assembled, and by the authority of the same,

force in the United Kingdom, or in England and Ireland, or either of them, shall be construed or shall extend to prevent the bishop of any dioin any of the foreign or colonial posses sions of her Majesty, and his clergy, and the lay persons of such diocese, being in commuwith the United Church of England and Ireland, from meeting together from time to me to make or from making at such meeting by common consent, or by a majority of voices of the said clergy and laity, severally and re-spectively, with the assent of the said bishop, any such regulations as circumstances shall in their judgment render necessary for the management of the affairs of the said United Church within such diocese, or for the holding of meetings for the said purpose thereafter: Provided rays, that no such meeting shall be lawful provisions and restrictions hereinafter con-

tained: (that is to say,)

II. Provided, that where any such assembly shall be holden for any diocese, the bishop, o in his absence a commissary appointed for this purpose by the bishop by writing under his hand and seal, shall preside in such assembly; and upon all questions arising in such assembly the votes of the clerky and lay representatives shall be separately taken; and no act or reso-lution of such assembly shall be valid unless with the concurrence of the majority both of the clergy and the lay representatives, or of such of them respectively as may be present and vote in such assembly; nor shall any regu-lation made by such assembly be valid under this act without the convent of the bishop whether he shall or shall not be present in the

asombly at the making thereof. III. And provided, that no regulation, act, of resolution of any such assembly shall be bluding on any person or persons, other than the bishop of the diocese and his successors, and the elergy and lay members of the United Church of England and Ireland reciding within such diocese; nor upon such bishop, clergy, and lay members, except so far as such regulation, act, or resolution may concern the posi-tion, rights, duties, and liabilities of any minister or member of the said united church, in abail not be lawful, by any such regulation, act, or resolution of any assembly, to impose any temporal or pecuniary penalty or disability other than such as may be consequent upon suspension from or deprivation of an ecclesiantical office or benefice, or to deprive any person of any civil right to which he is by law entitled. IV. And provided, That no regulations of any such ascembly shall have legal force and valid-

the fureign or colonial possession in which such shall be holden . And provided. That no such regulation shall alter the standards of faith and doctrine, or alter or be at variance with the Book of Common Prayer or the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, or after the onthe, declarations, and subscriptions by law required to be taken, made, and subscribed by persons to be consecrated, ordained, collated, instituted, or licensed within

ity as against the acts or ordinances for the

ne being in force of the local legislature of

VI. And provided. That no such regulation shall affect any right of appeal to her Majesty in Connell, or to the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the suberdination of the said bishops, clergy. or the subspillmation of the said bisnops, cirrgy, and laity to the see of Canterbury, shall be valid unless the consent of the archbishop of the said see thereto be proviously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and sent, nor less such regulation be confirmed by an order of her Majesty in Council.

UNITED STATES.

NEW JERORY .- We learn from the Register of Burlington College, for the 16th and 16th Terms, 1864, that there are at present 102 students. Of its alumni, free are in Holy Orders, and six are now candidates. This noble institution was never in better order, more flourishing, or under more admirable government and discipline, than at the present time. Its poculiar advantages in its plan, its relations, its position, its ocurse of study, and its religious training, are well Burlington College is complete in all its parts

and properties, with competent teachers in every department, and a sufficient apparatus. Provision is made for the most thorough instruc-tion in all the branches of English and classics learning, in mathematics and the natura cieuces, in the living languages of Europe, and in drawing, painting and music. Secret music recolves especial attention. The boys, with structors, cor household; enjoying, at once, the parental and the pastoral relations. The dumestic and reli-gious influences are relied on for its administra-tion; and every thing in it is faithfully done on Christian principles, and in dependence on Divine assistance. No Society, of any kind, is permitted to be formed in the College, or connected with it. The President, himself, devotes Saturday morning to the improvement of the four upper classes in composition, declaration, and extempora-neous debating. Students, who are received from other Colleges, must declars, upon their honour, that they are connected with no Society, whose that they are connected with no Society, senser name, organisation and objects, are not known and approved by the President. The health, the manners and the morals of the boys, are constant objects of the most tender and scrupulous

regard.
The charge for each term of five monthsbeginning on the feast of All Saints (1st November), and on the feast of St. Philip and St. James (1st May), in each year—is one hundred and fifty dollars, payable always in advance. Pupils will be received at any time of the year, but not for a period of less than one term. There is no additional charge, except for books, sheet music, and drawing materials. Boys who remain during the vacations, which are the months of April and October, are charged fifteen dollars for each. No absence from the College in term time, is permitted, but on the strictest necessity; and then permission to return is optional with us.

There is no partial course, and no studies are ontional. All students are admitted on exam nation, and must pursue all the studies. Applications to be made to the Right Re-George W. Doane, D. D., L.L. D., President Burlington, New Jersey.

Romanism and Dissent.

ATHEIST IN FRANKFORT .- The conduct of Beda Weber, the Catholic clergyman at Frank-fort-on-the-Maine, is remarkable. The circumstances of the case are briefly there:--

In Frankfort there still exists a small "Go men Catholic' Church, under a preacher of the mame of Flos. This Church had permission to that paper would never have obtained hold service in a Protestant place of worship. On the second day of Easter, the 17th of April last, Flos was preaching on "the Easter of the future." He spoke of the old religious, which future." He spoke of the old religious, which must all sink into the grave; Judaism, whose patriarch, Abraham, could look upon human way with absolute invective; it is " a cant sacrifice as a plous work: heathenism, which, with its Romish faith, could nover make men bappy; Christianity, which has lifted up the that Holy sign of ancient victories, and whose adherents, "split into sects of madmen, kindle the flame of hatred, instead of the lamp of peace;" and Islamism, which had been diffused, indeed, by savage horder, but under which knowledge and art had blossomed, till Islamism itself became mild, and in practice tolerant. These old religious could, only under veils and shadows, prepare for the "Religious of Mankind." Paith in a supernatural revelation must fail. All religious knowledge must grow only out of man's own reflection. Higher than the sign of running commentary on this very curious the Cross or the Crescent, in the consciousness specimen of the Echo's churchmanship. of the people, must stand the everlasting prin- In dealing with it, we find that it has one ciple of right, "the Gospel of humanity."
"When the Easter festival of the future breaks When the Easter festival of the future breaks out boldly. Its assault on the "middle from his confirmation tour, and we are were generally taken, it might be supported come forth, but surely this must not daunt us. the hasbandman will in his field find a curiously. way" between the two extremes of Popery happy to say in the enjoyment of excellent for 7s. 6d. per annum, and for 2s. 6d. We have the truth of 6sd in our lips, and the formed stone, which the oldest man will fail to and Dissent is boldly made; its strong health.

recognise. This unknown form is a crucifix, ody sign of old conflicts of faith. The ancient external religion is changed for one higher and less material." After this anti-Christian sermon, during which a crucifix had tool between burning typers on the altar, the thers of the Protestant Church determined, on the 5th of May, to allow no more "German Catholic" worship to be held in their Church. On the 19th, the magistrates (Senate) of the small Reputite of Frankfort confirmed this re-One would have thought that the polution. affair did not at all concern the Roman Catholic pastor in Frankfort, or that if he wished to express any opinion on the subject he would have taken part against the Atherst Flos. Judge of the astonishment, then, which was felt when. in the Roman Catholic journal of the 27th May, published by the Roman priest Beds appeared an article written by himself, full of appeared an article written by himself, (all of bitter mockery of the Protestant pastor, who had heard Flor's remon, and had been the first openly to complain, severely censuring the Pro-testant elders and the magistrates, because these authorities had refuce any longer to allow the use of a Protestant Church to an atheistical How plainly may we learn that Rome willingly enters into a covenant with any other anti-Christ if only it be against Protestantion Yes, even with the devil will Rome ally herself. I Protestantism be the common for - Evangel cul Christendom.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES, Prom the Metropolitan Catholic Al manne and Laity's Directory, for 1854," put lished in Baltimore, we derive some important facts relative to Catholicism in the United States. The entire Catholic population of the United States in said to be 1,782,600, in the jurisdiction of various Archelioceses, us follow Baltimore, 77,500; New York, 425,000; New Orlenns, 222,500; Cincinnatt, 832,500; Oregon, 5,000; Ban Francisco, 75,000; Nebruska, &c. (Apastolic Vienr.) 5,300. In these Archidio ceses, there are 41 Dinceses, 1,712 Churches 746 other stations, 1,122 Clergymen in Ministry, 182 Clergymen otherwise employed, 34 Ecclesi natical Institutions, to Literary Institutions for Young Men, 171 Famile Religious Institutions 112 Female Academias, 131 Charitable Institu tions. The total of the Catholic population is supposed to be understated, as the returns of regard of his ministry or membership; and it many districts were incomplete. During 1863. there was an increase of thinceses, ! Archinhop. 5 Bishops, 113 Priests, and 167 Churches. The number of Colleges in the United States, under Catholic direction, is 24, and the Theological Seminaries 29, with 4 Preparatory Seminaries There are also 24 periodical publications in the United States, devoted to the spread of Catholicism, 20 of which are weekly issues."

shove we cut from an Exchange; and while it shows the numbers and strength of the Romanists to be great, yet they are far less than has been asserted and believed. When unprincipled office seekers, who are willing to give themselves to any measure which will se cure the Romanist votes, come to see that the Roman Catholic population, all told, amounts to less than 2,000,000, this piece of informati n may serve to open their eyes somewhat. Romanists can carry an election only when they combine, and when no united force opposes them. - Gospel Messenger.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 27 O. McL., Brockville, rem; W. B., St. John's, N.B.; W. G., Colourg, rem. for self and J. V. B to July, 31, 1855; Rev. Dr. G. S. J., Shedine, N.B.; Rev. T. C. L., Truro, N.S., rem. in full vols. 17 and 18; R. W. C., St. John's, N.B., rem for vol. 18, being to July 31, 1856. paper is regularly mailed each week; J. S. M., Proscott, rem: (much obliged.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. "The Date Leaves, or Historical Game of Forfrits.

Medical Books.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received the communication of a mounter of the Church of England, at Port It would be contrary to our rule to onblish it, as the name of the writer was not ent to us. We trust that the grievance of which he complains will shortly be removed. The note from the Rev. Mr. David and the account of the Testimental to Mr. Oliver have oven received, but too inte for insertion this week.

The Church.

The Lard Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral, Toronto, m Sunday the 8th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Dencon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay, to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for examination in the Library of the Parochial School-house at Toronto, on the Wednesday pravious to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the si quis attested in the ordinary manner.

NOTICE.

The Standing Committee of the Church Society will meet (D.V.) at the Society's board-room on Wednesday, the 4th October, at 3 P. M.

VIA MEDIA.

"Man is a creature of extremes. The middle path is generally the wise path; but there are few wise enough to find it. Because Papists have made too much of some things, Pretestants have made too little of them. "--- Creek's Remains.

We had it in view, at starting, to quote ome one or other of the hundred expressions used by the Fathers of our English Branch of the Church Catholic in praise of the " middle way :" but Richard Cecit's writer in the Echo, who supplied the remarkable contribution under the heading 'Via Media. ' We honor the name and memory of Richard Coul; the Echo, probably, accepts him as a leader in its school of theology; and yet we are very sure that much of what has been published in Richard Cecil's approbation. He, at all events, saw and approcuated the Church's · middle way " of wisdom, moderation, expression," it ought to be called the " vicappia, or way to Rome;" it is not to be found in God's word; it is a " modern in. vention;" it is the discovery of " the surveyors and engineers of Oxford;" with other expressions of a delicate, and grace. We refer the writer to Richard the too-little of mere Protestantism.

We will take the liberty of offering a advantage,-its tone is decided. It comes

such writing.

That the expression itself should have been the official influence now given for the mainte found in Scripture was hardly to be ex- hance of what is undentably a party paper ported, seeing that Romanism and Dissent, given to the Ecclerostical Gazette, and if the perted, seeing that Romanism and Discent, given to the permitted stades of opinion in one which have called it forth, made their apwas complete. And yet the Prophet hance to whatever existing paper he likes, o I-mah comes very near even the expres- contribute to get up and support some other." sion itself :- "Thine cars shall hear a word behind thee, raying, this is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right! hand, and when ye turn to the left."

St. Paul, however, leaves us in no doubt as to the light in which we ought to regard i emphatically the principle, that "there should be no echism in the body. He expresses in the strongest possible language his sense of the sin of rending the body of Christ, whilst he delivers a warning which we may well fear to disregard,- Now I beseech you, trethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences, contracy to the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid them." "We are not enjoined to from all others who differ from us." This playing on the mere word media .- the half-way"-is almost childish. Error of all kinds should be simply avoided, no matter at what distance it stands from us. Rome and Geneva may not be coundistant. from us; still our true course is to hold on our own intermediate way-intermediate. because situated between the two extremes,—and forbear from identifying ourselves with either.

" So far as standing aloof from those Christians who differ from us, whereunto we have a)ready attained, we are to walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing ! The great Apostle whose admonition is here quoted, desired to extinguish differences in the Church; the Echo, by the effort to prove what cannot be proved, that the differences alluded to are of little or no importance, would perpetuate those differences. It is, of course, unnecessary to observe that the Church, in doctrine and discipline, differs from the Protestant Separatists in serious degrees; but, without discussing the gradations of schism, it is sufficient to deprecate and condemn it on the general principle. It is no light matter. we hold, to disturb the peace and to sever the unity of Christ's visible Church; it is no light matter to breed alienation and strife, as the act of separation does; it is no light matter to throw off obedience to Church authority-to make a disloyal abnegation of allegiance to the Church; it is no light matter to discard ordination by bishops who alone are divinely empowered to ordain; it is no light matter for a body of professing Christians to out themselves off from the Apostolical Succession, which is indispensable to the inheritance of the original Apostolical Commission, and -- as Archbishop Bramhall says - "the nerves and sinews of ecclesiastical unity and commumon." If descent offended only in these grave particulars, there would be reason enough to apply the great Apostle's warn. ing, and to avoid its authors; that is, to avoid them in such a way as not to participate in their offence by making it appear that it is not an offence at all. "We are not to be traduced as inconsistent members of the Church of England, if we cooperate with those who differ from us, in the diffusion of sound religious books and tracts, and in the circulation of the blessed Word of God among the benighted nations of the assertion of the Echo to the contrary not- 8t. Heten's Place, city, 3t.; G. Molineaux, Esq., 1

The Church is doing all this, and zeal- sound Church principles, neither high nor ously doing it, through her own organiza- low, and consequently it finds no lavor tion. Let us do the Church's work in the amongst dissenters, not a single noncon-Church's way, and we shall find quite enough to employ us. We shall do, to say the least, all the good we could do in any other way, and be able to do it without those who pride themselves on belonging compromise or offence. We shall not, in that case, divest the Church of her parental nor against those who have entirely deauthority to disguise the real position of parted from the fold. The Echo has comthose who have disavowed their filial obli. plained, more than once, that we have gations; we shall not, to borrow the late Bishop Dennison's expression used with have done so now, had we not been reference to the promiseuous platform, "obscure our orders," and we shall not perplex the minds of our own brethren. those more particularly who are not very well grounded or well informed, as to

whether Dissent be really right or wrong. In consequence of an absurd mistake which occurred in our last number, we ngain publish one of the leading editorials. The subject was an extract from the Echo. It so happened that both sides of the sheet from which the extract was elipped contained a paragraph of equal length. This not having been observed by the writer of the editorial in question, he carelessly appended it to his communication. Those of our readers who have words will answer our purpose better. We not been in the habit of writing for newsquote those words for the benefit of the papers, cannot duly appreciate the feelings of the writer when he received the paper, turned to his article, and found it headed by a text different to that which he had intended. The initiated, however, would readily comprehend that there was some mistake, which could not have occurred had the writer been on the spot to see his article in print, which it is impossible for those who send communications from a distance to do-they will be constantly subjected to such disappointments. The printer and proofreader are often blamed by correspondents for mistakes, which are traceable, as in the instance now under consideration, to a want of precaution on their part, and sometimes to the illegibleness of some the Church. After such a proposition, we and see in universe privately, but not encourage of the words in their manuscripts. We have been informed that, in one of the editorials, the word " article " was substi-Cecil. The middle path is the wise path tuted for "extract," and "appears" for between the too much of Romanism and "assumes." Who was to blame, we cannot say: but we recommend all those who favor us with articles, either to write them in legible characters, or to employ amanuenses to transcribe them.

sympathy with Protestant Dissenters is we would by no means interfere with the Church paper, but we do most decide by protest boldly expressed. There is no metaking against it being used as an otheral organ, or against it being used as an otheral organ, or against it being used as an otheral organ, or against it being used as an otheral organ, or being maintained as an exclusive "Church being maintained as an excusive "Church of Scripture is no authority whatever in paper," our journal being treated as a Diesent then make such a paper their organ, and paper," our journal being treated as a Diesent the make such a paper their organ, and paper," our journal being treated as a Diesent then make such a paper their organ, and they will be such as the will be such as the will be will be will be called a paper their organ, and they will be will be such as the such as paper their organ, and they will be will be will be such as paper their organ, and they will be wil pearance after the volume of God's word hold them, let each individual give his counte-

We copy the above paragraph from an editorial in the Ecles of the 1st inst. Our contemporary appears to be jealous of the patronage which has been extended to this journal. Now how does the case stand! The Church was first published separated from us. He lays down most in 1837, the sole object of its projector was to disseminate evangelical truth, and sound church principles throughout this vast diocese-it was the only medium for conveying coclesias icai intelligence—our bishop therefore patronized it, by taking a certain number of copies, and announced his intention of sending all his official rotices to be published in its columns When the Church Society was organised. 1812, this paper, without any charge advertised the books for sale at the deposiet and half-way from Rome, and half-way bory, published the minutes of the monthly meetings, and the acknowledgments of the inns received by the treasurer from the neveral parishes. The district and provincal reports were published, in full, gratis, notwithstanding many subscribers complained that, for the most part, they contained matter of merely local interest, and thereby excluded other topics which they who could only afford to pay for one paper expected to meet with. The Church paper has been carried on, with more or ess ability ever since, and has maintained its character as a sound conservalive journal. In proof whereof we might addace numerous flattering notices which from time to time, have appeared in the leading papers, both in England and the United States, and also the fact that no paper of any note has ever refused to exchange with it. The Ecclesiastical Gazette has scarcely been in existence nine months. the experiment (for it is a question whether it can be carried on) never would have been tried, had not the publisher of the Church agreed to keep in type as much matter from that paper weekly, as would supply half its columns. what ground then can our bishop be colled upor, to withdraw his official notices from a paper whose orthodoxy and usefulness. we believe, he has never called in question : we are confident that had he ever done so his opinions would have been published in the paper, and have received from the several editors that consideration to which they were justly emitted, but if they failed to be convinced that the cause they had adopted was a wrong one, they would have fearlessly defended, and maintained it. The Church paper has been for years the property of individuals—and its editors have never attempted to make the Bishop responsible for the articles they write on. Up to the present time, we be- Hyde Park Street, 21; The Rev. R. S. Battislieve, they have ever been received by him with that kindness which is so characteristic of the man, and every information sought for, has been, so far as he was Lodge, Wandsworth, Surrey, 1/. 1s.; James able, readily given; but he has been no Dansmure, Esq., East India House, 1/. 1s.; able, readily given; but he has been no more answerable for the articles which have appeared in the Church than for those published in the Echo, a copy of

formist's name is to be found on the subscription list. Nevertheless it has never been made the vehicle of abuse against to a particular school in the Church. taken no notice of it; and we should not assailed. We know that some few of our clergy and laity approve of its principles. and if possible we would live peaceably with all men, particularly with those of our own communion. We have studiously therefore, forborne to notice the fallachurch paper. - The Echo should not called apon to write more fully. stigmatize the supporters of the Church. The above was intended for insertion in as party men; for it has good reason to our last number, but was accidentally know that at a meeting held in this city, a comitted. little more than a year ago, a proposal was i made by them to sink all differences and to endeavour to evince the unity, which should pervade the Church in this diocese, by bringing out one paper which should be merely a chronicle of church news-this the Echo party refused. The Church is, at least, as well able to maintain its ground as the Echo, and its supporters will never allow the Echo to claim to be the only church organ. Still we long for unity; we abhor controversy. There are many secular papers now ready to advocate the Church's right, and to admit correspondence on ecclesiastical matters. The without directly touching upon controversial Ciercy Reserve Question will be shortly points? This is not said from any lukewarmsettled. If the supporters of the Echo therefore will unite with us in supporting the Ecclesiastical Gazette on the same principles as that paper is now conducted, but decorum, attention and gratitude. on a more extended scale, following the example of the Clerical Journal and the begin with a hymn. As to proper, we are gui-London Ecclesiastical Gazette, we think ded by the aspect of the people. When any of we may venture to say that those who ence has been manifested support the Church will not complain if our publisher substitutes the Gazette for as ambassadors for Christ, deliver our message, feel bound to state that no weekly paper, public disputation. worth reading, can be issued at the price worm reading, can be issued at the price of 5s, per annum. The Echoknows this as well as we do. The cost of a weekly paper is at least 4s. 10d. per annum for every copy, and 2d, will never pay for mailing, on "Most of us will find once in the user as much copy, and 2d, will never pay for mailing, envelopes, postage, &c. We ought to have a paper which will everywhere command of error to follow our example, or rather to respect, and be quoted from by the English avail themselves more frequently of an agency and United States papers, as the Church which has been more in vogue among them than The Lord Bishop has returned home now is; and we b here that if the paper among ourselves. [Romish] Priests, Urator has been dead on the paper and a superior of the paper

The Church is not a party paper, the

withstanding. It professes to enunciate

legore his whole time to the work. The Bishops of the several discuses would

As we drave by St. George's square the other day, we saw a large three story substantial building, nearly completed, and an inquiring to whom this hands one explice belonged, we were informed that it was the Protestant Orphans' Home. Though wed aware of the indominable energy and perseverance which characterize the Incumbert of St. George's Church, we could not refrain from expressing to our companion our astonishment that such success had attended his unsertish exertions: we say unselfish, for we know that there are many local perochial wants which he might have pleaded as an excuse for not engaging in an undertaking which is calculated to benefit not only this city, but the protestant population throughout the province. We rejoice to learn that though the orphans of projestants of all denominations will be admitted into this refuge yet the cole management is under the con trol of the members of the Church, and we trust that many of them are imbaed with the same zealous spirit as the first directress All its well wishers may not be able to contribute much preuniary aid, but there are few who cannot obtain a trifle from their friends for such a laudable object In the hope of stimulating some to exer themselves in furtherance of this charitable work, we copy the following article from the Dady Colonist of the 25th inst :-

"We are happy to give publicity to the list of donations to this valuable charity hereto ap pended. We are informed that for this seasonable aid the institution and its friends are indebt ed to the kind offices of Mes Widder Fire Directress of the charity, who has been untiring in her benevolent efforts in its behalf.

"The committee state that a considerable sum will be required to enable them to complete, this year, the substantial e-lifice now in course of crection, near St. George's square and we feel assured, that the fact need only be known, to secure for them all the assistance necessary to carry out an undertaking so entire ly in accordance with the spirit of enlightened philanthropy, and the beliests of the Divine law

"The following is the list in question :-"The Treasurer of the Protestant Orphan-Home begs to gratefully acknowledge the receipt from Mrs. Widder, (1st Directress) of 12075s. 10., by proceeds of 1017, 5s. sterling, collected in England, by Gisburno Molineaux. Esq., 13 St. Helens Place, London, from the following

subscribers to the Building Fund:

"Charles Franks, Esq., Lombard Street, 51.;

James McKillop, Esq., Kings Arms Vard, 51.;
W. T. Hibbert, Esq., Billiter Court, 51.; Sir John Easthope, Bart, Lothbury, 51.; Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart., 6 Gloucester Square, Hyde T. Farquhar, Bart., o trioucessor squared. M. P., Park, 5l.; James W. Freshfield, Esq., M. P., Mana Banchworth, Surrey, 5l.; F. H. Moor Place, Beechworth, Surrey, 5L; F. H. Mitchell, Esq., Upper Wimpole Street, 5L; Alexander Stewart, Esq., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, 5L; William Wilson, Esq., 7 Mineing Lane, 5L; the Misses Hibbert, do. 5L; George Hibbert, Esq., per W. T. Hibbert, Esq. 51.; Samuel Hibbert, Esq., do. 51.; William Gaussen, Esq., Montague Square, 5/.; Alexander Campbell, Esq., Somerset House, Tunbridge Wells, 5L; Joseph Baxendale, Esq., Woodside, Whetstone, Middlesex, 5L; The Rev. G. Spence, LLD, Lee, Blackhenth, 2/, 2s.; Henry V. Lynes combo, Barkway by Royston, 2L; John G. Young, Esq., Upper Brunswick Place, Brighton, 2L; John H. Anderdon, Esq., 23 Upper Grosve-nor Street, 2L; William Langdon, Esq., Ashley James G. Forbes, Esq., Dovonport Street, Hyde Park, 1l. 1s.; Wm. O. Dodgson, Esq., Woodford, 17. 1s.; Mr. John Aires, Bishopgate Street, Within, 17. 1s.; Thomas Poynder, Esq., Upper Robert Scott, Esq., Bath, 17.; John Perry, Esq., 11 Is.; Miss Davenhill, per Miss Molin 8 Stanbope Terrace, Regent's Park, 10s., E. C. os. Total, 1017 os. sterling.

THE OLD COUNTRYMAN.

Had we observed that the Old Countryman had already explained how it happened that he permitted the article headed Scripture well applied," to be published in his paper, we should not have published our strictures. We can assure our contemporary that we had not the slightest intention of endeavoring to injure the character of his paper, as we wish him every, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New West, Mr. Macdonald, had branded them as success, and we doubt not that before this time he has learnt that it is not safe to ! copy articles relating to the church, or its clergy, from such papers as the one from which he clipt the slander we complained of. Having conversed with our contemcies and short comings of that quasi porary on the subject, we do not feel

As the practice of open air preaching appears to be gaining ground in this Drocese, the experience of others and the opinions of the press, may be useful to those who contemplate engaging in the work-we give, therefore, the following extracts from the English Churchman: "With regard to "Open-Air Preaching," Mr.

Miller, after briefly alinding to the places and the times suitable for it, observes:-As to matter. It may appear presumptuous to say a word on this point. But one hint may be ventured. Should not our out-day Sermon be rigidly and exclusively directed to the Nornness in reference to Popish or Sociaian error But controversy will mevitably produce confu sion and riot, and even provoke sition. At present, we have nothing but order

"As to mode of conducting the Service. We us have closed with a short prayer, great rever-

" Procession would be hazardous. We should

"The Clergyman should, by all means, wear his

as our strongth will bear. We do not shut our more afford a salary for a lay editor, re- God of Truth on our side. And the Church of England has stul a preview, even amid many in these gol ess masses, which will help us not a

OPEN-AIR PRESCHING .- From a Corrupon

Several Clergymen have recently adopted open-air preaching, and it is said with some success. In favour of this practice it is urged, that not only is there a want of Church accommodation in large and populous parishes, but that the most degraded of the poor who most need religious instruction have no inclination to enter our Churches, and consequently we must errest the attention of such as we best can -If they will not resort to their l'astor, their If they will not resort to their l'astor, their lastor must seek them; he must, by aggressive cil of the Province of Canada, in the room exertions, bring them to the fold: acting in the place of the Hoorable John Rolph, resigned. spirit of the parable, he must go forth to the ghways and nedges and compel them to come

Such arguments have much force; but, before we adopt a practice not contemplated by the existing regulations of the Church, it may be well to consider how this new method can be brought into accordance with recognized ecclesiastical principles. A consideration of this subject is of the utmost importance, on account of the extensive field of operations which open-air preaching may occupy. In our climate, this node of preaching must be limited to a short period of the year; but in milder climes, to which our Missionaries have access, it may be long continued, and be in fact the primary method of gathering a Christian congregation. It will, therefore, become an interesting point ascertain to what form of worship new converts are first and most strongly attached. We have noticed that the mode in which an

pen-air service was conducted in a populous neighbourhood, by a Clergyman, is stated in the papers to have been an extemporary prayer. a hymn, and a sermon, thus adopting entirely the Dissenting mode of worship. Now, if it were practicable to get bystanders to join in a form of praise, why could they not have been induced to join in a form of prayer? Would not a judicious selection from our Liturgy have answered this purpose. In the Office for the Burial of the Dead, we have proof that an openair Liturgical service may be advantageously used, and in the construction of such services for general worship the great point to be kept in view would be brevity and simplicity, and for this purpose nothing could be better devised than a short selection of Collects with the Lord's Prayer, and P-almoly, as proposed by Convo-cation—one of those judicious recommendations which it is to be hoped that body will be permitted authoratively to carry out, and which shows how clearly it discovered the existing exigencies of the Church.

The remarks we have made on the importance of keeping up Liturgical worship, apply to Cottage Lectures, now so extensively adopted in emote hamlets, as well as in open-air preaching in populous neighbourhoods; for the argumen in favour of a form of prayer does not depend on the size or structure of the building, but on the number congregated together. Where several join in a common net of devotion, a form of prayer is the suitable vehicle of their common worship.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.

Oa S inday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Lett oreached to a numerous assemblage on the common close by Queen street, and west of Bathurst street Barracks. In this loc dity numbers perambulate every Sunday, who never attend divine worship .-With the praiseworthy object of gathering in these wanderers to the fold and faithfolly discharging his commission, "to Seignorial Tenure question in a few days; for preach the Gopel to every creature," they would first decide that the right of the Rev. Gentleman, at the close of his eloquent and fervent address, announced his intention of attending at the same

by being permitted hereafter to recognize amongst the occupants of the free seats in his church, many of those whom he has gone forth to seek. We cannot conceive the season of the seek. We cannot conceive the season of the seek of the season of the seaso gone forth to seek. We cannot conceive ty would never be in danger. bow the example of Dr. Lett or others. which (though it assumes to be a Church paper) we be a church with the consideration of the composition to the new ministry last night. He paper) we be a church callum Street, city, II.; The Rev. Charles who like him consider themselves bound to position to the new ministry last night. He position to the new ministry last night. He go out and entreat the wanderers to come said that he had nothing to ask, or to expect. home can be accused by sectorians of adopting their system. There is a vast difference between the shepherd going forth by daylight, to seek to draw in the stray sheep, soberly, and affectionately setting before them the privilence which setting before the privilence which setting the privilence which is the stood in the House alike independent of favours and of office. He consulted but his of those who sent him there. He did not see how Mr. Cameron and Mr. Gamble could suppose the privilence which setting the privilence setting before them the privileges which they may enjoy in their Father's house, He accused the Conservative section of the and the soul destroying excitements, which ministry from Upper Canada, with forgetting (we speak advisably) characterize the their religion, their politics, their language camp meetings and pseudo revivals so freall for office. He had opposed Mr. Moria and quently got up by dissenters.

> York, departed this life on the 21st, inst. corruptionists and jobbers. He believed them. The blow has not fallen unexpectedly, as so then. He believed them so still; and no he was for many days suffering under a severe attack of malignant fever, brought on it is believed, by his great and incressant.
>
> Mr. McKenzie, in the course of the night, and the severe attack of the sight, and the severe attack of t

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

ORDINATION .- On the festival of St. Matthew. being in the Ember Season, an Ordination was held in the Cathedral Church of Quebec, when the Rev. R. A. Carden, late student of Bishon's College at Lennoxville, Assistant Minister in the District of St. Matthew's Chapel at Quebec, and bistrict of St. Matthew's Chapel at Quebec, and the Rev. W. Bissel. B. A. of Arts of the University of Paris, Missionary of Port Neuf and Bourg-Louis. One admitted to the holy order of Priests. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. R. G. Plees, Minister of St. Paul's Chapelry, Quebec: the lessons by the Rev. Official Mackie. D. D.: the sermon—an appropriate and cloquent address—was preached by the Rev. W. Agar Admisson, D. C. L., Chaplain to the Legislative Mr. Hincks by the Rev. Thinks by the Rev. W. Agar Priest him, and said, that he had not accused the properties of the Young Canada party. A rather comical secured during his speech. He accused Mr. Holton of lending himself to the general clamour against Mr. Hincks to be innocent of what he was charged with. Mr. Holton interpretable with the Mr. Holton in M A lamson, D.C. L., Chaplain to the Legislative Mr. Hincks, but that Mr. Drummond's own Council, from John xviii. 11: after which, the colleagues had accused him; and what he (Mr. presentation of the gentlemen ordained was Holton objected to, was, that the last House made by the Rev. Official Mackie. The Lard had been dissolved without these accusations. Bishop of Quebec then said the Litany and pro- being met; and the recent combinations would cooled with the Ordination Service, in which the Epistle was read by the Rev. T. Green of the Epistle was read by the Rev. T. Green of the Bocese of Toronto, and the Gospel by the Rev. Official Mackie, who also assisted the Bishop in the following part of the Communion Service. All the Presbyters present took part Service. All the Presbyters present took part in the laying on of hands.

The Cathedrai Voluntary Choir was in attendance, and the usual portions of the service were chaunted. Two appropriate hymns were sung, at the proper intervals, from the Selection used in the Cathedral.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES. CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE MISSION FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 9TH OF JULY, 1854.

St. George's Church, Osh-

cession 10 0
Per. Rev. J. Pentland...

188 Collections, amounting to £278 11 10

Colonial.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

(Erom the Canadian Gazette Extra) PROVINCE OF CANADA. Foreigny's office. Quebec, Sept. II

been pleased to make the following appr ments, viz:-- Sir Allan Napier McNab, Enight, to 1

member of her Majesty's Executive Council the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Sir Allan Napier McK Knight, to be President of the Executive Co The Honorable John Ross, to be Speaker the Executive Council of the Province of Canin the room and place of the Honorable Jan

in the room and place of the monorable Jame Morrison, resigned.

The Honorable William Cayley, to be Inspector General of Public Accounts for the Province of Canada, in the room and place of the Ho orable Francis Hincks, resigned.

The Honorable William Cayley to be a m her of her Majesty's Executive Council of the

Province of Canada. The Honorable John Alexander Macdonale to be Attorney General for that part of the Province called Upper Canada, in the room as-place of the Honorable John Ross appoints Speaker of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable John Alexander Macdonald

to be a member of Her Majesty's Executi-Council of the Province of Canada. Robert Spence, Esquire, to be Postmaste General of the Province of Canada, in the root and place of the Honorable Maleolm Camero

Robert Spence, Esquire, to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

of Canada.

Henry Smith, the younger, to be Solicite General for that part of the Province called Upper Canada, in the room and place of Joseph Curran, Morrison, Esquire, resigned.

From the Quebec Correspondent of the Dally Colonist) QUEBEC, 20th September, 1854. The House sitting nineteen house without ring.
The debate on the Address continued and concluded. Who spoke, and what all the speechs would amount to if they were fully reported. The conclusion of the debate on the Address and the Ministerial majorities, &c.

The House adjourned at 10 this morning, after an uninterrupted sitting, day and night, of nineteen hours. You may fancy the determination to force the Address through, when I tell you that the adjournment was even then but for half an hour. And now—I write at 11 o'clock a. m -it is in full blast again on the different amendments to the Address. To give you an idea of the immense mass of verbiage and take expended, it would, if it were all reported, at seventy-six columns of the Colonist; and would take a single reporter at least fifteen days to write out his notes. To attempt therefore to give you even a sketch of the debate would be physically impossible. Besides, these inordinately long sittings are withering to the energies,

tentions are constantly strained to grasp what s said. Mr. Brown made a long speech, bitterly at tacking the new combinations, and denouncing hem as dishonest, immoral, and corrupting to

mental and physical, of all who have to do with

them; but more especially to those whose at-

the country.

Mr. Clamble announced his opposition to the ninistry on the Reserve question; and promised them but a qualified or independent support upon all others. He said that the Municipal Council of York and Peel could settle the whole next put the lands in a position to be sold, and make those who wanted to buy them pay for them. He would not support any Bill, however of ice as long as the season would admit of it. We doubt not that this energetic pastor will be rewarded for the additional labours he has undertaken, in preaching in the byeways and outskirts of his parish, by heigh populities of his parish, by heigh populities he has undertaken and said with Alison, "that it was the men who made the institutions, not the institutions which

Mr. Drummond on principle ever since the union of the provinces, and he had opposed them, more recently, because they had connived at

on, it is believed, by his great and incessant exertions in the work of his large Diocese. went all round the world, and of course, all round the subject. He fairly strewed one course, all round the subject. of the llouse with newspapers; and if inconsistencies were any longer amusing, he certainly contributed his share to keep the dull and worn out house in good humor.

Mr. Dorion, of Montreal, made another brilliant speech last night, reviewing the peculiar position of the ministry and the new con

tionists. Mr. Drummond replied to him, and in my

clearly prevent their ever being investigated one who had done so. He waited for an answer, and the House was kept for a few seconds in unpleasant suspense, thinking that Mr. Helma had really been caught in a falsehood. Herme, however, and to the great amusement of the House, and the still greater chagrin of Mr. Drummond, good humouredly informed him, that he meant Sir Allan McNob and John A. Macdonald. It is hardly necessary to add, that Macdonald. It is hardly necessary to add, that Mr. Drummond's daring became greatly reduced and he dropped this part of the subject almost as rapidly as the time-honoured individual who is supposed to have got hold of a hot potatos. The debate closed to-day about half-past estall the amendments having been voted dews.

The debate closed to-day about half-past estations. The debate closed to-day about half-past estations Fund appointed at the amendments having been voted deviations. The majority for the Ministry stood thus:—On the amendment substituting the words "immediate secularization" of the Reserves, instead of "adjustment" of the question, the Ministry ball to to 33, being a majority of 37. On the Seignary of the Ministry of 39; and as the Address itself, as reported immediately after the secularization of the Ministry of 39; and as the Address itself, as reported immediately after the secularization of the Ministry of 39; and as the Address itself, as reported immediately after the secularization of the Ministry of 32. The largest was 103, being a majority of 32. The largest was 103, being 27 less than the whole Hosse: and on this the Ministry having a majority of 37 it is manifest that they have not only a Previously announced......£276 1 10
Bath, per Rev. W. F. S. Harper.... 15 0