# 10

townships, neighbouring, will give £50 per nteed by subscription lists, and therefore I consider it a matter of justice, that no mission now vacant should be supplied with a clergy-man, or, no new mission should be opened, until such missions prove a prior claim by guaranteeing a greater support; and failing this, then Pembroke and Renfrew should be the *first* places attended to. I am aware, however, that they labour under two misfortunes : first, their claim is not urged by people of influence, and secondly, they do not reside in more highly cases, and will triumph over every temptationfrom utilitarian motives-to abandon such providential openings.

In supplying this portion of our vineyard with missionaries, it will be necessary to attend to the *stamp* of men sent. This is of so much importance, that many have alluded to it throughout my trip. They must be men of sound scriptural views, and some experience in missionary life; men who can "lift up Christ in all his fulness," remembering the spiritual death which reigns around : men who will not put "the church first." and "Christ next," but Christ, as of old, "the Alpha and Omega" of the sinner's hope. True, all such men are wanted every where, as well as for this section of country, but the isolated pos tion of the missionaries on the Ottawa, as well as the peculiar nature of their charge, would render it doubly imperative for them, in order to be successful, to be of the stamp I allude to. I might speak more on this subject, but my object is merely to say enough, so as to be un-derstood, knowing how difficult a matter it is even to allude to such a subject without some fastidious fault-finder starting up; therefore, having ventured merely to allude to it, I shall leave the matter in His hand who can put it into the hearts of the men needed for this service to say: "Here we are; send us." And should there be any of this stamp who "have toiled much in their present spheres, and have taken nothing," and who have often felt a missionary thirst for better and more promising soil, then, I would say, "Here is an open! here is thirsty ground! here are willing souls! a vast field 'already' white for harvest!" Assuredly, in a missionary church it will not be hard to find men for this work. Indeed, while writing, I feel confident "God will provide."

In bringing this report to a conclusion, I must ask, in review, "Are there any sheep like these sheep? abandoned and neglected so long, and yet so anxious for our ministrations? Other issions have been supplied, and are being planted these many years, where our mission-aries are grudged the miserable pittance eked out of covetous souls, after much importunity But these people are ready in a moment; their precious things they are willing to give, if they can procure a supply of those refreshing streams which "roll fast by the oracle of God," through the ordinances of our sanctuary, and though they are importuned from year to year, to seek other waters-other pastures ; still, they remain firm ; they remember hat the church was in their fatherland, and the language and feeling still uppermost is : " If we forget thee, Oh! Jerusalem, may our right hand forget her cunning." But we must re-member, "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and that, if this report fail to turn the attention of the church towards them, then, we lose a large number of brethren ; we extinguish our church in a most important section of the province;—this, and more also, we shall be guilty of doing, though professedly a missionary church, and having at our disposal a society pledged to "extend her ramparts, and strengthen her stakes.' I remain, Rev. Sir, yours, &c.,

Perth, Aug. 12, 1854. To the Editor of the Church.

ALEXANDER PYNE.

stones and a site where the church was about chases ground in the Church of England Cemeto be built, will give at the lowest estimate, £50 per annum; while the "Bonchere Point," eight rules and regulations of the Church. Here, miles from Renfrew, will form an eligible station, when party spirit was running high, and all and with portions of Admaston and Bromley sorts of dishonorable expedients were resorted to to prejudice the church party, the meeting and annum; so that here is support of £175 towards the yearly stipend of a missionary. The greater portion of this stipend has already been guarsessed by parties residing at a distance, thi ommunication may not be without its use. The Methodists might as well claim admission

for their preachers to our pulpits, and in case they were refused, (as they undoubtedly would be) they might with as much justice and reason declaim loudly against the high-church intoler ance, and bigotry and exclusiveness which prompted such refusal. Instead of the heading which the editor of the Banner placed above the article referred to (High Church Intolerance) favoured portions of the province; but I trust our impartiality will feel interested in these written "Methodist Ignorance and Presumption."

I remain Mr. Editor, Your obed't humble serv't.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES Hamilton, 14th Aug., 1854.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 16. J. F., Smithfield ; Rev. H. C. C., Etobicoke Rev. Dr. B., Montreal, rem.; Rev. J. R. T., Marysburgh, rem. for W. K.; J. O., Owen Sound; Rev. G. T., Amherst, N. S.; Rev. J. W. B., Cobourg, rem.; L. Y., Port Hope, rem; Rev. S. S. W., Three Rivers, rem.

The Church.

## TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854.

We have now fairly entered upon our ighteenth volume, notwithstanding the many discouragements we have had to encounter. Many friends, upon whose hearty co-operation we depended on the commencement of the last volume, finding that the size, name, and tone of the paper had so often changed within the last few years, were afraid to canvass for us, and contented themselves with merely paying for their own copies, and from time to time expressing their approbation of the manner in which the journal was being conducted, and promising that, if it continued to be published, they would exert themselves to extend its circulation. We would now urge upon them the necessity that exists for united effort; if our principles are to be maintained, it is not fair to leave one or two to bear the burden. We believe that there are many in all parts of the province who would be willing to act as agents if requested to do so. We beg, therefore, our well-wishers, both clerical and lay, to send us the names of persons whom they can recommend for their seve-

ral neighbourhoods. Wages and materials of all kinds have so increased in price, that it is with great difficulty that a weekly paper can be supported. The daily papers depend far more on the number of their paying advertisements than on their subscription lists, though, of course, the longer the list is known to be, the greater will be the in. lucements to advertize in the paper. There are a certain class of advertisementwhich our friends would do well to send to our paper, and we purpose in future drawing the attention of our readers to

every new one. Our chief inducement in publishing day Church being to disseminate sound church inciples, we have determined to make reater sacrifices in order that the paper may circulate freely amongst all classes. There may be places in the new settlenents where the farmers and laborers canour people as members of the church," not afford to pay even the low and unreteaching them in the catechism that they are munerative price charged for this paper. We undertake, therefore, to send six copies to any locality from which six dollars have been forwarded by the nearest clergyman, " with their obligations and privileges;" or agent, with the names of the parties, and in due time "on their coming to years and a statement that he believes them unable to pay more.

## following not only f the scriptures, but of ous labours he has performed, and the is little doubt but that the splendid endowthe primitive churd as their interpreter. He says-" I go bay to first principles, and say, as did Mr. Vesley to Dr. Coke and Mr. Asbury, whe he sent them to organize the societies ) America into a church, let us 'simply Allow the scrip-

tures and the primitive curch." It is the above-named paper. We heartily true that Wesley was fals to his own principle; for there is no a trace in scripture of a simple presbyter as Wesley a church ; and the primitive church would

scriptures and the primitive church."

Wesleyanism in so doing. "It requires less scriptural zeal and an is published i our village, gives us a nferior order of qualifications, and it is much more exciting and easy, to minister or attend at special meetings and in the ordinary public services of the church, than to pursue season and out of season" the less conspienous and more detailed labor of teaching and training up children and youth in the knowledge and experience of the doctrines of Christ, and thus secure them to the church, and to the Saviour, and secure to them the "godliness which has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." And what is the result of the general adoption (with a few fine exceptions) of the former in preference of the latter —instead of the union of both? It is the humiliating and most painful fact that the great najority of Methodist youth are lost to the church, not lost to Christ and to heaven-that in large proportion of instances, Methodism not perpetuated to the second generation the same family—that in the great majorreturn of prodigals, and the accession of stran-

gers and aliens to the body, are indeed causes of thankfulness and rejoicing; but prevention is better than cure—piety from childhood is better than reformation in manhood. The judgment of the Apostle upon him " who neglects to provide for his own house," even in temporal matters, is well known; and must there not be a radical defect and wrong in any religious organization which loses the great majority of its own youth, and depends largely on infusions rom without for the recruit of its numbers Such an organization may do much good, and widely extend in many places for the time being,

especially in a new and unsettled state of society; but the vital element of permanent strength and lasting prosperity is wanting, where, by its repulsion or neglect, the great majority of its baptized youth are alienated from, and lost to its communion. It is not in the promise of God, or in the genius of scriptural christianity, that "children trained up in the way that they should go," will, in many instances, much less generally, depart from it in after years.

Again : "To deny, that the baptized children of our people are members of our church, and that they should be acknowledged as such, and as such be impressed with their obligations and privi-leges, and as such be prepared for, and brought nto, the spiritual communion and fellowship of the church, on coming to the years of accountability, is, it appears to me, to make the sacrament of baptism a nullity, and to disfranchise thousands f children of divinely chartered rights and

Mahnetooahning on Thursday.

The Church.

THE PORT HOPE BRITISH ENSIGN. We have received the third number of

congratulate the conservatives in the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham that they have so able an exponent and Coke were, organizing societies into of their principles; and we venture to express a hope, that they will evince have condemned and excommunicated any their gratitude for the boon which has presbyter who should have presumed as been conferred upon them by Messrs. Wesley did to ordain Dr. Coke a bishop Gladman & Vilcent by giving them their But that is their affair. The testimony is undivided support. There are many equally clear that we ought to " follow the towns and villiges in every county, and

Another point to which Dr. R.'s testi- inhabitants fee in a measure bound to though small, serves to eke out the contribumony is equally clear is the duty of recog- support any person who will start a nizing the church membership of baptized paper in their mmediate vicinity: though children, and bringing them up as mem- they abhor th principles it advocates, bers of the church, and the failure of still they argue" It is useful as an advertising medium and the fact that a paper

position." Bysuch reasoning the majority of the provicial papers of the present day have bee brought into existence. Any one who seeks first the kingdom of God and his righteousness" will not argue thus. He will say, "Though I perceive that the value of my property will be enhanced, and I shall derive many tem- where there is no congregation because vice poral advantages from having a paper and ignorance prevail; and it is precisely i be edited by one who fears man rather than God, and advocates the infidel policy of expediency; it is my duty therefore as a Christian the more resolutely to oppose the error, because it is near to me and likely to be propagated amongst my neighis not perpetuated with the great major-of the same family—that in the great major-ity of instances it is only so perpetuated the children of Methodist parents; while there the conversion of only a few hun-the conversion of only a few hunbours: I will to, therefore, all I can to Hope Ensign bear ample evidence to its character as a truly conservative journal; and as such we wish our contemporary every success.

### CONVOCATION.

In this Diccese, where Synodal action n the churchhas been so earnestly desired of liberality so wisely directed to the proby all parties, a step has been made in motion of objects in which the general the right direction, and there can be no welfare of society, as well as the interests question that what we seek for cannot of the Church, are deeply involved. ong be withheld from us.

The following extract from the London Guardian will be read with much interest. We have before us the London Times and the Supplement to the Guardian of the 26th July, which give detailed accounts of the report of the several committees, Messenger, headed "A Preacher's uncerand of the views entertained by the members in both Houses. We intended to

abridge them\_but on reading them care-

or in the middle of October.

unusual heat of the summer. His lordship ments of Trinity Church,-of the Dutch eaves for the Sault Saint Marie and Reformed Church,-and of other denominations, would have long since been secularized through the exertions of place hunters in need of a political cry. give the following example of the advantages of this court, taken from Mr. Caswall's very interesting work called "The Western World Re-visited," which has just been published by J. H. Parker :---

"The Church in Vermont is partly sustained by the rent of lands bestowed upon it in the old colonial times. These lands were confiscated, out were eventually restored, by means of a suit brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the name of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. ' clergy reserves' now produce about 3,400 dol-lars per annum, of which the Clergy receive our experience has taught us that the from 50 to 100 dollars each. This amount, tions raised on the voluntary system, and in a cheap country, among the mountains, is an item not to be despised."

Our valued contemporary, the Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal, in commenting on his extract, says :---

"Other Dioceses, and many churches and church institutions are supported in whole or in part by endowments, either public or bestowed by private piety. Wealthy congregations, es-pecially in the larger towns, no doubt, maintain their clergy in competence, if not in affluence, but generally by *seat-rents*. Voluntaryism, however, is to be tested, *not* in congregations of the rich, but in those of the poor, and in places published at my very door, I find it is to such circumstances that Voluntaryism, as the term is now applied, altogether fails, and its utter cruelty becomes apparent.'

> We have great pleasure in announcing that Robert Denison, Esq., has founded an Exhibition for Students in Divinity or Arts in Trinity College. The Exhibition is of the annual value of £30, and is tenable for three years. The exhibitioner will be nominated by Mr. Denison, and admitted on passing the Matriculation Examination, and he may, at his option. hold the Exhibition while passing through the regular Arts course of three years ; or. after the expiration of his first year, he may, if of the requisite age, enter the Theological Class. In either case, however, it is provided that the Exhibitioner shall graduate in Arts.

It is highly gratifying to record instances

We would particularly draw the attention of our readers to two articles which we have clipped, one from the Port Hope Ensign, headed " Secular importance of the Clergy," the other from the Gospel tain life.

We have received from Mr. Rowsell fully through, we have determined to give the Edinburgh Review, reprinted by the Guardian's account, (which differs Leonard, Scott & Co., for July. Contents: from the Times' only in being more con- Diplomatic History of Eastern Questioncise) at length, in successive numbers of Teetotalism and Laws against the Liquor our paper, for the consideration of those Trade-Hermanu's Æschylus-Kaffir war who may hereafter be called upon to take a part in the proceedings of our own con-—The orders in Council—On trade during vocations. We have reason to believe war-Marshall on the representation of It will be readily seen that the very thing that a meeting of our Blocesan Synod will inthorities - European emigration to the which Dr. R contends for as the duty of or in the middle of Orth of September, United States-The Mission war of 1854.

our previous acquaintance with those of Upper Canada, we may be able to come to someth ike a correct estimate of the ministerial difficulty in meeting Parliament.

According to the Classification of the Lower Canadian Journals, there is a complete division, and for the first time among the French Cana-dians, the number of ministerialists returned for Lower Canada being 25, the number of oppositionists are 33, there are five doubtful,

and two elections not over ; in all 65. According to the best estimate which we can make for Upper Canada, the actual ministerialsts are but 21, and a double return for Mr. Hincks; the conservative opposition 19. So that on the whole the ministerial position is as follows.

Opposition in Lower Canada ... . 33 onservatives in Upper Canada...... 24 ..... 19 Reform opposition ... 76

### Upper Canada Ministerialists......21 46

Majority against Ministers ... 30 Total above ... .. 122

Doubtful in Lower Canada..... Elections not over...... Mr. Hincks' double return.....

Total,..... 130 Thus it will be seen that the present ministry have a majority against them, in both Upper and Lower Canada, and that there can be little difficulty in obtaining from the new house a similar declaration to that made by the last, namely a declaration of want of confidence in the ministry, for which they cannot for a second time appeal to the people, but may be forced to the alternative of resignation or dismissal. Vhether or not such a course may be desirable or proper, at the opening of the session, it is hard to say at present Some of the opposition journals, in both Upper and Lower Canada ad-

vocate it. -British Canadian. This verdict of the country has certainly been decisive, notwithstanding all the power, patronage, and money, that has been so lavishly and unscrupulously used to set it aside, and of the thirteen who have avowed themselves supporters of the Ministry, there will yet be a diminution

in very few days, when the position of the Ministry in Parliament is clearly seen, and the recent acts of its leading members come under examination and review. In Lower Canada it is tolerably certain that a sufficient number of members will be returned so adverse to the Ministry, that in the full house of 130 members they will be placed in a minority of about 20. Out of 65 members for Upper Canada the Min-istry have been able to secure but 13 seats.

Such a result is very encouraging to every true, single hearted lover of his country. The lesson will not be thrown away : men in office General at the last election, as well as some

sures that will come before the next Parlia- general taxation of the municipalities by 4 cents ment :- the extension of the Franchise-the in the pound, it will not, surely, be considered equitable abolition of the Feudal Tenure in Lower Canada—the settlement of that vexed question, the Clergy Reserves—the encourage-ment of extensive Railway enterprise—the establishment of a satisfactory system of edu-cation—and other important matters affecting our political and social welfare, each and all of which are preserved and social welfare, each and all of and ability were needed in the Government of Our far-seeing executive deserve credit for sup this promising Colony, this is emphatically the time; therefore we rejoice at the verdict the provisions of this bill. And when we take Ensian

The Ministry are extremely anxious to avoid a vote of want of confidence, and in order to do so, they will bring up their sham bill; but we trust members will not be entrapped by such a dodge. A vote of want of confidence must be the first move made by the opposition, and it must be made in time to prevent Ministers stealing a march upon the House. That such a step will be taken we feel perfectly assured, and we have every confidence in the result. and we have every confidence in the result. The introduction of a bill for the Secularization of the Clergy Reserves, in the manner proposed, is highly objectionable. The proper mode of proceeding would be by resolution. The expediency of secularizing the Reserves must be the test question, for it is the only mode by which the principle can be affirmed or cided up and we doubt much if it has been as strong, for it is a well known fact that a very great number societies have need of certificates of the real of the electors, owing to the unseasonable time | wants and necessities of their members on their at which the elections were held, were prevented application for relief, the voucher of the elemins from going to the polls. If Ministers were man is what is called for this limb is broken-or Trail going to the point. If Ministers were main is which is broken—or really anxious to obtain a strong expression of the extended franchise, along with the enlarged representation; but that would not answer their purpose, the postponement of the settlement of the Reserves question was a mere pretext to be made serves question was a mere pretext to be made the figure and the fairness of the serves question was a mere pretext to be made the district in which he lives. If the help of the district in which he lives. If the help of the district in which he lives was a mere pretext to be made the figure and the fairness deposition of the section serves question was a mere pretext to be made use of for the purpose of securing a new lease of power. They have, however, failed to ac-complish the object they had in view. It is sufficiently obvious, even to the most obtuse, that Ministers would have just as good grounds the matter for him. If he desires to have his frugal will made, that the little he possesses may be secured to those he lorge here it is the elergyfor a further postponement now as they had before the dissolution of Parliament. If it was man whom he solicits to do what is needful. so necessary that an appeal should be made to the country in order to give the people the of the little services of a thousand kinds which benefit of the Representation Act, how much the clergyman renders to the country at large, more so must it be to make another appeal when the new Franchise Act comes into opera-terial duties, and without any reference whattion, with a view to ascertain the true senti- ever to creed, sect or sentiments. How impornents of the country on the important and all absorbing question of the Clergy Reserves! But, Ministers, although they have not secured their of the land, from Windsor their object, are evidently satisfied ; the expres sion of the country is against them, and they will make a desperate attempt to obtain another four years' lease of power. In this we have the most sanguine expectation they will be disappointed. Let the independent members of all parties be but true to themselves and their constituents, and we shall have no fear of the result.—Hamilton Spectator.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TCRONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES,

1854

CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1854. £260 8 0 Brought forward ....

Christ Church, Berwick 1 1 St. Mary's, Tullamore ... Grahamsville ..... 0 10 6 St. John's, Gore, Toronto 0 12 10

2 11 10 per Rev. J.G. Armstrong -St. Peter's, Thorold...... 2 5 3 St. Paul's, Port Robinson 0 14 6 2 19 9

per Rev. T. B. Fuller Trinity Church, Simcoe. 3 15 Christ Church, Vittoria. 1 10 Congregation Port Dover 0 12 7 per R. F. Evans ..... 5 18 5

191 collections £271 18 11

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, 12th year ... 1 5 0 Rev. Henry Holland, 13th year..... 2 10 0

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.

Brought forward ..... £207 7 10 Trinity Ch., Tecumseth. 1 5 0
0 10 1St. John's Church ..... per Rev. F. L. Osler . 1 15 1

St. Peter's, Thorold, per Rev. T. B. 4 6 11 Fuller ...... Sydenham, Loughboro', per Rev. 1 2 1 C. C. Johnson. St. Peter's Ch. Tyrconnel Trinity Church, Howard Clearville ..... 0 10 0

per Rev. H. Holland . St. Mark's, Niagara, per Church-4 9 0 500 warden.

134 collections, amounting to £224 0 11

# Colonial.

### THE BUREAU OF ECONOMY.

We have strong grounds for suspecting the creation of a Bureau of Economy. This department will be the medium of communication between the several municipalities, and the Paternal Government of the Clergy Reserve fund. The hill that was to have been submitted to the last convention-for we cannot call it a parliament-will, we suppose, explain the necessity of this new bureau. It has been rumoured that the consistent editor of the Woodstock Gazette will obtain the presidentship, as a reward for his disinterested services rendered the Inspector will learn that righteous retribution awaits political transgression; and that in statesma-ship, as in morals, "honesty is the best of policy." Most important to this Province are the mea- rivable from the Reserves will lighten the equitable abolition of the Feudal Tenure in too much to appropriate a cent for the collection which are pressing on, and require to be dealt are to be connected with the Board ; our respected with by true and upright men. If ever honesty M. P. P. is said to be named as law-adviser. now pronounced by the country .- Port Hope into account the necessity of accurately ascertaining the death of each incumbent; the day

working machinery, and prove the undoubted willingness, on the part of the ministry, to afford the same enlightenment to the country in this department, as Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron have been able on agricultural subjects to do, by means of their Bureau.-London (C. W.) Times. SECULAR IMPORTANCE OF THE CLERGY .---

DEAR SIR :--Having been informed that an article which appeared a few weeks ago in the Reform Banner, accusing me of High Church intolerance and outrageous conduct towards a Methodist Preacher on the melancholy occasion of a burial, has been going the rounds of the Radical papers and is likely to do harm to the cause of the Church, where neither the facts of the case nor the motives for misrepresenting them are known; I have thought it might be well to put you in possession of the facts as they actually occurred, and also to inform you that the whole of the after-proceedings were doubtlessly got up for electioneering purposes.

and that the report of the committee appointed by the Methodist congregation to investigate the matter was regarded here by every intelligent and unbiassed person as an electioneering squib, to give a stimulus to the cause of the secularizers, and to damage Sir Allan McNab, who was looked upon as the champion of the rights of the church.

It may be necessary to explain that the Burlington cemetery consists of two divisions, one the exclusive property of the Church of England, the other belonging to the city and open to all denominations who choose to buy there. There is common entrance, and the Church ground has not, as yet, been separated from the other by a partition fence as it is in-tended it shall be when convenient to the

church-wardens to do so. On the 18th of July, while waiting at the cemetery for funerals, as was my daily practice, I was informed by the superintendant that a funeral had arrived for the Church ground. Upon enquiring the name of the deceased I was old it was Mrs. Terry, and remarked that I had no such name on my list of appointments. I desired the superintendant to enquire again as there must be some mistake; he returned and said it was a Methodist funeral, and that a Methodist preacher was in attendance to read the service, but that the grave was in the church ground. I then requested him to explain to the preacher, in a courteous manner, that our regulations did not admit of any one officiating in the church ground but an ordained minister of the Church of England; and that I must therefore request him not to proceed with the service. The message was received with the service. The message was received rather rudely, and the remark made, that "he (the preacher) should like to know if I intended to carry out what I said;" at the same time he advanced without waiting for a reply. I then put on my surplice and quietly followed the train till they arrived at the grave, and while the corpse was being removed from the hearse I took Mr. Elliott aside and explained to him as courteously as I could, that the ground was the exclusive property of the Church of England, and reading the burial service there the exclusive right of the Church of England Clergy, that ] regretted exceedingly that any misunderstanding should have arisen or that any unpleasant ness should have occurred at such a time and in such a place. He replied that he thought I was in the wrong, that the law would bear him out-that when their people owned burial places in our cemeteries, their ministers had the right of officiating there-but that rather than make any difficulty he would acquiesce in my performing the service, which I accordingly did. There was no alternational

cussion-nothing unbecoming the solemnity of the occasion-a few seconds' delay was the only inconvenience experienced. Such is the proceeding which has been branded in the most intemperate language as an outrage upon the feelings of surviving friends and mourning relatives, (not to mention the poor persecuted preacher), an outrage which

barbarous and heathen nations would not have been guilty of, an outrage which called forth an indignation meeting of the Methodist body, and an indignation resolution, together with one of sympathy for the outraged preacher. On the man's own argument he had no right in the endured.

with the Methodists. Besides, whoever pur- principles of the Church of England, the excellent health, notwithstanding the ardu- Were it not for this Supreme Court, there bers made by Lower Canadian Journals, and

Further than this, any subscriber who previous to it, by the instruction of her will pay for a second copy, shall have a ministers " prepares them for the spiritual third sent to him for gratuitous distribution, communion and fellowship of the church" and so on in proportion ;-of course it beand "brings them into it" by that ordiing understood that the papers are disnance. And ever after she practically tributed gratuitously. excludes no one from her communion

The paper having been so ably conexcepting for some "grievous crime." ducted by the late editors, it would be We give one more extract. unfair to them to conceal the fact, that, in "It is happily true, that many of the children consequence of the intention of the resiof our people, as well as those of other people, dent editor to absent himself, for a season, the faithful ministrations of the Word ; but how from the diocese, for the benefit of his many ten thousand more of them would never health, and severe domestic affliction in the family of the other, they have both resigned, much to the regret of those who have had the best interest of the paper at heart. The publisher has, however, determined. and obligation, and privilege of all that the out-ward ordinances and their visible relations involved at the solicitation of many who are unwiling that at this critical period there should be no Church paper to contend for the rights of the church, and to guide her mempers in the via media between popery and dissent, to continue it, and he hopes that all those who approve of the principles of the paper will not content themelves with mere words, but will all pay up their arrears on the past volume, and retained or brought into it from the world by all aid him in obtaining new subscribers for our ministrations and agencies. the present one. Lastly, he commends it to the careful consideration of all who chance to take up this number.

# DR. RYERSON'S TESTIMONY TO SOUND PRINCIPLES.

Many a person, possessed of the influence which Dr. Ryerson is known to nave in his own denomination, would have endeavored to detach a portion of the sect and form a new communion. He has taken the sounder course of simply retiring from an office whose duties his principles did not allow him to fill, and taking his place as a private member of the church, as he supposes it to be,-and in that capacity exercising his influence to procure an amendment of that of which he complains. If all dissatisfied men had the Church system is the only right one, taken the same course, we should not have and the only one we can reasonably look had so many schisms. His error is,to, to enable us to do our duty as a church supposing him to consider the Wesleyan by those whom we receive into it by body a church, and himself formerly a baptism. clergyman,-in relinquishing that character altogether, without waiting for the effect than ever satisfied with the principles and of his remonstrances. That looks as system of our church; and, what is of though he began to distrust the Wesleyan more consequence, let it make us more "Church :" for if he had been really a strenuous in carrying those principles into clergyman nothing should have induced him to relinquish the hope of resuming

ground, for it was purchased for the late Capt. Terry, who was a professed member of the Church, although his wife connected herself

he church, and which he charges the Wesleyans with not doing, is precisely what the church of England does. She "acknowledges the baptized children of

DR. DUFF.

Commenting on the remarks in our critique on this imaginative gentleman, with respect to the American custom of lionizing strangers of any note, our " members of Christ, children of God and esteemed brother of the Banner of the inheritors of the kingdom of heaven." She 'impresses them'' in the same catechism Cross savs:

"It must be admitted that our countrymen have a weakness in this respect, which justly exposes them to the ridicule of the world. of responsibility" she calls on them to take When we remember the "receptions" given to up their membership in confirmation, and Dickens, Kossuth, Mitchell, Thackeray, Dr. Duff, &c., we need not wince at what our Cana-

dian brother, The Church, says."

The following excellent hints are copied from the Banner of the Cross. They are suggestive of many considerations which a desire for the advancement of the cause of religious truth induces us to promote :

"1. Keep it before the people-That, next to the pulpit, the press is the most potent instrument of good to the church and the world in erted and brought into the church under operation at the present day.

"2. Keep it before the people-That the cheap wander from the church, would more easily and est, easiest, and most interesting medium of more certainly be led to experience all the power of inward religion and the blessings of Christian conveying to & family information on a vast variety of important subjects, is through the fellowship, were they acknowledged in their true well-stored columns of a judiciously conducted position and rights, and taught the significancy, paper.

"3. Keep it before the people-That a head of a family who refuses to subscribe and pay for a were intended to confer. It ought to make a good paper on account of its cost, is 'penny-wise and pound-fool," as he not only keeps Christian heart bleed to think that our largest increase of members, according to returns over them in ignorance of many things they ought which we are disposed to congratulate ourselves. to know, which cannot be acquired as well in falls vastly short of the natural increase of any other way, but he excludes himself from population in our own community, apart from the increase of the population of the country at information of practical utility, oftentimes con-tained in a single number, which may be worth large, and therefore that perhaps five or more persons are sent out into the world, as worldlings, to him many times as much as the subscription for the whole year. from the families of our church, while one is

"4. Keep it before the people-That the preparation and issue of every number of a paper is attended with considerable labour and cost,

We have here an acknowledgment, a and that it is something more than meanness Province, may by the favor of Gop be ordained. sorrowfil acknowledgment, from a most for a man to make it a practice of borrowing competent witness, that Wesleyanism fails and reading a paper for which other paper for and pay.

church, the training up of the baptized "5. Keep it before the people-That every children in the faith and hope of the gospel. well-conducted paper is worth a hundred-fold We are not going to vaunt the spiritual more than what it costs, in its influence on indicondition of the Church of England as vidual and public intelligence, morality, and compared with Wesleyanism ; but of one religion, and they are true patriots who conscientiously and liberally support a vigorous and thing we are sure, that where the rules of enlightened press. the church as it is are adequately carried

Let this testimony then render us more

system.

"6. Keep it before the people-That some out, scarcely any of its members quit it in search of further privileges and better nourishing and invigorating assistance of their guidance; and a large proportion of them professed friends-a calamity brought about naturally as the result of avoidable neglect. become in time communicants and live When the event has taken place, lamentation more or less in faith and a sense of duty and regret come too late; better to have preaccording to the gospel. At all events we vented the catastrophe by timely support. have the testimony of Dr. Ryerson that

### THE SUPREME COURT OF U.S.

The Supreme Court in the United States of their governmental system, and one much to be envied by us Canadians. It is the

great bulwark against the surges of democratic violence, and so long as it endures it gives a character of fixedness and solidity to their institutions. In this Colony we practice, and making that system a living Government as our supreme court, but have been accustomed to regard the British unhappily it has relinquished this honora-

We thankfully announce that our re- ble position of late, and left us exposed to

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the New Volumes of the four Reviews and Blackwood commence with the North British for May, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July.

# MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Our readers will perceive by the following proclamation in an extra of the Canada Gazette that Parliament is prorogued until the 5th proximo :--

### Province of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. Canada.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Provincial Parliament of our said Province, at Our City of Quebec, on the Tenth day of the month of August instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you-Greeting:

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meeting of our Provincial Parlia. ment stands prorogued to the Tenth day of the nonth of August instant, Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have though fit further to prorogue the same to TUESDAY, THE FIFTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER, now next, so that neither you nor any of you on the said Tenth day of August instant, at Our City of Quebec, to appear are to be held and con-strained, for We do Will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely ex-onerated; Commanding and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on TUESDAY, THE FIFTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER now next ensuing, AT OUR CITY OF QUEBEC aforesaid personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Provincia Parliament, by the Common Council of our said

In testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunt affixed : Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c. At Our Govern excellent papers have expired for want of the ment House, in Our CITY OF QUEBEC, in Our said Province of Canada, this SEVENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand ht hundred and fifty-four, and in the theenth year of Our Reign.

SEPTEMBER, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. B. LINDSAY, Clk. Assembly

THE ELECTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS. We give below the opinions of some of our contemporaries upon the probable issue of the late elections, and the relative position of the ministerial and opposition ranks.

With the exception of two Lower Canada vered Diocesan has been permitted to return home from his western tour in those which prevail amongst our neighbors. With the exception of two Lower Canada with the exception of two Lower Canada with the exception of two Lower Canada with the exception of two Lower Canada

fifteen, or one-third, are what are called Rouges, down. Yet, while he does continue "popular," or liberals, notwithstanding the most bitter opposition to the latter on the part of the priests. Are we to understand from this that one-third congregation begin to yawn. A more attracof the French Canadian people are emancipated from the dominion of the priesthood? from the dominion of the priesthood ?

conceded. This much accomplished, the next | It is a great public convenience, independently differing widely from that submitted to the country by the Ministry, and which has been class, and character of the clergy,-safe men, twisted into all sorts of forms to bamboozle the upon the whole, to trust ; intelligent from their ignorant and the unsuspecting. We confess that we cannot help thinking there will be con-their profession; known in their several dissiderable difficulty in arriving at a correct tricts from their functions; at hand from the understanding as to how the question of the necessity of fixed residence; universal in their Reserves should be settled. That a strong vote presence from the parochial divisions to which in favor of secularization will be readily ob- they are severally attached; and so filling every tained is evident enough; but the difficulty will nook where it is wanted, that a law or regulalie in the method of disposing of the funds. The Ministry want to hand them over to the trate. Accordingly it will be noticed, that it is Municipalities, which, if agreed to, will cause difficult to frame any act, for improvement in endless contention, and prove a source of much our internal or social economy, without some embarrassment. Some contend that they ought appeal or other in it to the services of the to be merged in the general funds of the Pro- clergy,-services which they never undertook vince. others that they ought to be set apart to render, but which, when required of them, as a separate fund for purposes of education, and others again that they should form a sink-ing fund to pay off the debt of the Province. they discharge cheerfully; under a feeling that they owe to the country, without any distinc-tion of creed, whatever services their favorable Thus the subject is likely to prove a very com- position in society enable them to afford. Thus, plicated one; but we are firm in the belief that if the government is called upon to meet any the good sense of the House will prevail, and emergency, any national visitation or distress, that a proper and satisfactory mode will be de- the clergy are the organs of which it avails itself to act upon the prudence, the energies, The object of the appeal to the country, we the benevolence of the people. If the governwere told, was to obtain from the country a stronger expression of opinion in favor of the secularization of the Reserves, but we cannot who may be thought to have claim upon it, it comprehend what the Ministry have gained by resorts to the clergy for its information, as to it. It is true that the enlarged representation the readiest and most trust-worthy source. If has given a greater majority of members favorable to secularization, yet still the expression tails, such as may conduce to the general wel-of opinion the people have given is not a whit fare of the whole community, it is to the clergy stronger than it was at the previous election, that it chiefly looks for reliable, satisfactory

to Gaspe .- Port Hope Ensign.

A PREACHER'S UNCERTAIN LIFE. - Some of the secular papers are waking up to a discus-sion in regard to the salaries of ministers. A correspondent of the Home Journal, in an article neaded "Pastor and Flock," furnishes the following:

While a preacher "draws," all is well. No; all is not well; for, in order to "draw," he is obliged to tax his powers to such a degree that Out of forty-four French Canadians elected, they must depreciate, or his constitution break he is tolerably safe in his position. But old age comes prematurely on, and great gaps in the

FELIX FORTIER, C. C. Chy. CLERK'S OFFICE-LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Quebec, 9th August, 1854. The time for receiving Petitions for Private is the most valuable feature in the whole or local Bills will expire on the TWENTIETH OF

By Command,