in the moral sky, still it may grow and descend in er, against the world, the flesh, and the devil. showers to bless again the soil where it arose.

a Church in existence. This Church must renew its that his Excellency Lord Metcalfe has resigned the appeals for aid from the churches to sustain it. We Government of British North America, and left this trust that there will be a cheerful response from all Province for England. The causes of this resignation, who love the Charch in her true Catholicity, embra- so much to be deplored by the colony at large, are cing all nations, languages and tribes.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry—Charlemagne, and the Bridge of Moonbeams.
Visitation Charge of Lord Bishop of Montreal.
The Bishop of New Zealand.
Union of the Churches.

Fourth Page.
The Second Senday In Advent.
The Old Churchman.
The Daughter of Tyre.

No person can have heard, without concern and We do not profess acquiescence in the whole sys-

calamity as connected mainly with the worldly traffic we could not always coincide in the views, touching and speculations of the day, - who will regard it as her ecclesiastical or educational relations, which he an incident bearing chiefly upon the chances of pecu- felt himself, no doubt from the purest motives, conniary loss or gain, -who will contemplate it, in short, strained to adopt, we can just as heartily concede to not with the spirit of the philanthropist, but with the his Excellency a conscientious persuasion that he was temper of the utilitarian.

scarcity is a universal calamity,—that it has a moral rent defect, such as it has been, to influences from and religious, as well as social and political influence; without which, with the best intentions, it was hard but apart from thoughts of a mere earthly cast, the to control, and perhaps, too, in no slight degree, to

no immortality: and the retribution for offences profession of a member of the Church of England. against the Divine laws and majesty which they, as As a private individual,—as the philanthropist of against the Divine laws and majesty which they, as well as individuals, deserve, must come to them in temporal disaster or ruin,—must reach them in a form

As a private individual,—as the philanthropist of enlarged mind and benevolent heart,—the generous promoter of every institution of piety and charity,—

gations he has thrown up for the ideal nothings of the temporal disaster or ruin, -must reach them in a form promoter of every institution of piety and charity,and power which will touch them in their aggregate the kind, considerate friend,—the affable and courstrength, and impair or wither up the sources of teous gentleman, -gentle under opposition, and meek national greatness and glory. When the temper of and patient in suffering, Lord Metcalfe stands above empires and kingdoms has run counter to the will of all praise. And with these personal qualities, so atthe Almighty; when their dominion has evinced an tractive and endearing, his Lordship must, even with antagonism and rivalry to the sovereignty of God; half the great ability he possessed, have proved an inwhen apostacy from his truth, or rebellion against his fluential and valuable Governor. nds, has been the effect of this waywardness But while these very qualifications of Lord Metand pride, then HE,—as the history of all ages and calfe have smoothed the way, in no inconsiderable nations teaches us, -lifts the rod, and if he does not degree, for his successor, and left him a freer course annihilate by the smite of his curse, he scourges them amidst the storms and dangers of Colonial rule, they for their correction and improvement. The evil day make us even the more solicitous regarding that sucof ruin will be stayed, as it was to Nineveh, if they cessor;—that if his mind and temper should not be repent in sackcloth and ashes; but reiterated lapses, cast in a similar mould, he may bring at least to his repeated falls from the recognition and reverence of mighty task a spirit of conciliation, and unswerving the Infinite Ruler of the world, will ensure to nations honesty and consistency of purpose. the doom which befell Nineveh at the last.

and welfare of kingdoms and nations, are, in general, lonial history; and not the less so that it has to be revealed in one or other of three great scourges,-PESTILENCE, FAMINE, and WAR. It is not long since and much lauded policy, comprehended under the we deplored the ravages of the first; when the mysterious plague, originating in the farthest extremities indeed, as if that imposed a weight of care and toil, -a of the East, flew with destroying blight to the utmost wearing of the energies of the mind, and a fretting and cular usurpation more determined, was that a time to put bounds of the West,—summoning thousands, almost withering of the peace of the heart,—to which no con- a bye-word and a reproach into the months of our en without warning, to their last account, and leaving stitution is equal; as if Providence had noted, by this panic-stricken, and for the moment at least humbled marked sign of warning, the nature of the boon for

ravages of the incurable disease.

his Providence, inflicts. These are scourges directly must occasion. We pray that the bright beams of from the hand of heaven; for human prudence cannot God's mercy may be upon his Church and people in arrest the blight of the pestilence—human skill cannot this land; and from no warmer or more honest heart force its products from the earth, if God deny the will this prayer be wafted to the throne of grace, than sunshine and the rain. But there is yet a worse one from that of Lord Metcalfe. May heaven's peace in store, if people and nations continue on impenitent and blessing be with him, and the wreath of welland unreclaimed. There is the scourge of war; and earned laurels which the hands of earthly monarchs how much worse this was deemed, in the old time have bestowed, be exchanged for the never-fading before us, than the more direct visitations of the crown of glory in the court of the King of kings. Almighty, the Psalmist in this pathetic choice of woes sufficiently declares,-" Let us fall now into the hand of the Lord; for his mercies are great: and let me not fall into the hand of man." Nay, it may be that all three will be combined in their accumulated weight of woe upon the wicked: for as "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God," so the wrath of man may, by a very manifest process, work out, and bring on, the other evils which are so often the direct inflictions of heaven.

The religious mind will see every thing, in these visitations, to reconcile it to the wisdom and justice of God in inflicting them. They are harbingers of that general judgement which the Word of Truth assures us, and which we solemnly profess to believe, is soon to come: they are a remembrancer which the world needs, that this day of universal doom is appointed and approaching: they are a proof, amongst

And the religious mind views even such calamities as amongst the hopeful signs which go to realize the promise of the renovation of all things. If men were left to their hardihood and their heedlessness, without but that all should come to repentance."

wisdom, yes, and the goodness of God, in the chastisements he sends: there are manifestations, too, of fitted by those, amongst others, which our corresponpractical benefit, connected with every day's expe- dent has adduced. rience, in the peculiar visitation which we have too much reason to fear is approaching. Society, even in Christian lands, where there is the greatest boast of that we are called upon to announce the to us sudden the march of intellect, and of the privileges of the and unexpected death of a most estimable and beloved Gospel, -is deeply steeped in sensuality and vice: fellow-labourer, the Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay, Rector this plague-spot is well nigh universal; and the moral of Cornwall. We can hardly endure to contemplate gangrene it will require the remedy of an Almighty the loss which the Church in this Diocese has sushand to subdue and eradicate. The being "elothed tained in the demise of this exemplary, laborious, and in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every amiable clergyman,—cut off, as he has been, in the for delicacy of living,-has become a moral malady which is like to poison the issues of life, and estrange Providence; while, under the heavy bereavement, we

The withholding, then, of his bounties even for a world, has been removed to the "rest which remainseason,—the famine of a year, may check the devas- eth for the people of God." tations of this all-absorbing worldliness, and its concomitant dissipations; may convert the rampant reign a friend at Toronto, and we are as yet without particuof ungodly pleasure into something like the soberness lars as to the immediate cause of this afflictive event. of respect for holy things; may change this allengrossing idolatry of self into at least a little of restraint and denial for His glory and His kingdom's Church Society in this and the neighbouring District sake. It may teach all to feel that, living by his will of Colborne, to an alteration in the announcement of and dependent on his bounty, they are to look upon the Parochial Meetings contained in our last number. the goods of life as a stewardship, an account of which It will also be perceived that additional appointments is to be rendered to him, and not as a property which have been made. may be squandered at every persuasion of lust or The members of the Church Society in this impulse of vanity. It may teach them to walk more town and vicinity are respectfully informed that they

Germans in this city, might prove at least a cog  $\pi o v$  in the truth of the superior of the collection of the property of the clergy, or the education of the superior of the clergy, or the education of the superior of the clergy, or the education of the provents affords, the containing successive generations, for the superior of the clergy, or the education of the provents affords, the containing successive generations, for the superior of the clergy, or the education of the provents affords, the containing successive generations and if they have in good faith embraced occasion was something unusual alast and really the containing successive generations. στω on which the moral lever might turn. Though it ments of that covenant by which they were pledged accounts due to this office. may rise like the little cloud, a speck scarcely visible to fight manfully, under the standard of their Redeem-

We need not remind the reader there is now such It will be seen, from statements in another place, sufficiently detailed in the short but pathetic and affectionate valedictory address which has been so kindly bequeathed to the people of his late charge. For the result thus expressed, we were not altogether unprepared; and although the late bulletins appeared to indicate some improvement in his health, little hope could be entertained either of his ultimate recovery, or of his being equal again to the active discharge of his onerous duties.

Lord Metcalfe came to this Province in a very critical condition of its affairs; and, after encountering obstacles and mastering difficulties of no ordinary magnitude, he leaves it with the regard, esteem, and love of the great body of its inhabitants.

alarm, the accounts of the deficient harvest through- tem of policy which our late Governor General felt it out Europe, which have been conveyed to us by the his duty to pursue; but of one thing we are, and allast arrivals from England. These occounts assure ways were, convinced,—that he did what he conceived us, that the scarcity is general in Europe; and per- to be best for the welfare and peace of the country. haps the next intelligence may inform us of what is so And while in some matters of public concern, -in probable, that it has shewn itself also throughout those especially which chiefly engage our own interest other parts of the Eastern world,-through the nor- and care,-in matters pertaining to the welfare of that thern portions at least of Asia and Africa.

There are not a few, we fear, who will view this which, by God's blessing, is planted in these realms,

right. So far from having blame to attach to any adverse personal inclinations, we must ascribe the appa-Yet even these may come to learn, that a season of verse personal inclinations, we must ascribe the appa-Christian will view it as one in which the Providence habits of thought and action, early implanted and long of God is to be specially discerned and magnified. fostered, which are often found in antagonism to those Nations, as such, it has been well observed, have rules of truth, duty, and consistency, embraced in the

The late mortality amongst the Governors of this These interpositions of heaven for the correction Province, constitutes a melancholy feature in our Codated from the period of the introduction of that new and penitent, the millions who saw around them the which, in its infatuation, our young land has been yearning.

This was one warning to a letherain, and windful or Yaman who releas the integrity and maintenance the times bear melancholy evidence. Another, then, this fair portion of the dominions of our Sovereign, is threatened,—will, we fear, assuredly come,—famine, can help feeling anxiety in connection with the changes one of the most disastrous visitations which God, in which the lamented removal of the good Lord Metcalfe

> We regret that, from the length of the Charge of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, we have been obliged to divide it into three portions. The concluding part will be given next week.

We have no disposition, after the much that has been said, to touch upon the questions which his Lordship so ably and temperately discusses; but one suggestion, in reference to the length of the Morning Service caused by the conjunction into one of what was formerly three, we would venture to throw out for consideration :- whether, in towns of considerable size especially, it would not be advisable on days upon which the Holy Sacrament is administered, to have the Morning Service, properly so called, at an earlier hour, - and the Litany and Communion to follow after an hour's intermission, at the usual period of the day. other signs, that the King of Righteousness is coming far as the comfort and convenience of worshippers is We should think this a very desirable arrangement as concerned, though it could make little difference in the labour of the clergyman; and it is solely on that account that we venture to offer the suggestion.

We by no means dissent from the conclusions to any check which they felt to be from above, God which our able correspondent H. C. C. arrives on the would soon be forgotten: what, therefore, startles, subject of the recent defections from the Church, alarms, and drives them to a recognition of Him and although we may slightly differ from him as to the deprecation of his wrath, we hail as an evidence of the intermediate chain of causes through which those deunchangeable and comfortable truth, that, in the cisions, so much to be deplored and deprecated, have beneficent dealings of his Providence, he "never been taken. It is not without satisfaction that we slumbers nor sleeps,"—that, in the merciful purposes find warnings reiterated in every form and variety of his grace, he "willeth not the death of a sinner, against the apostacy which has taken place: we attempted to furnish what we deemed useful counsel These are general effects which demonstrate the and caution against such a fall from the truth and purity

It is with feelings of indescribable regret and grief, the passion for dress, for costliness of equipage, prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness. But we bow to the wise appointments of an ever gracious all thought and love of the Creator in idolatry of the feel all the consolation of the belief that our departed brother, relieved from the conflicts and dangers of the

This melancholy intelligence has reached us from

We request the attention of the friends of the

softly and humbly in the sight of a Creator to whom will be called upon, during the ensuing week, for the they owe their all; and, in a sense of their estrange- amount of their respective Subscriptions.

## Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.) Rev. Sir,-The defection of Mr. Newman has but re-

of our Church, necessarily leading those who would develope her principles into conformity with Rome; or whether it was the natural consequence of ideas peculiar to the individual,—of notions erroneous in their character, unscriptural in their foundation, and unauthorized by the Church. The first supposition is refuted by our arrestite and Liturgy, which formally disavow and reject all the Romish heresies, and it is also disproved by the fact that Newman belonged to a modern school of theology, headed by men who have notoriously endeavoured to set asside the force of the Articles, by misrepresenting them as not essentially anti-Popish, and who have laboured to weaken their force by justifying mental reservation and the most dishonourable equivocation in subscribing them. Of this class are the men who were excalous for the Church, but mental the most dishonourable equivocation, and who were restless and dissatisfied under her restrictions. With respect to the second supposition, there may be more lating to use the second supposition, there may be more lating to use conduced to these events: it is a duty that we owe to ourselves, and to the reputation of our Church, to speak of this deposition, the entire of ideas peculiar to the individual,—of notions erroneous in their brethren, with ministers of religion, and churches in which to worship, they are virtually excluded from Christian communication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matter in the length to which this communication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matter in the length to which this communication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matter in the length to which this communication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matter in the length to which this communication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matter in the length to wheth that the thorist into sommunication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matte to us except through their writings and actions; but let section as it deserves—in language neither doubtful, ap us not ascribe defection to doctrines which can hardly, logetic, nor exculpatory; and to shew, that when a manufacture of the reputation of the reputat

nated over the humbler but imperative responsibilities of the ordinary Christian life; but there were yet other responsibilities laid upon him, viz. - "to minister the Doc-trines and Sacraments and the Discipline of Christ as he Lord hath commanded, and as this Church and Realm hath received the same,-to be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word,"—with the solemnly avowed persuasion that "Holy Scriptures convisions of a "romantic and fitful temperament,"—for dreams of "worldly holiness" too refined, too much it advance of the age; from all which the inference is that, our Protestant Church and world not being good enough for him, he was driven to seek for peace in the arms of her of the seven hills.

Though not taking exactly this view of his case, I do heartily concur in the idea that in him some "fixed purpose and strong passion" became a malady and well nigh a madness, since it brought him under the influence of that "strong delusion" by which he and millions have been given up to believe a lie.

It is to be feared that such dangerous results may not be confined to minds of a peculiar cast, liable to romantic visions &c.; minds of an every day order may be seduced into the same errors, not through excessive refinement in religious matters, but through the common tendency of the "natural man" to swerve from the plain truths of the Gospel,—through the affinity which erroneous and false doctrines have with the prejudices and predilections of the human disposition,—and through the readiness with which the worldly and the careless patronize any system which, by a profuse ceremonial, promises to make reli-gion more easy and attainable.

Admit that in the aspect of the times, Mr. Newman saw but a "feeble realization of practical good," with an absence or injudicious form of piety, these were the very reasons that should have made him firm. When opposition to the Church had become active, faction bold, mies? Was it a manly act to shrink disheartened from the conflict, and to go over to a communion which Bur net so justly describes as "of an ever restless spirit, and the standing enemy of our Church"? What was the worth

tain questions, and to place the secret of that excitement | age of fifteen. - Berean. in the searching power of the appeals of the Tractarians development of the duties and hopes of Christianity be-fore their time? To attribute this exclusively to them, censures by implication the faithfulness of the whole mi-nistry of the Church. It was not by an unwonted insuperior correctness in their delineations of the spirit of the Gospel and its practical requirements, that opposition was aroused; for mankind, although more prone to applied than to adopt them, do appropriate these to applied them, do appropriate these to applied the spirit of the building now in course of erection in the Protestant burying ground, St. John's Suburbs, to replace, temporarily, the Chapel burnt down on the 28th June. The expense of this temporary building has been also in part defraved (to the protestant burying ground, St. John's Suburbs, to replace, temporarily, the Chapel burnt down on the 28th June. pland than to adopt them, do appreciate these sterling alities in the ministry wherever they are found; but the world saw at first with curiosity, then with suspicion, at last with alarm, the rise and prevalence of opinion strangely at variance with the generally received concep ions of the principles of a Protestant Church; men per ceived in the writings of the new school a pervading ton of apology for Romish superstitions,—they heard the dearly-cherished name of Protestant scouted, and the mation in which they gloried all but repudiated a an untoward event—as almost a misfortune to be mourned over in sackcloth and ashes,—they witnessed in their ritual observances genuflexions and crossings before the "altar," with the revival of ceremonies, symbols and phraseology permanently associated with the popular idea of a false and long reprobated faith,—and they were told of a certain degree of veneration for relics, and of a eculiar qualified worship of the Virgin Mary and the en saw with dismay these things emanating what had hitherto been deemed the central stre holds of English Protestant divinity, the nurseries of the minds and the hearts destined to guide both Church and State; it is therefore no wonder that they were indignant, and, since popular zeal often overshoots its mark that in the fevered excitement of the moment they were guilty of some extravagancies; it need not be mat rprise that the public mind also became morbidly sentive, even to the rejecting some revived usages, perhaps canonical and edifying.

It appears somewhat too favourable a construction of

ements of Newman and his fraternity, to consider them chiefly as attempts to introduce an improved ceremonial. It was not their province to innovate upon the accustomed usages of the Church, even if improvement were needed; but our rites are already "as the ought to be, grave, simple, and naturally expressive of that which is intended by them."—(Burnet, Art. xx.)—The pious mind finds in them enough for its utmost de votional requirements,—at least for as much as need to be expressed by outward acts. The genuineness of a piety that requires to be nurtured and fed by an excessive eremonial is not above suspicion, and ceremonies-(the world possesses a standing proof)—may overgrow and thrust aside the realities of which they were at first in-

tended to be but the accompaniment and the expression.

That Newman, whose secession is recent, may, among ther fancies, have been actuated by a supposed hopeless pation, is perhaps possible; but others had gone before subject, and in whatever quarter the blame of unjustifiae excesses may be chargeable, some share of the responsibility must rest with those whose advocacy of un-protestant tenets and usages excited an alarm which the very fact of these defections proves to have been anything

You indulge a hope that a great and mighty change may be made in the corrupt system of Rome by these very men. There is, indeed, One who can overrule evil good, and we will pray that Newman, with "all Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics, may be brought home into the Lord's flock, and may be made one fold under one Shepherd;" yet, that eminent men of the Church of England, having been previously thoroughly contaminated with Romish predilections, should formally renounce the purest form of Christianity in the world, and deliberately adopt the most corrupt, is rather a doubtful first step towards the conversion of the Papal heresy. It is true and ritual, but with all the light that learning and research could furnish, they have rejected the true for the false, the pure for the impure,—and thus virtually to attack and wound the cause of truth, as they have done in eir solemn renunciation of Protestantism, appears, by ons, a very indirect and improbable method of adfor as strange things have happened in the world,—that those Newman and others, who began by preaching popery in of the

as warnings; but a warning, to be useful, must not only point out the danger, but also how it is to be avoided. The precipice over which they have rushed down headlong is conspicuous enough, but the road that conducts privileges, and will, in many instances, fall away from the alized the expectations which all reflecting men must to it should be distinctly indicated. The palpable warn-have formed, from the bias long apparent in him and ing to be drawn from this their crowning error is, to eshave formed, from the bias long apparent in him and others of that school.

His sincerity, and the absence of personal interest, constitute a more dangerous feature in his apostacy, by restitute a more dangerous feature in his apos and that we are wrong.

It becomes therefore of importance to ascertain, as nearly as possible, whether this defection has resulted from anything faulty in the doctrines and construction of our Church, necessarily leading those who would devalue her principles into conformity with Bome: or of serious and talented men, (to damit at their trivial wants, they will look, and not in vain, to the church. For some years after their arrival in a new inextricably involved in the meshes of a delusive idolatry when they once begin to tamper, even from a distance, with what is corrupt, or to depart from the plain sense with Spring and churches in which is corrupt, or to depart from the plain sense with what is corrupt.

by any force, be connected with such a result; let us not stigmatize just and well-founded principles as the views which made Newman a papist.

It may have been the case, as you charitably surmse, ings and more in sorrow than in anger, as having severed at once the kindlier and associate feelings of former fellowship, and as having stamped indelibly an Iscariot brand upon his own name and memory.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

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

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphaus of the Clergy in this Diocese:-

Previously announced, 93 collections, in am't 324 3

St. John's, Woodhouse ..... £1 14 0 

 Vittoria
 1 1 0

 —per Rev. F. Evans

 St. Paul's Church, Darlington
 £2 1 1½

 St. George's
 Clarke
 2 8 10

 Newton Village
 0 8 6

 per Churchwarden ..... 107 Collections......£349 14 103 T. W. BIRCHALL,

TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL -- We understand that

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

rature and the extended platform of Protestant preaching, were there no appeals to conscience,—no exhibition of the responsibilities of beings destined for eternity,—no object of providing a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of Clergymen; the amount collected was over £38, and some additions to it were promised from nity be-persons who had come unprepared.

The Cathedral Churchwardens most gratefully acknow-

ledge a donation of £25, from J. H. Kerr, Esq., to be applied in part payment of the building now in course of £60,) from monies sent for the purpose to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, by Joshua Watson, Esq., of Clapham, near London .- Quebec Mercury.

ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, October, 1845. The Rev. Dr. Russell, in the Chair. The Lord Bishop of Toronto having recommended the pplication of the Rev. H. Patton, Missionary at Kempt-

e, who requested Books for the performance of Divine Service in Churches in his mission, books were granted For St. James's Church, Kemptville, a set of Quarto

For Christ's Church, Marlborough, a Bible and Book For Trinity Church, Merrickville, a Book for the

For each of six school-houses, in which Mr. Patton performs week-day services, an octavo Bible and Comon Prayer Book.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal recommended to the fayourable consideration of the Society a request from the Rev. Charles Morice, in behalf of a Church which is now

"Many of these people come six and eight miles to Church, and show an increasing interest and attachment to our services; and when it is considered that the conregation is composed chiefly of the labouring class of the old register books. The document alluded to con-England, who find it no easy matter to clear their land, tained the appointment of Percival Radcliffe, clerk, by families, I thus is will be granted that some all the appointment of the Incumbent of the parish of families, I tunok is will he granted that some small assistance, in enabling them to worship God as they have been ber, 1652. accustomed to do in the mother country, will not be hrown away. I have already called upon them three times for subscriptions, and feel that I cannot do so again

The secretaries reported that this approach that who ought under the notice of the Standing Committee, who commended that the sum of £100 should be placed at e disposal of the Bishop of Montreal towards the builded as  $\pm 200$ . ing of churches in his diocese, in such proportions as he may judge proper; and that his Lordship be requested to assign out of this sum, towards the Church at Lacole, uch an amount as the necessity of the case appears to require. The Committee propose to request the Bishop to furnish the Board with particulars of the several cases to which aid may be granted from the Society's means.

It was agreed that £100 be placed at the Bishop's dis-

An application was forwarded by his Lordship from the Rev. J. P. White, who requested some Books and Tracts for a school at Chambly, and for troops stationed

Books and Tracts were granted to the value of £5. SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Oct. 11th, 1845. The Annual Report of the Society, together with the Quarterly Paper for October, is now in course of circu-The following extract will show that while the Society is using its utmost efforts to sustain the Church in the colonies, it is calling upon the richer and older settlements to exert themselves for the maintenance of

As the Church at home cannot be expected to charge itself permanently with the maintenance of the colonial clergy, the Society, which acts on its behalf, is bound by a regard to the real welfare of the Church in the color porters in this country, to see that its grants are made to those places only, where, from the smallness or poverty

blessing, in various parts of the world. In Canada, and the other provinces of British North America, the Church is yearly assuming a more organized form, by educating her own clergy, and making provision for their permanent maintenance. From having been exotic, so to speak, she is becoming indigenous; and though, in respect to the new burdens which are cast upon her by a poor emigrant population, she must still look to the mother country for pecuniary aid, it is a good sign that she even now scarcely requires our assistance in regard to men. Indeed, not only are the two Canadian dioceses furnishing a due supply of persons fitly qualified to serve in the ministry of the settled parishes, but they are even sending out missionaries amongst the scattered population of the forest. But while, as the Report bears evidence, the Society is contributing liberally to secure for our countrymen in the colonies the spiritual blessings which were their inheritance at home, it is making great and increasing efforts for the propagation of the Gospel among the heathen, and desires to express humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God, more especially for the success with which He has pleased to bless the labours of his servants in Tinnevelly

"It needs hardly to be stated, that in the large and comprehensive service in which the Society is engaged, it must depend for the necessary means upon the hearty, ungrudging support of all the mombers of the Church of England. Upon the clergy it must depend to make known both the justice of its claims and the vast extent of its operations. Every parish and congregation at home are debtors to the free mercy of God for the spiritual blessings they enjoy, and seem bound by such obligation to impart the same to others. Most encouraging is the fact, that the Bishops of the Scottish Church, in Synod assem bled, have come to a unanimous resolution to join cordially with the Society in carrying out its great designs. A general and hearty co-operation alone seems wanting to secure to our Church the inestimable privilege of being made a favourite instrument of God's goodness for making known among all nations the Gospel of his blessed Son.

THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD has been nominated by her Majesty to the vacant see of Bath and Wells—Dr. Wilberforce, Dean of Westminster, is to be promoted, it is said, to the bishopric of Oxford. Dr. Hawkins, of Oriel College, Oxford, and Dr. Jelf, have both been named; and Dr. Bull, of Exeter, is mentioned for the

Deanery of Westminster. These movements are important, especially in relation to Oxford, and we pray that they may be promotive of the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability of the glory of God and t These movements are important, especially in relation of that branch of Christ's holy Catholic Church by God's mercy yet existing amongst us.—Church Chron., Oct. 30.

Converts to Popers.—It is fully expected that sevethe conflict, and to go over to a communion which Burnet so justly describes as "of an ever restless spirit, and the standing enemy of our Church"? What was the worth of his strong (so called) Church principles—of his presumed desire to bring men to the enjoyment of the bless-tree conducted min to missing as a cause of his step, the disgust of a sensitive ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish time ministers are invited to give in their names to their respective Ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish time ministers are invited to give in their names to their respective Ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish time ministers are invited to give in their names to their respective Ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish time ministers are invited to give in their names to their respective Ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish time ministers are invited to give in their names to their respective Ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish the Church of Rome. as a married man, he is debarred in the Church of Rome. Mr. Capes, also, like Mr. Sibthorp, went over too sud-denly, flying from one position of zeal and love to anoto the consciences of men, appear somewhat questionable a collection was taken up at this place of worship on Sunther—he will return. At all events this is apparent,—assumptions. Throughout the wide field of Church liteday last, on behalf of the Church Society, for the special that in every case of conversion to Rome there has been some note of singularity or irregular haste in the converted. - Globe.

MUNIFICENT DONATION .- The committee of the Church Building Society have just received five hundred guineas from "H. C. T.," in aid of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement &c. of churches and chapels. THE REV. DR. GODDARD.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Goddard, of An-

The decease of this venerable divine will be sincerely regretted by the poor, to whom he was a most li-beral benefactor; and the inhabitants of Andover will beral beneractor; and the inhabitants of Andover will long cherish his memory with respect and gratitude. To his munificence they are indebted for the erection of their new church, built at the sole expense of the above gentleman, at a cost exceeding £20,000. The decease of Dr. Goddard renders vacant the prebendary or canonry of Beaminster Secunda, anciently founded in the Cathedral Church of Sarum. The deceased was also a prebendary of St. Paul's, rector of Bepton, in the diocese of Chichester, and rector of Wherwell, in the diocese of Winchester. The proceeds of the prebend, which are sinecure preferments, will now be received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and appropriated to the augmentation of small livings: but the appointments will be made as to the honorary canonries.

BRIDGEWATER .- The effects of the meeting of the Reformation Society at Bridgewater are daily becoming more apparent. More than one person who had joined the Roman Catholics have returned to the Church, and another meeting is loudly called for.

ADULT BAPTISM AT LEIGH .- The ceremony of adult paptism was performed in the parish church of Leigh, on Sunday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. J. Irvine. The recipient was Miss Scholefield, daughter of Mr. Peter Scholefield, of Avenue-place, Leigh. The baptism took place after the second lesson in the evening service. Miss Scholein the course of building at Lacole, the cost of which will field had been brought up in the Unitarian faith, but had about £400. Mr. Morice, in writing to his Diocesan, attended the Church of England many years previous to her baptism.

CURIOUS DOCUMENT .- A few days ago,

HERTINGFORDBURY CHURCH.—This venerable fabric, which is as nearly as antique as that of Monken Hadley, near Rarnet, having lately somewhat fallen into decay, particularly in the interior, it has been determined that it The Secretaries reported that this application had been rought under the notice of the Standing Committee, who

Wolsingham.—One of the most interesting days we remember to have spent occurred on St. Luke's Day.— On that day, after morning service, the Rector of Wol-singham, the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, entertaining his choir and the church officers at dinner; and, after after-noon service, (to which with flags flying they walked in procession from the new schools,) the children of the pa-rochial schools at Wolsingham and Thornley, to the number of about 140, at tea. The chief inhabitants of the parish were invited to witness the latter pleasing sight, and accordingly a great number were present. On leavi-church the children fell into procession, and, accomp nied by their teachers and the visitors, proceeded through the grounds of the rectory to that part where prepara-tions had been made for their taking tea. We need scarcely observe that the little ones did full justice to the ample provision placed before them. When tea was over, a series of innocent and interesting sports was provided for them and fully entered into, the rector ever being foremost in the successful endeavour to amuse. Durin about two hours that these sports lasted, they were never allowed to flag for a moment. After that interval the partook of refreshment provided in the rectory, and the ejoined the youthful visitants in the grounds (which had ow been thrown open to the public generally), where a discharge of fireworks, inclusive of the ascent of two fire-balloons, took place. "God save the Queen" was then sing, and the company separated. The spavity, kindness, and attention of the rector and Lady Georgians Grey to their guests, whether young or old, rich or poor, were almost beyond what might have been expected fro Newman and others, who began by preaching popers of the population, or the recent formation of the settlethe Church of England, may, in the romantic freaks of their sanguine temperaments, end by preaching Protestheir sanguine temperaments, end by preaching popers of the public worship of the affections of the people amongst whom Mr. Grey has been called to minister: and to us, who are accustomed ded with honour.\* With regard to the other charges I am not

mode. One such Church well established for the ment from the truth of God and the practice of the ment from occasion was something unusual and really delightful.

Might not such meetings, where this hurtful feeling preher principles, without any mental reservation, or "non-natural-sense" interpretation, their teaching must henceforth be just what Rome teaches.

Might not such meetings, where this hurtful feeling prevails, be made use of—if for no other purpose—to secure it remembered, in which they had an equal share with so desirable an end? We had well-nigh omitted to state there was not a single drawbask in the day's prowe may well hope that these defections will operate ourselves,—have every thing to provide anew; and it is abundantly evident, that unless a liberal assistance be

## Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 25th November, 1845. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been leased to make the following appointments, viz:-

George S. Boulton, of Cobourg, Esquire, to be Warden of the District of Newcastle, in the place of John Steele, Esquire, James Wright, of Port Colborne, Gentleman, to be a Land-

ing Waiter in her Majesty's Customs.
William Mitchell, of Darlington, Gentleman, to be a Surveyor and Landing Waiter in her Majesty's Customs.

Henry J. Jessup, of Prescott, Gatleman, to be a Landing
Waiter and Searcher in her Majesty's Customs. George Brooke, of the city of Toronto, Barrister-at-Law, and Charles A. Sadleir, of the town of Kingston, Gentleman, to be Public Notaries in that part of the Province formerly

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, LORD METCALFE.

(From the Montreal Courier, Nov. 27.)

Yesterday morning, at a little after 9 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor General embarked on board the Prince Albert, on his way to England.

The streets were lined with troops from Great St. James'street to the Steamboat wharf, where a guard of honour of the 52nd Regiment was stationed, and where his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, together with all the heads of the Military Departments and the General Staff, were in waiting

We noticed also all the members of the Administration, together with numbers of the most respectable inhabitants of the city. Several of the Fire Companies, with their bands and banners, were also present, and, considering that the warning of his Excellency's departure has been so short, we were perfectly astonished at the immense number of persons, and that too of all shades of politics, who had assembled to pay their tribute of

all shades of politics, who had assembled to pay their tribute or respect to this, the best Governor that the colony ever had. On his Excellency's arrival at the boat he was received by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented his Excellency an Address, which was agreed to at a meeting of the City Council on Tuesday evening. His Excellency, and several of the gentlemen who were about him, appeared to be much affected, and indeed we never see on an exercise of the kind countries. indeed we never saw, on any occasion of the kind, so genuine a manifestation of feeling; it was evident that the sorrow ex-pressed at losing Lord Metcalfe came from the heart of every one present. After the address was presented, his Excellency went on board the Prince Albert, accompanied by Captains Brownrigg and Campbell, and Dr. Crawford, who attend him to England, and several officers and gentlemen, who went as far as Laprairie; the boat immediately started amidst the loudly expressed good wishes of the people, who repeatedly cried out
"God bless your Lordship," and amidst the thunders of a
salute fired by the Royal Artillery, the people of Montreal saw
the last of him whom they have so long loved and honoured.

It will be some time before we shall learn to estimate the loss

we have sustained by Lord Metcalfe's resignation of the government. No man ever before held the reins of power in this Canada happy, contented and prosperous. He found us a divided people, the prey to factious and unprincipled political intrigues, he leaves us comparatively a united people, enjoying the fruits of good and just government, in a state of commercial and political prosperious and p cial and political prosperity, such as Canada has never known The talent and prudence with which Lord Metcalfe adminis

tered affairs in India and Jamaica, had secured to him a reputation which most men might envy; but considering the difficulties with which he had to contend in Canada, his successful administration of affairs here may justly be considered his greatest triumph.

Long after the splendid statue erected by the grateful munigenerous heart and open hand. We trust, however, that some memorial worthy of bim, and worthy of our sense of what he has done for Canada, will be erected in our midst; such an calfe may arrive safely in England, and that, being relieved from

still more difficult to replace his Lordship in Canada; that her Majesty, knowing the state of Lord Metcalfe's health, could

not ask him to continue in the government, but left his retire-ment entirely to his Lordship's own wish on the subject. This will of course account for our not having heard, by the last mail, of the appointment of a successor to his Lordship.— The fact of his having accepted the offer of the Queen to relieve him from his office cannot be known to the Home Government until the arrival of his Lordship himself.

Since writing the above, an extra of the Official Gazette has been published, in which Lord Metcalfe, in the most affecting terms, bids adieu to the people of Canada. We are delighted at this official exposition of the control of t at this official exposition of the reasons for his Lordship's departure. It is distinctly stated that Lord Metcalfe's health alon is the cause of his having relinquished his high station:

MONKLANDS, MONTREAL, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL cannot take leave of Canada in the sudden manner which the state of his health renders necessary, without conveying to the inhabitants of the Province his fervent wishes for their prosperity and happiness. He does not quit his post in pursuit of a cure for a complaint which is supposed to be incurable, nor for the preservation of a life which could not be better disposed of than in the service of her Mariesty, and in the service of her Mariesty, and in the service of her Mariesty, and in the service of her Maries of the service of the service of the service of her Maries of the service of the servic jesty, and in the exercise of honest endeavours to promote the welfare of this splendid Province; but solely, because the increasing ravages of his disorder deprive him of the power of performing the duties of his office with the requisite efficiency.
Under these circumstances, her Majesty having most gracious signified her acceptance of his resignation, he is under the necessity of proceeding to a port of embarkation without delay, lest the approaching severity of the season should render his removal unsafe in the present state of his health.

Whether the remaining term of his existence be brief or protracted, he can never cease to regard with extreme interest the progress of affairs in this portion of her Majesty's dominions.

In retiring from his station, he has the satisfaction of believer. ing that the prosperity of the Province is rapidly rewarding the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants; and the political dissensions and animosities have in a great degree subsided. He

sensions and animosities have in a great degree subsided. trusts that these blessings will continue and increase. In repeating the anxious desire which he will ever retain for the welfare of Canada, he cannot refrain from expressing his grateful sense of the cordial support which he has received from the loyalty and public spirit of hs inhabitants, during the period of his administration of the government.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Lord Catheart was sworn in as Administrator of the Government. The ceremony took place at the old Government House, is presence of the Executive Council and the Heads of the Military and Civil Departments, Judges, &c. A guard of honour, furnished by the 52nd Regiment, was in attendance, and a salute was fired by the Royal Artillery, as usual on such occasions.

(From the Pilot.) TO THE WARDENS AND DISTRICT COUNCILLORS THROUGH OUT THE PROVINCE. [CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

[A] Statement of the Revenue derived from duties on Crown timber, fees on land, rents, quints, lods et ventes, &c. since the Union and the payments therefrom. Cash rec'd by Commissioner of Crown Lands £110,329 18 35

Disbursements of various kinds ...... Cash paid to the Receiver General £88,683 18 103
Balance paid on account of the land account £13,989 12 £110,329 18 33

[B] Statement of receipts on account of public lands since the Union with the charges on that fund.

£151,874 7 4 Extinction of U. E. and Militia claims ... £110,162 12 Indian annuities ..... £7.049 6

I feel assured that you will find the above an intelligible statement, and I feel equally assured that there is not one of you who will be able to understand that of Mr. Merritt which is copied above. Now bear in mind that if you have not got an ndowment for Common Schools since the Union you

Salaries and other disbursements...... £26,695 15 6

expedient these spec this is but All will to represe 000 and th be precise make whe of the con paid off, t to that ex consolidat should be from having Merritt must but he is port dutie school fur lands or b system, a system, is Fund that

mon School the procesee the ne

am sure
school gra
tolls from
Mr. Merri

realized, I

Pal delay

missions a vertising s to the Cle

prepared t

that they

on the Cor

ment in pa As you need not c indeed do

sent, unles to petition the public himself, do him. I m

during the I say it is does not u vinced that

is the best
by double out the c
Mr. Merr
the Provir

regards exaccount s

year or vic

apprehensishould be Legislatur for meetin

on the lan

been griev

be realized

to enter in

school fur

\* Since otherwise These will sum of £; debt, or mapplicable And yet the really image 10s. and 10s acre. It is

demn the

approachi begun to

THE 1

question. palian pa opposed t it will do them as a Episcopa say, and tacitly ac ing the in bility be i so long in

it to mai

triumph, colours an

THE C

seen a let visit to E tors, a lar Company my other succeeded unconnect have engithe monitor painful a been mos ing, and benefit to in the co more full

be off my very hea by Mr. A

> We fee To person be felt at especially tion and

upon one Royal Ch not only the intere