, and its sound is a common inscription in the middle ages: described as amply sufficient to scare "Funeraplango, Fulgura frango, Sabbatapango, away evil spirits, as well as any reptiles except the deaf adder. Hand bells possessing similar virtues. the concession to employ them is a conces-, and some of which are preserved, were ceive, a charm against fire, as was the

Reformation, and were taken round to the Dugdale: houses of deceased persons on the day of is stated by Mr. Westwood, in his int r-the Angels, be given by Heaven to this house for the honour of God." travellers were carnestly entreated by the esting papers published a few years back in the "Archwelogia Cambrensis," to have stood its ground until lately at Caerleon. Some specimens which existed in Scotland partially retained their hold on popular veneration down to nearly our own day, in defiance, as Dr. Wilson remarks. of reforming zeal and the discipline of Presbyterian kirk-sessions. Curious superstitions were connected with them here. as elsewhere. The bell of St. Fil'an, which belonged to a famous old chapel at Killin, in Perthshire, was affirmed to cure lunacy, a belief which would now be deemed of itself an indication of the discase. After the patient had dipped in the well or pool of St. Fillan, and passed a night in the chanel, the bell, if he survived, was set on his head in the morning wah great solemnity, and his wits returned Still more extraordinary, it was believed that if this invaluable specific was stolen it would extricate itself from the hands of the thief, and return from whence it was taken, ringing all the way. The same power was attributed to a bell in Leinster. A chieftain of Wicklow got possession of it, and he was obliged to tie it with a cord to prevent its escaping to its home, at St. Fulan's chuich in Meach. Clothaire II (it is Baronius who tells the tale) carried off a bell from Sorssons, in Burgundy, which resented its removal in a more effectual way. It became dumb on the road, and when it arrived at Paris its voice was gone. The king sent it back to its old quarte s, and it no sooner approached rang so loudly that it was heard while yet seven miles distant. An occurrence of recent date would in those days have figured among the miracles of the age. On also shalt know a resurrection-may it be unto the death of the Duke of Wellington, the eternal life!" bells of Trim, which he had represented into be tolled. The tenor, one of the finest exception, as in the case of " Great Tom" and sweetest in Ireland, was no somer set of Oxford, which, before it was recast in

> born. So we read in 1851. An old Sancte-bell still hangs in a few of our churches in the bell-core above the a great deal worse than the original: chancel arch. It received its name from being always rung at the words Sancte. sancte, sancte Deus Subbauth, as the priest elevated the Host, and all who he ord it knelt and offered a prayer to the Vugin. Most persons have witnessed this scene in the streets of Roman Catholic cities, where a hand bell is rung before the priest who carries the sacred elements. Some years since in Spain the sound penetrat d to the interior of a theatre, and not only did all dancers on the stage stopped in their per-

formance to drop upon their knees. Of the inscriptions upon bells not very many of early date remain. Some Anglo-Saxon bells, which are only known to us from history, were dedicated to English raints and confessors, as the bell called Guthlac" at Croy, and, and the bells named " Turketul," " Betelem," and " Begn," given to the same holy site by Turke. tul's successor. The oldest of those which still exist in England generally hear the name, if not of the Saviour or the Virgin Mary, at least that of an apostle, a martyr, or some other saint of special eminence, with the usual addition "ora pro nobis." But in later times it became common to couple some longer invocation with the name. Tous we find, in uncouth Latin. sentiments like the following, which we! translate for the benefit of our fair readers: Jesus, regard this work, and by thy strength

Je-us, who abidest above the stars! heal our wounds." May my sound please Thee, U Christ, Hear-

enly King! Christ! give us the joys of eternal life."
I am the Way and Giver of Life: give thyself

Our motion speeds the Redeemer's praise." An old bell at Thirsk bears the inscrip-

In the name of Jesus I call, sounding Mary in the world." The bills dedicated to the Virgin have such labels as these:

"I am called Mary: I disperse the storms, scatter enemies, and drive away disemons. · I sound in the world the name of Mary." · I am called Mary, and sound the Rose of

O crowned Virgin! I will proclaim thee "O Mary, by thy prayers protect those whom

On bells in honour of St. Michael we find, . BOLTON-PRORNE. - This Church was re-On hells in honour of St. Stream we made the copened on Thursday hast, with alterations and Esq., and the Secretary.

"I land in holy tones him who broke the improvements. Full Cathedral Service was per-

angels! On a bell in honour of All Saints. "Govern us. O God! and unite us to Thy

On a bell in honour of St. Catharine, "In this assembly I sound sweetly the name is of Katharine.

There are many bells dedicated in the names of St. Peter and St. Paul; and on one of them is the epigraph, "The bell of Peter sounds for the name of

Christ. The bell of the great Minster of Schaffhausen, and another in a church near Lucerne, proclaim that they " mourn a: funerals, disperse storms, honour festivals, in his hands:excite the tardy, and pacify the turb dent." [The monkish jurgle to the same effect was

Excito lentos, Dissipo ventos, Paco cruentos. In a few instances the words were deemed, for what reason we cannot per common in Wales. They were held sacred case with the inscription on the great bell in all the Welsh churches previous to the of the priory of Kenilworth, preserved by

"May a healthy and willing mind, free-lom the funeral-a very ancient custom, which for our country, and the peace of Michael and

An actual fire-bell (cast 1652) in the durch of Sherborne has upon it the distich —

" Lord! quench this furious finme; Arise, run, help, put out the same.

A local poet seems to have resided about this period in the town, for in the same tower a bell, recast in 1670 from one which was said to have been brought by Cardinal Wolsey from Tournay, has a second couplet which bears a strong resemblance to the first in style:

"By Wolsey's gift I measu e time for all; To mirth, to grief, to church, I serve to call." The original Great Tom of Lincoln (16:0) announced that it was dedicated " to sound sweet'y unto salvation, of the Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son." A bell in Carlisle Cathe. drat, dated 1667, has this exhortation :

"I warn ye how your time passes away. Serve God, therefore, while life doth last, and sny Gloria in Excelsis Dec."

The great bell of Glasgow Cathedral (1790) bears a wordy inscription characteristic of Scotch divines, but, though somewhat lengthy, it has a redeeming conclu-

sion: "In the year of grace 504, Marcus Knox. merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interests of the reformed religion, caused me to be fabri-cated in Holland for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity their cathedral. My function was announced by the impress on my bosom-"Ye who hear me, come to learn of holy doetrine:" and I was taught to proclaim the hours old quarte s, and it no sooner approached of unbeoled time. One bundred and micry-the town than it recovered its tone and five years had I sounded these awful warnings when I was broken by the hands of inconsider ate and unskilful men. In the year 1790 I was enet into the furunce, refounded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader! thou

If there was no neculiar felicity in the Parliament, and where he spent many of old inscriptions, they were usually reverhis carry years, were ordered by the Dean jent. Here and there we meet with an going than it suddenly broke. On exam- 1680, had an epigraph to the effect that ining the bell it was found to have been in the praise of St. Thomas it rang out east in 1769—the very year the Duke was "Bon, Bom." The great bell at Rouen bore a miserable stanza, which has been translated by Weever into verse that is no

"Je suis George d'Ambois, Qui ni trente-cinque mille pois; Mais lui qui me pesera Treute-six mille me trouvera." "I um of George of Ambois. Thirty-five thousand in pois; But he that shall weigh

Thirty-six thousand shall find me." In those days the ovelesiastics devised the inscriptions, but later, when the churchwarden who ordered the hell also settled the label, we must expect to find the most the spectators rise up and kneel, but the ridiculous specimens of parochial poetry. Thus at St. Mary's, Bentley, in Hamp--hire, where there are six bells, No. I (1703) is inscribed:

> "John Eyer gave twenty pound, To meck mee a losty sound.' Oa No. 5 we have.

"Unto the church I do you call. Death to the grave will summons all." On another,

Thomas Eyer and John Winslade did contriv To cast from four bells this peale of five." On a bell at Binstead, one of a peal of five. Doctor Nicholas gave five pound To help cast this peal tuneabel and sound." On another,

"Samuel Knight made this ring In Binstead steeple for to ding. 1695." On a bell at Bradfi ld church in Berkshire, "At proper times my voice I'll raise, And sound to my subscribers' praise."

(To be continued)

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

RE-OPERING OF INCIP CHURCH.—This Church was re-opened on Wednesday last, after having undergone considerable alterations and improve-ments. The Rev. Dr. Hook preached an eloquent and impressive discourse in the morning liberal collections were made during the day.

NEWHAYEN CHURCH, SUSSEX .- This ancient Church has recently undergone thorough restor-ation, and was re-opened on Wednesday last, when the Rev. C. Williams, the Rector, preached to a large congregation.

ST. MARY, SALFORD, STAR CHIPPING NORTOS. This Parish Church was consecrated on the Oth ult. by the Bizhop of Oxford. The Church 30th ult. by the Bighop of Oxford. has been entirely rebuilt, and enlarged by the addition of an niele and vestry on the north side. The scats are, of course, all open.

THE BISHOP OF EXECUSE has refused to license two Clergymen, named Cole and Taylor, to Curacies in his Diocese, on the ground of their unsoundness on baptismal dectrine.

DIOCESE OF OUEBEC.

OURREC. 1st December, 1854 At a special meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, held pursuant to notice in the National School house, there were present— The Lard Bishop of Quebec in the chair, the Revds. A. W. Mountain, J. Carry, E. W. Sewell, R. A. Carden, G. Percy and R. G. Plees.; Lieut. Ashe, R.N., and F. Taylor, Esq.

PRAYERS.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.
The Treasurer reported the following balances

On account of the General Fund £35-11 8 the. W. and O. do. 106-13-2 And that a dividend of bank stock to the amount of £19 17s. Gd. was due this day to the General Fund, and that there was also a dividend due to the Widows and Orphans' Fund. On application of the Rev. J. Forrance, it was

ordered that his name be placed on the list of missionaries receiving the gratuity of £12 10s. In reference to the application of the Rev. S. Jones, it was moved by the Rev. A.W.Mountains seconded by the Rev. R. A. Carden,

That said application be referred to the Finance Committee Resolved .- That the President, the Treasurer,

the Rev. Dr. Mackie, and F. Taylor be a Committee to revise the Report, and to make arrangements for the annual meeting. Resolved,...That the Treasurer, the Secretary and J. Maclearen and J. Scaley, Esqra. be d

committee to make a list of persons cutifled by their subscriptions to be members of the Corpowith reference to the letter of the Rev. II.

Roc, it was moved by the Rev. A. W. Mountain, seconded by Licut. Asho, R. N., that said latter se referred to the Lay Committee, with a reques that they will take such action as may be ne-It was ordered that the last letter of the Rev.

J. H. Nicholls be referred to counsel, for his opinion thereon.

The meeting was then closed with the bone-

J. G. OCEREC. (Signed)

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

CHERCH SOCIETY OFFICE, 6 Dec. 1854. A meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society was hold this day in accordance with the constitution, the Lord Bishop in the chair. The following report was presented from the

Lay Committee :—

"The Lay Committee having considered the several applications before them for pectulary aid, do respectfully recommend to the Central Board the following grants:—In church building, towards the completion of the church at Upton, creeted by Mojor McDougall and the inhabitants of that township, who have expended thereon £350,—a grant of £50. Towards the erection of Christ Church at Churchyille, township of Dunham, -- a grant of £50, payable one-half when roofed in, and the balance when fit for divine service, the Inhabitants laving raised the sum of £150 by voluntary contributions. For building Parsonages:—To the new sub-livision of the Township of Sutton (Rev. N. Lindsay), -a sum of £25; the inhabitants having raised and paid £109, and being pledged for a further som of £75. A sum of £25 has been voted by the Central Board towards the erection of a parsonage at Hemmingford (4th of January 1853) on a promise made by the inhabitants to put up a parsonage-house before the (then) next winter, and subject to the condition that the ay Committee shall be entished with the nature will be prepared to recommend the payment of this grant with probably an addition thereto bearing in mind the bandsome contribution of hat mission towards their glebe) so soon as the inhabitants shall have placed before the comnittee some assurance of means to complete the

required building. The following appropriations iro yet unpaid:-Petito Nation Church, £25; subject to conlitions not ver complied with. New Glasgow endowment, £25; second and

last payment payable when conditions are com-plied with. Russeituwn Church, £25; second and last payment payable in 1855.
North Shefford Church, £50; payable when the building shall be ready for divine service; conditions not yet complied with.

Stukeley Church, £25; second and last instalment payable when completed. The Lay Committee would recommend the entral Board to fix some period, certain, within which the conditions on which grants are made shall be complied with, so as not to lock up the

funds of the Society indefinitely.

An application is before the Lay Committee from the Rectory of Sorel, praying for aid towards the endowment of that parish, which the Committee are unable to take into effectual consideration at the present moment from wan of funds. They trust the ensuing year will place the Society in a situation to help this deserving parish, one of the oblest of the diocese. An application is also before the Committee rom the flev. J. Mountain on the subject of the purchase of a parsonage at Coteau Landing.

he Committee require further particulars from the rev. incumbent on this matter." It was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Canon Gibson, seconded by the Desnot Montreal, that the above Report be received and considered at the next meeting of the Central Board. The chairman of the Book and Tract Com-

mittee gave notice that an appropriation would be made at the next meeting of the Central Board for a grant (not exceeding £6')) for the purchase of books. An abstract of the Treasurer's account was

laid on the table. The following aums have been received since the last neeting :- Collected at Granby, £1 4s. Bd.; Mr. Hazeil's aubscription for 1552 and 1853, 10s.: Mr. Benson's subscription 10s.; subscriptions at Buckingham, £5 8s. 9d.; collections at do., £1 18s. 9d.; from a friend in England, per Lord Bishop, £12 10s. collected at Laprairie, £2 15a.; Mr. Alexander Smith's life subscription, £12 10s.; subscriptions at Longueuil, £1 7s. 6d.; W. A. Townsend £1 be., Mrs. l'ownsend 10s., Miss Townsend be Miss E. Townsend, Sa., Master E. Townsend, Sa.; C. Geddes, £1 5s; Mrs. D. Fisher, 5s.; G. Harding, 5s. For the Widows and Orphans' Paul : James Dixon, Esq., Bertheir, 10c.; collection at Buckingham, £3 17s. 6d.; do. at Granby, 15a. 74d.; do. at St. John's, £8 11e. 94d.; do. at Sunday school St. John's, £1; colected at Laprairie, £11 &s. 4d.; Longueuil, 12s. Gd.; St. Lambart, 2s. 6d.; La Tortue, 12s. 2d.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CHURCH SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held at the society's rooms, on Wednesday, the 13th De-cember. Present, the Lord Bishop in the Chair, the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, Reverende D. E. Blake, H. C. Cooper, Sept. Ramsey, J. G. D.

The Secretary read an abstract of the various

The usual prayers having been read, and the minutes of the last meeting attested by the signature of the chairman-

accounts for the last two mouths, showing that there was to the credit of the General Purpose Fund, £488 9s. ld.; the Mission Fund, £135 18s. 19d.; Sudent's Fund, £108 10s. 10d.; Widows and Orphans' Fund, £1,227 3s. 6d. The printed statement of the society's accounts last your contains a balance against the late essistant secretary, amounting to LS27 Sr. 7d.: of this sum, £200 has been secured since the closing of the books last April, by the sale of the Diocesan Presses, &c., to Mr. Rowsell. As it appears there is no probability of the balance ever being paid, the Finance Committee recom mended that the sum of £327 Ss. 7d. be charged to the General Purpose Fund, and so do away with the necessity of alluding to the loss again. The Secretary was directed to have this suggestion carried out. It is thus apparent that none of the special funds have been disthished to make up the defalcation; the loss has fallen only

on the General Purpose Pand. Henry Rowsell's account for printing and stationery was ordered to be paid, one-quarter being placed to his credit on the diocesan press

transaction. On the application of the clergyman and churchwardens of Milton, a set of service books

was voted for the church.

An application was read from the Rev. R. L. Stephenson, for aid in completing a church erecting at Van Klock's Hill, in the mission of Hawkesbury. He set forth that the church was built during the incumbency of the Rev. J. T. lawis, amongst a population for the most par pour and widely scattered; it is built of brick is 50 feet long, and 28 in width; it was not ye plastered, nor the spire completed. £200 has been raised within the mission but the inhabi order that they might be able to have service i

t during the winter.

The society voted that the sum of £12 10s, be ent to Rev. R. L. Stephonson for the above ubject. The society also roted books and tracts to the

amount of $\pounds 2$ 10, for distribution in the mission of West Hawkesbury.
It was moved by H. Mortimer, Esq., seconded

by the Ron. P. B. Da Blaquiere, and carried

been intended at the first formation of the society, that the subscription entitling a subscriber to be elected an incorporated member should paid in full to the parent society, as well as that required from life members, which last has always been so paid in; and incomuch as the demands for the sacred objects of the society are continually increasing, requiring addiresolved, that the fourth clause of the eighteenth by-inwof the society be altered, and do read thus:

"The Treasurer of each District Association shall transmit annually the full sum of £1 os. for each duly recognized elergynan, and also for each incorporated member within his district, and in ease of life membership one payment of the full sum of £12 10s., together with one-fourth of all the monles paid into his hands to the Tressurer of the Society at Toronto, to be at the disposal," &c., &c.

The Secretary read the following notice of

motion: "The Hon. J. H. Cameron gives notice that he will, at the next monthly mosting introluce a by-law to provide for the management of any portion of the Clergy Reservo Funds that may be entrusted to the Society on the commutation of the salaries of the incombents under he not that has lately passed two branches of

the legislature." John Hamilton, Esq., of West Hawkesbury. was duly elected a member of the corporation. The Secretary gave notice that at the next

meeting he would propose the election of the Roy, John Butler, of Hamilton, Prayers were then read, and the meeting

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Secretar

UNITED STATES. From the Chrical Journal,

The True Carbolic opens with one of the most important articles which have ever given weight to its thoughtful pages. It is entitled, the Clergy, sent and called. It examines from scripture and the primitive church, the original doctrine and ractice in regard to the sending of bishops and clorgy; and the total absence of anything like in modern way of a popular election, or giving ecall. It traces the rise and progress of im perial patrouage, and nominations of bishops and clergy by the secular power; of the par-ochial system and its failure; of the preaching orders, and their wants of permanent success of the system since the reformation in the church of England, and of that adopted by the various non-episcopal bodies. It shows to what extent this last has controlled the actual state I things among ourselves, and that even our isolonary system routs upon the same ideas. The conclusion of this powerful article is as

follows:-- "All history shows, that whatever has been done for the masses, has been done by sent ministers. The principles of human nature are masses, through the agency of self-supporting congregations, and called ministers; or by that of missionaries, whose mission is to raise up self-supporting congregations, and to become called partors.

"Yet the church is committed to the system of self-supporting congregations, and called ministers, and to the principle, that those who pay call. All these things have, in mostern times, been found practically inseparable from each other. That the system affords the best means of sustaining settled pastors, we do not believe. But we know that it is impossible to change that which is so thoroughly established, ally paid.
that it has become the only possible means of Let each supporting the church in this country; as the of supporting the church of England. We do cam of proposing any change in the establi-hed system. But the question recurs; what s to be done for the masses? This quantion cannot be answered at the close of an anticle; to our system, not a change in its existing frame-

This article opens up some views which have long been maturing in our mind, but which we It any wrong motive intercepting my interest have not broached, simply because we have not and efforts in his favour? Do my prayers, been able to see our way elear at pres at to any prospect of amendment. We shall look with the greatest interest to see the "addition to our system" suggested by the able editor of the True Cothali Among the selections in the November num-

me from the pen (as we judge) of the Syncds compared. It is only one more effort in a field where Mr. Caswell has done much more than any other one man. An Englishman himself, he was for several years a clergyman in this country, has repentedly travelled throughout contributions made in private, to the clergyboth the eastern and the western states of the Union, revisited last year the scenes of his earlier experience among us, and is now continuing to do what has been a main object of his life—and that is, to bring the mother and daughter invigorate, and fortify one another for the great provisions, in sums amail or large, not by con-work which they—and they alone,—can do in atraint, but willingly, may fulfit the obligation

McKenzie; R. Mitchell, W. Belt, H. Mortimer, ; the world. Mr. Coswell's late book, giving an enlarged account of the proceedings—in which holy he had a seat, as a member of the honored English delegation—has been of greater use in England than here: for we know all about the working of our Triennial Council, whereas in England it is a new thing, and the working of our synodical system is eagerly investigated by all who have either hopes or fears of its influ-ence upon the revival of their own.

In his notes on church affairs, the editor makes the following important suggestion: - one, however, which is not likely to be acted on. A "Missionary Bishops Bill" such as has once been defeated, would, if passed, remody the

difficulty:—

"The Rev. Dr. McDougall, the excellent Missionary to Borneo, has been designated Bishop of that island; but he has departed from England without consecration, and it is not known when he will receive the grace of the episcopate. We to not know what the impediment stands in the way; but we suspect that there are two. One is the want of an endowment. The other is a legal one. Hornes is not in the Queen's dominions, and so not within the laws authorizing the consecration of colonial bishops; while Dr. Mchaugall, being a British subject, is not within the provisions of the act under which our first bishops were consecrated, and which applies expressly to persons being subjects or oitizens of countries out of her Majasty's dominious. The last difficulty, indeed both, might, we suppose, be obviated by an applica-tion to our bishops. The tenth article of the constitution provides, that bishops for foreign countries may be conscerated on applicati

therefram." WESTERN NEW YORK .- The Bishop has amod a l'astoral Lotter to the Luity, from which we take a few extracts :---

To the voluntary provision for the better support of the ministers of God, I ask your earnest

attention.
The need, the obligation, and the mode of this relief to the Parochial slergy, I now present to onr minds: They need it, because they are inadequately

Because they are cut of from providing for homselves and families by secular occupa-

Because the expense of living has nearly doubled within a few years past, without any proportionate increase of their salaries:

licenuse the barnesing effects of our scanty provision, and actual or impending debt. are calculated to impair their efforts and interrupt hoir usofutnoss:

Because they are laboring for your eternal welfare:
And because a life of study, toil, sacrifice,
and soif-denial in your behalf, entitles them to
your regard, and lave and liberality.
My brethren, the work of the ministry in this

Diocese is not sought for its emuluments. There is but one parish that engages to pay its clegryman in money over two thousand dollars. I know but one Parish that is endowed, and that but partially. About fifty Parishes have parsonages. One Parish have raised the cash enlary to twenty-five hundred dollars. One pays two thousand dollars. Two pay each oighteen hundred dollars. Two pay twelve hundred dollars. Pive pay one thousand dollars. Twoive pay between five hundred and one thousand dollars, and the rust raise, each, five hundred dollars, or less, down to one hundred

dollars. Of the clergy engaged in Parochial duty, all but eleven are married men with more or less of a family, comprising in all about two hundred and fifty children. The clergy are not an fa-dulent, luxurious body of men, but laborious, dithful, hardworking in their vocation. They shrink not from duty. The reports to the convention show that there have been held in the Diocese twelve thousand two hundred and fifty. public services within the conventional year, The missionaries of the Diocese in the discharge of their duties, must of necessity travel altogother from fifteen to twenty thousand miles. At least ten thousand sermons must during the the Discess. About fifteen hundred persons, adults and children have been haptised; six bundred have been prepared for confirmation; one thousand funerals attended; and at least from five to six thousand Sunday schools been

upervised, instructed and estechieed. Of the personal counsels, guidance, and consolutions imparted in private, the bearts obser-ed, the mind interested, the warnings given, and the souls won to Christ from aln and Satan, need not attempt to write.

Such !aborers, inadequately sustained, need the additional support which I ask in their behalf. It is because they need it that the Conention, your representatives, have sanctioned and requested this appeal to your judgment and liberality. The laborer in the field is worthy of his hire The laborer for your eternal welfare, he through whose instruction, guidance, and prayers you and your families are led upward to hearen, is worthy regard, your care, and your liberality.

Under the Jewish aconomy, the clergy were apecifically and amply provided for by the Almighty by an express law—the law of tithes, to withhold the prescribed support was denouncof withhold the prescribed support was denounced as robbing God. Under the Gospel, the clergy are thrown upon the voluntary contributions of the Christian flock, by the law of Christ, who erdains that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel. To withhold this systehance is in violation of a distinct ordi-

Under this provision of the Gospel, then, I urge upon you the obligation to provide for the due and adequate maintenance of the ministry, as a duty binding on the Christian conscience. The mode of relief in this emergency is two-

1. The first and foremost is an increase of the regular stated salaries of the clergy, punctu-

Let each individual of the congregation ask the questions of his conscience, Is our pastor adequately supported? Can be live upon his present salary? If not, one the congregation present salary? If not, one the congregation pay him more? Have the restry been authorized to increase his salary. Can I myself give more than I now give to that object? pew rent or subscription been punctually paid? but we may allay the fears of our realers, by am I now in arrears for either? Have I given saying that what we would suggest is an addition the influence of my voice and means to increase the support of my paster? How can lexcuse myself before God and my conscience for my inattention to the duty of aiding in this object?

efforts and means combine in the sustaining of the ministry, according to the ordinance of Christ? 2. Subsidiary to this provision, another mode of relief is suggested, and has been same-

tioned by the Convention. That each appeal Thanksgiving Day be here after r garded by the purishes, and by the laity generally throughout the diocese, as a Donation Day for the Parish Clergy, on which day a collection shall be made in Church, and

man, to add to the means of his support, ffere is a mode of relief which you may all adopt. In the Church at the collection, or in private by contributions, each of you, young or old, communicant or non-communicant, an churches closer together, that they may improve, nonymously or in your name, in money or in