THE FREE CHURCH PARTY IN SCOTLAND are renewing their complaints about the refusal of sites for the erection of places of worship. Statements to this effect were made in the Free Church Assembly at Inverness last week, and some of them with much acrimony. This, to say the least of it, is unwise, for why should not the same liberty of action be granted to the Landlord as the Seceders themselves claim? Because they chose to separate themselves claim? Because they chose to separate themselves from the Established Church, did they, by so doing, acquire a right to build their new churches upon any person's property which suited their convenience? Or were those who utterly disapproved of their proceedings, under any obligation to accommodate them with land for that purpose?—John Bull.

Scottish Episcopal, Church,—The Scottish Bishops

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Scottish Bishops

IRELAND. FIRST ESTABLISHMENT OF POPERY IN IRELAND, BY England.—Thus it was that Popery became the established religion of Ireland. An ambitious monarch and

English Sovereign as the undisputed lord, would neces-sarily have involved the establishment of the Pope's supremacy; and this, in point of fact, became established and recognised, and the phalanx of poperty organised and completed, just about the time when the Church in England began to be actuated and agitated by a spirit of enlightened reformation.—Dublin University Magazine. CONFIRMATIONS. - The Bishop of Meath having per-

sonally visited that part of the diocese contained in the County of Meath, and small portions of adjoining coun-

Consecration of Cooley Church, in the Diocese or Armagh and Parish of Carlingford, County of Louth.—Diocese of Louth.—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., His Grace the Lord Primate consecrated the above named church and the adjoining burying ground. His Grace arrived from the Palace, Armagh, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. James Jones, at a quarter before element of the chapter of ven o'clock, at which hour a very numerous and respec-table congregation had assembled to join in the solemn and most interesting service.

this purpose; £140 has been raised by subscription by the Rev. Thomas Power, the curate. Another school-house has been just completed in Portland by the Rev. George Stanley Monck, the rector, which has cost £400; and one in the union of Dunhill, by the Rev. D. Foley, which cost about £100. The two latter are to be licensed for public working by the Lord Bisher of Cashel to week for public worship by the Lord Bishop of Cashel to meet the wants of the Protestant parishioners. Three other school-houses, all under the Church Education Society, are about to be erected in Dungannon, Mothel, and Dun-more, all in the Diocese of Lismore and Waterford.— There have been services presched in every church There have been sermons preached in every church throughout the united dioceses, with scarcely any exception, this year, for the Church Education Society; and several new schools have been opened during the last

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1845.

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Hymns for the Church.
The Collier Boys.
How to Overcome Evil. It might with reasonable and charitable men be a matter of surprise that persons, in animadverting upon

the conduct and motives of the advocates of rubrical conformity, should not, oftener than they are found to do, give them credit for right feeling and good intentions. If such persons will pertinaciously affirm that the conceptions of things, in the parties reflected upon, are false or erroneous,-that their feeble or darkened judgments do not keep pace with the rail-road speed of the times,-that the faith of our forefathers was mere credulity, and their piety superstition; it is but reeasonable to hope that we should, at the same time, hear something like a concession, towards the advocates of a stricter devotion and a holier life now, that their hearts are not unsound though their minds may be warped, and that their zeal is benest, though it may not be according to knowledge.

This desire for rubrical exactness,-in other words, for realizing the unquestionable excellence of the Church's provision for our spiritual wants in her admirable Liturgy,-is very generally stigmatized by its opponents as indicating the temper of Romanism .-Now, if it should, on the other hand, be declared that such strictness is adopted, amongst other reasons, because it constitutes one of the best safeguards against Romanism, why should not the judgment of charity accept that declaration as sincere? And that there is nothing peculiarly extravagant or unreasonable in such an affirmation, we have testimony from the highest names in our branch of the Church of God,-testimony that will surely be respected, when we say that it embraces the name of the saintly Jeremy Taylor .-Speaking of the state of the Church of England before the Great Rebellion, this learned and pious Bishop

"Under their [the Bishops'] conduct and order we had a Church so united, so orderly, so governed, a religion so settled, Articles so true, sufficient, and confessed, Canons so prudent and so obeyed, devotions so regular and con-stant, Sacraments so adorned and ministered, churches so beauteous and religious, circumstances of religion so grave and prudent, so useful and apt for edification, that the enemies of our Church, who serve the Pope in all enough to watch his failings and arrest him in his things and Jesus Christ in some, who dare transgress an institution and ordinance of Christ, but dare not break a line of the control of the c Canon of the Pope, did despair of prevailing against us and the truth, and knew no hopes but by setting their faces against us to destroy this government, and then they knew they should triumph without any enemy. So Balaam the son of Bosor was sent for, to curse the people of the Lord, in hope that the son of Zippor might prevail against them that had long prospered under the conduct

With this description let us contrast the state of the Church after the Great Rebellion, as the same able writer depicts it :-

"But now, instead of this excellency of condition and constitution of religion, the people are fallen under the harrows and saws of impertment and ignorant preachers; who think all religion is a sermon, and all sermons ought to be libels against truth and old governors; and expound chapters that the meaning may never be understood; and pray, that they may be thought able to talk, but not to pray, that they may be thought able to talk, but not to hold their peace, they casting not to obtain any thing but wealth and victory, power and plunder—and the people With this impression of the have reaped the fruit apt to grow upon such crab-stocks: deny themselves nothing that is pleasant, they despise re ligion, forget government, and some never think of heaven; and they that do, think to go thither in such paths which all the ages of the Church did give men warning of, lest they should that way go to the devil."

questions,—we wonder much paragraph in his columns:—

"Let any person compare the of the United States with those

Of this latter picture there is too much in the present times to remind us of the truth and the sadness: and it is because the picture is so melancholy a one, that many right-minded and sound-hearted sons of the Church are striving to bring about that striet and conscientious adherence to her principles, which will cause them to evince their action upon the individual life judice cast aside, would look a little narrowly, and and the public welfare. In love, honour, and obe- with an exact examination of facts, into the principles dience to the mild and maternal regulations of the and working of the institutions respectively which he Church of England, we have-it is our conscientious cites, he would arrive at a conclusion which facts conviction—the best safeguard against Romanism on would better justify. The Editor of the Pilot certhe one hand, and the desolations of Latitudinarianism tainly cannot prove that the teaching of King's Colon the other. While, by an exact observance of the lege has ever yet made "bigots;" while he ought not rules which the Church, in her services, appoints, we to be ignorant of the fact that the teaching of "the are guarded most effectually from corruption in doc- eastern colleges of the States' has been to establish

things, which, unless arrested, must speedily lead to positive infidelity. the overthrow of truth and order,—because it places in human hands the power to meddle with Divine or- Christian ministry, and admit of no criterion by which dinances, and subjects the truth to be modified as the to test its soundness and legitimacy, are not likely to passions or ambition of the wayward and the wanton elevate themselves into any prominence of ecclesias-

In connection with the subject of the foregoing remarks, we may take occasion to recommend a regular and attentive perusal of the poetical contributions on our fourth page, of which the first of the series appears to-day. We believe it is the intention of their gifted author to pursue this plan with the whole of the stated have determined upon increasing their number to seven, by dividing the diocese of Moray. The new diocese will services of our invaluable Liturgy; and we are glad to perceive that the readers of these pieces will have an opportunity of testing their soundness of doctrine by abundant references to that sacred volume from which the spirit, and almost the words, of our excel- things."

further years of health and usefulness; and that he, and they who reason and labour as he does, may long be spared to the Church in these her days of more than ordinary trial.

We find the following somewhat amusing paragraph in the last Baptist Register :-

"THE TITLE 'BISHOP.'- At the 138th Anniversary of ties, 1080 persons were confirmed; the last confirmation having been held in 1841.

The Hills Bistor. At the 138th Admiversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, held on the 7th instant, brother Burrows moved that hereafter, in all the

instant, brother Burrows moved that hereafter, in all the official documents of the Association, the title of Bishop be employed instead of those now in use. After much discussion it was adopted by a majority of seven.

"Our brethren are right. The title 'Bishop' has been for ages usurped by those who have had no claim to it, not being pastors of churches, but 'lords over God's heritage.' A dioceson prelate is not a New Testament bishop. Let those who maintain the affirmative prove it if they

As has been often explained, we care not so much School-House Erected.—A school-house has just been erected under the Church Education Society in the parish of Monksland, and in the churchyard, a site having been refused elsewhere by Mr. Bernal Osborne for remain invariable and the same. In the first days of Christianity, the Apostles held what is strictly understood by the Episcopal office: they had the oversight not only of churches or congregations, but of other pastors: they ordained first, and superintended afterwards, the presbyters and deacons. And in their time, the presbyters,-more particularly to distinguish them from their subordinates, the deacons,-were netimes styled overseers, (επισκοπους) or bishops, because they were entrusted with the charge or oversight of particular parishes or congregations.

This designation, however, did not elevate their rank or position in relation to the Apostles: the latter were, in spiritual things, rulers over them, as every reader of the New Testament must at once admit .-In regard to other ministers, the Apostles were unquestionably the overseers, or bishops; and that this system of oversight,—that, in short, the whole ecclesiastical structure then in use, was intended to be maintained and perpetuated, must be evident to every one who examines the Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy and Titus. The instructions addressed to these overseers-not of congregations merely, but of ministers -all go to shew that the frame-work of truth and order established by the Apostles, was to be committed, in its fulness and exactness, to the trust and keeping of "faithful men" to the end of time.

And that it was so maintained and perpetuated, we the Canon of the Scriptures which we now possess was the genuine, and not an adulterated or a spurious canon; that it was, indeed, the one composed and arranged by holy and inspired men, and the one which we regard as containing all things necessary to salva-

But if, in the perpetuation of this scheme of Apostolic order, there was some trivial change of name in designating a peculiar office, it affects not in the slightest degree its integrity and completeness as setprince, king, or emperor, interchangeably used, would lives. throw a doubt upon the fact that there really was one possessed of supreme authority. Upon the demise of the Apostles, we are informed by one of the ancient Fathers, that their successors-their successors, we mean, in their peculiar office of ordaining and superintending,-not thinking it becoming in them to assume the title of Apostles, which had been borne by those who were the immediate followers of the Lord, adopted, and made applicable specially to their own istration, the title of Bishops; while the order of ministers immediately below them were content with the designation of presbyters merely, and the deacons, in name and office, remained as they had ever been.

This is a plain statement of the facts of the case; and if they can be impugned by the Baptist Register, it is more than has ever yet been done with a shadow of success since the day that Hooker delivered his memorable challenge, to shew "one Church upon the face of the whole earth that was not ordered by the Episcopal regimen, since the time that the blessed Apostles were here conversant."

We do not often animadvert upon the opinions promulgated in the Montreal Pilot, because there are But while we do not, unless very rarely, agree with this contemporary, we have no fault to find with his general bearing of courtesy to ourselves, and not much

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the to complain of in the ordinary expression of his feelings towards the Church of which we are members .-Contemplating the general tenor and spirit of his re marks, as far at least as they affect the cause which engages our own chief interest and anxiety, we are no paying him any extravagant compliment in styling him by far the most intelligent and gentlemanly of all the public journalists who may be regarded as opponents of the principles of "The Church." It would be degrading the Editor of the Pilot to a very low leve

With this impression of the general respectability of our contemporary, upon such questions, and i must be understood that we limit ourselves to such questions,-we wonder much at finding the following

"Let any person compare the academical institutions of the United States with those of Canada—your King's College with any of the eastern colleges of the States—and the difference ought to shame your colonial vanity. The teaching in the one is to make bigots—the teaching in the one is to make bigots—the teaching in the others is to instruct the pupils in all branches of learning, and to conduct themselves with moderation and forbearance towards men of all sects."

We apprehend that if our contemporary, with pre-Previously announced, in number 122, in am't 327 13 23 trine and superstition in worship, we are protected, many in the fearful and soul-destroying error of deny-

too, from that innovation and encroachment in holy ing the godhead of the Saviour, and to disseminate a

Individuals who deny a divine constitution of the tical position, and therefore their habit of "conducting themselves with moderation and forbearance to-

wards men of all sects," is the result of a contingency rather than the effect of a religious conviction. The principle by which they are guided, if it can be termed a principle, is latitudinarian; and of this a leading characteristic is indifference. That "moderation and forbearance" is, therefore, less the offspring of a thoughtful and discriminating charity, than of the emper of him who, in the strife of Jewish questions, by his summary dealing both with the accusers and the accused, shewed that he "cared for none of these

blished reliand. An ambitious monarch and an encroaching pontiff conspired against its temporal and and held out to the clergy, not only of sation and dignity, but of ample possessions, should have we that the other cause of the invaders. Rome was at that time in the plenitude of its power and greatness, and pointing to the kingdoms and the glory of the world, would say to those from whom she claimed homage, "all these will light thee, if thou will fall down and worship me." The wonder is, that the world at large should have a clear conception of the character of those who give their time and the glory of the world, would say to those from whom s

own private letters of swearing and of speculating or gambling in the stocks. Now we wish the 'Courier' to state whether he is prepared to maintain that these are peculiarly democratic vices. There is not a Court circle in the world, from that of Queen Victoria down to Lord Metcalfe, where similar vices do not prevail."

Yes, and these are vices which are the canker-worm of Courts, and the bane of nations; -vices which, with their long train of profligacies and crimes, are the fruitful cause of the chastisements which we are made fruitful cause of the chastisements which we are made to experience from a righteous God in the infliction of pestilence, the blight of famine, or the devastations of anarchy and rebellion. It is for a people's sins that such calamities are sent; and when they who are expected to the control of the university. The such calamities are sent; and when they who are expected to the control of the university. The such calamities are sent; and when they who are expected to the control of the university. The such calculation into Greek Tragic Iambies, by Win. alted in position, or blessed with the undeserved gifts of a gracious Providence, are guilty of the peculiar vices which have been named, we cannot wonder that the contagion should reach the inferior ranks of society, and the whole mass of the community become tainted with the pernicious infection.

strongly against the wicked and unchristian practice of duelling; and when it has had its triumph here, as we trust it soon will have, we hope that the might of its power will next be turned against the no less pernicious and unchristian vice of gambling. Human nature shudders at the thought of a fellow-creature being deprived of life,-hurried prematurely to his last account,—widows and orphans, too, left unshellast account,—widows accou tered and unprovided behind,—and all for some miserable altercation, which one night of sober reflection might have quieted and settled: may it also rise in an honest indignation against the despicable propensity of pocketing the inherited living or the hard earnings of another, without the shadow of an equivalent being rendered. It is nothing less than robbery under the guise of what is unhappily a fashionable name; and we care not whether it be perpetrated in the flinging of the dice, in the shuffling of cards, or in the flippant speculations of the race-course, it is, morally and religiously-in the sight of God and in the view of Cheekley.

have all the evidence which enables us to prove that been less characterized by these passions and practices of a deprayed and worldly heart; if they had not, while the words of Christian dutifulness were on the lips, so flagrantly belied them in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth described in the life. We must, we repeat, trace effects to their causes; and we shall understand, that, if the Judge of all the earth, who doeth right, cannot look with complacency or without wrath upon these violations of his moral laws, it is His wisdom to make us feel how sinful and dangerous they are, by an experience of the disastrous consequences of a subversion of those civil laws which are designed tled by the Apostles; no more than the titles of for the protection of our property and the peace of our

We are grieved to observe the following in the Toronto Patriot of Tuesday. We join unfeignedly in the honourable mention of this good and esteemed man; -of one who manifested in every day life what is always a characteristic of the conscientious and consistent Churchman:-

"It is with feelings of sincere regret that we notice the death of an old and universally esteemed townsman, Dr. Honne, for a long course of years in the Bank of Upper Canada. This melancholy event took place at an early hour on Sunday morning. There is one honest man and hour on Sunday morning. There is one honest devotedly loyal subject less in the community."

We are without an account of the Ordination held in the Cathedral Church at Toronto on Sunday last, either from private sources or in the journals of that

Our Travelling Agent is now on a Collecting Tour Westwards from this place, for the collection of accounts due to this office.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

COLLECTIONS Clergy in this Diocese:-

-		2	100	100
	Previously announced, 10 collections, in amt.	56	6	10
	Trinity Church, Toronto, per Rev. W. H.	7	10	1
h	St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, per Rev. Dr.		10	
t	Rethune.	17	0	0
n	Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, per Rev.			
e	F. L. Osler,	3	7	1
S	St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton, per Church-		dqa	
e	warden	2	2	6
1	St. Margaret's Church, do 1 13 9½			
e	-per Rev W. S. Darling	2	6	0
	-per Rev. W. S. Darling£1 9 111		6	
3	9th Con King 0 17 75			
,	Pine Grove, Vaughan 0 14 11			
	-per Rev. H. B. Osler	3	2	6
y	Congregation at Colborne £2 7 9	Paren		
t	Additional, per G. S. Burrell, Esq. 0 5 0 Do. "C. Bayley. Esq. 0 5 0			
1	St. George's Church, Grafton 7 17 3			
5	-per Rev. John Wilson	10	15	0
	Trinity Church, Thornhill £5 1 101			
2	German Mills 1 0 0			
8	-per Rev. D. E. Blake	6	1	10
	and the better acquainted with one product.	00	1	-
1	23 Collections£	108	11	11
2	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T			

COLLECTIONS

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

Philip's Church, Marysburgh £0 5 3 Mary's, do. do. 0 2 3 124 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL, ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, OAKVILLE.

Rev. and dear Sir,-It not unfrequently becomes the leasing duty of a Clergyman in this country to record natances of great and generous liberality on the part of the People committed to his care. Nor can I see any bjection to this course when its effect is calculated to ng glory to God and encouragement to the members of

You, together with many of the readers of your widely circulated Journal, will, I am persuaded, rejoice with me in the fact, that within the last few days the Pew-holders of St. Jude's Church, without appealing to any others, have, in the most liberal and Christian-like manner, paid off the whole of the debt so long due upon their Church.

I am happy to add, that there is but one feeling pervading the entire and by na means small congregation was

ding the entire and by no means small congregation wor-shipping God in this neat and commodious edifice, and shipping God in this neat and commodious edinice, and that is a feeling of deep and growing attachment to that blessed Church which their Lord and master left upon the earth. I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. W. WARR.

Missionary at Oakville, &c.

Jedh. Merritt, St. John's, Cambridge.

III. MATRICULATION. mas Hudspeth, John Boulton, William C. Chewett, Thos. B. Dack, Egerton Ryerson, Chas. S. Eastwood, Peter M. McCutchon, John Shaw, Henry A. Thompson, James J. Vance, Charles J. S. Askin, Nat. F. Marsh, Alexander McDougal, John Nation, James M. Salmon, Cortland Secord.

IV. RECITATION OF PRIZE COMPOSITION. Wedd, Sen. Soph. Subject—Shakspeare, King John, Act iv., Scene I, from "Have you the heart" to "present purpose."—4. English Poem, by John Helliwell, Sen. Soph. Subject—"Ontario."—5. Translation into Greek Prose, by William Wedd, Sen. Soph. Subject—Waynii Oratio Sall Ing. XXXIII. to XXXIII. he contagion should reach the interior ranks of society, and the whole mass of the community become ainted with the pernicious infection.

The tide of public opinion has of late been directed

Greek Prose, by William Wedd, Sen. Sopl. Subject—

Memmi Oratio, Sall. Jug. xxxiii. to xxxvi.—6. Latin Poem, by Walter Stennett, Sen. Sopl. Subject—

Curtiuus se in specum immittit."—7. English Oration, by Daniel M'Michael, Freshman. Subject—"The benefactors of the University."

v. DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS, ETC. FACULTY OF ARTS. Candidates for the Degree of B.A.

1. Honours.—In Literis Humanioribus, Classis Prima,
1. Johannes Helliwell; 2. S. S. McDonell; 3. Guls.
Wedd; 4. H. J. Boulton.—Classis Secunda, George
Crookshank—Classis Tertia, none.—Classis Quarta,

Ethics, Walter Stennett; Natural and Experimental Philosophy, John Roaf; Evidences and Biblical Literature, Walter Sennett; JAMESON MEDAL for History and Composition, Walter Stennett.

Junior Sophisters and Freshmen.

1. HONOURS. - In Literis Humanioribus, Classis Prima, H. B. Jessop, A. Wickson.—Classis Tertia; I. D. M-Michael; 2. Thomas W. Marsh; 3. William Craigie.— In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis, Classis Prima, D. M'Michael,—Classis Secunda, I. A. Wickson; 2. Thos. W. Marsh.—Classis Tertia, 1. C. R. Wilkes; 2. William Craigie; 3. John Boyd.-Classis Quarta, Robert

pant spectuations of the race-course, it is, morally and religiously—in the sight of God and in the view of honest men—a robbery.

When, therefore, we are visited by political commotion, and the disorganization of society induces commercial depression and national calamity, let us trace effects to their causes. Let us ask ourselves whether the encroaching spirit of democracy, and the deselating temper of infidelity would have been as rampant and destructive as they have proved, if men, who profess to cling to the side of order, principle, and truth, had been to recketly and the choral Society of Toronto, a number of amateur vocalists and musicians, and the splendid by them in all their future proceedings, and this resolution was signed by all the member present. The cheekley.

1. PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.—Classics.—1st. Class, 1. W. Mrs. dilks. Prizeman; and the S2nd regiment. It was only feared that the Rev. Dr. McCaul had been too recherché in his selection of the 82nd regiment. It was only feared that the Rev. Dr. McCaul had been too recherché in his selection of the 82nd regiment. It was only feared that the Rev. Dr. McCaul had been too recherché in his selection of the sylendid authorities of the well-sund of the 82nd regiment. It was only feared that the Rev. Dr. McCaul had been too recherché in his selection of the S2nd regiment. It was only feared that the Rev. Dr. McCaul had been too recherché in his selection of the S2nd regiment. It was only feared that the Rev. Dr. McCaul had to perform; but this resolution was signe to class, 1. W. Craigie, 2. D. M'Michael, 2. L. S. Wilkies, 1. John Boyd, the result reflected much credit on his judgment, and on fine selection of the sylendid the result reflected much credit on his judgment, and on fine selection of the sylendid the result reflected much credit on his judgment, and on fine selection of the selection Marsh, 3. W. Craigie; 4th Class, A. Wickson. Evidences—1st Class, D. M'Michael, Prizeman; 2nd Class

> FACULTY OF LAW. Law-Robert Cooper, Prizeman.

In noticing the proceedings at King's College, on Thursday, we have deemed it best to commence with publishing the official programme of the arrangements, thus enabling the public to become informed of all the occurrences, which it would not have been easy to do by any account, however copious, of our own. With this record before them, our readers will the less need any lengthened description from us.

The President of the University, the Lord Bishop, directed the proceedings, in which he was aided by the Vice President, the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, and the Professors, all of whom wore their proper Academical costume, the combination of which caused an agreeable effect.

all of whom wore their proper Academical costains, combination of which caused an agreeable effect.

The usual forms having been gone through with, and the College authorities having taken their places, it was pleasing to find that only were several graduates of the British Universities in attendance to do honour to the octation of the saveral ware desirous to be admitted to the casion, but several were desirous to be admitted to the same standing in our Canadian University, which they same standing in our Canadian University, which they enjoyed at home. This, and the admission of other parties to degrees having been concluded, the interesting ceremony commenced of admitting to the degree of B.A. those gentlemen who had commenced and completed their Academical education, at the University of King's College. By far the greater portion of these were former students at Upper Canada College, and it was a proud sight to witness this youthful phalanx of learning and talent coming forward as evidences of the soundness of the system of the instruction pursued in that Institution, and to which they owed so much of their after success in letters. After conferring the degrees, His Lordship, the Bishop, addressed the parties in the following appro priate and emphatic language:-

GENTLEMEN,-Those of you who have been admitted to the degree of A.B. may be styled the first fruits of this noble Institution; you have now received your first honours or degrees; some of you leave us for your destined professions; and for which the studies you have been pursuing here are an ample preparation.

Others of you still remain; to attain, within these walls, higher distinctions in literature and science.

But, whether present or absent, your hearts, I trust, will always be with us for recovery every reactive.

will always be with us; for never can you forget, in after life, your obligations to this University, or hesitate to employ your best exertions to extend her usefulness and promote her prosperity.

Nor will she fail to have her eyes upon you, and to

watch your future progress, and to rejoice in your hon-ourable advancement; for in the worthy eminence of her sons, she places her claim for public gratitude and vene-

It is pleasing, in the history of literature, to find, that the most celebrated men produced by the Universities of the ancient world, have ever been their most grateful and devoted sons, and have deemed it among the first of their duties, to maintain the privileges, and promote the in-

years of peace and tranquility, and this Institution, from the virtuous influence of her alumni, will beget an affectionate desire for her welfare in every corner of this great country; and, beholding her noble objects, and the lessings she is pouring over the whole population, no inguage will be used towards her but that of "God

But the multifarious and important business of this auspicious day, only permits a word of admonition and en-

couragement.

Remember then, my young friends, that in the present advanced age of the world, while true knowledge is a degradation. If you power and a felicity, ignorance is a degradation. If you waste, in idleness, your opportunities of improvement, you lose your self-respect and the affection of your early friends, who will no longer consider you fit associates, and you will gradually sink from that rank in society. which you might have commanded as your own. Therefore, it becomes you to use every exertion to profit by the great advantages allowed you; and, if you feel, at any time, the path arduous, be not discouraged, every obstacle will, under the Divine blessing, flee before steady on the contraction.

dy application and determined resolution.

It is true this University is only of yesterday, and cannot, like older institutions in our father land, yet call upon you to emulate famous Philosophers, Orators, and Statesmen, which have covered them with glory; but the germs of equal excellence are here, and few institutions have given equal promise in the same time. Nay, I feel warranted in saying, that the literary and scientific proofs

of progress exhibited on this happy occasion, would do credit to seminaries of long standing, and of established

ever be with you.

These remarks from his Lordship were received with marked satisfaction, and elicited loud applause. After the "matriculation" had been finished, the recitations of the prize compositions afforded the audience a high intellectual treat. Iambics and sapphies, how metrical soever, are of little interest to the million, so we shall pass on to the English compositions, which were of great lite-rary merit. The essay by Mr. Stennett was full of valuable and instructive matter, the attainment of which could only have been accomplished by extensive reading. The poem by Mr. Helliwell, was a pleasing specimen of versification, and the oration by Mr. M'Michael, at once stamped him as an elegant and impressive writer. All these effusions were listened to with the greatest attention,

and called forth repeated expressions of applause.

The distribution of honours and prizes was one of the most pleasing features of the occasion, and the plaudits which greeted the successful prizemen, made the very roof ring. Dr. M'Caul, in the course of this pleasing duty, introduced several pertinent speeches to the effect, that the prizes had been legitimately won by hard labour, for he had determined that no prize in King's College, should be less hardly earned than in the old Universities.

The presentation to Mr. W. Stennett of the handsome and valuable medal, the liberal gift of his Honour the Vice Chancellor, Mr. Jameson, drew forth much applause. Dr. M'Caul stating at the time, that the competition had been most creditable, and the papers sent in would have been hard to beat at any University in the world. A special prize was awarded to Mr. S. M'Donell, the second competitor, who had followed so closely on Mr. Stennett, as to induce the wish there had been two medals

to bestow.

It would be easy to extend our remarks, but enough we think has been said to satisfy the public, that King's College, as the seat of Canadian learning, is in the highest state of successful operation. The compositions which were recited on this occasion abundantly testify that the innovations so loudly demanded in some quarters, would tend only to impair the usefulness of this noble Institution, and lower her standard of learning; as evidences of the truth of this proposition, we should have been happy to publish some one or other of the English compositions. The tree is to be judged by its fruits, and so long as King's College shall exercise its chartered rights under auspices, such as those which now regulate its affairs, and shall produce as proofs of its efficiency, fruits, such as those which were exhibited on Thursday, long may the spoiler's hand be held back from its contemplated work of mischief, and, to borrow his Lordship's emphatic language, most heartily do we say of King's College, God Speed it.

> (From the British Colonist.) GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The first part, comprising entirely Sacred Music, took place on Thursday evening; and the second part, consisting of secular music, on the following evening, both

Expectation had been raised to the highest pitch, by Expectation had been raised to the highest pitch, by the programmes announcing the engagement of Miss Andrews, Miss Northall, Signor Antognini, Mr. Meyer, and Mr. Bley (from New York); of Mr. J. P. Clarke (of Hamilton); and of our talented townsmen, the Baron de Fleur, Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. Ambrose, assisted by Mrs. Gilkison and the Choral Society of Toronto, a number of the superior of the superior of the German Catholic community took place here on the 10th of September, at which it was agreed upon, that the principles and views fixed upon by the council assembled at Leipzic Mrs. Gilkison and the Choral Society of Toronto, a number of the superior was signed by all the resolution wa

sweetly sung by Miss Northall, and amidst thunders of applause, the Rev. Dr. Beaven gallantly led the fair song-stress from the platform. The Quartette, "Nunc dimittis" —Miss Hocken, Mr. Wells, Mr. Humphreys, and Mr. Clarke, and chorus-was well sung, and the chorus parts

were grand and effective.

Mr. Humphrey's Solo, "When Childhood's gay dreams." produced loud calls for an encore, but its length forbade

his compliance. The Chorus, "Gloria in Excelsis," was given with great spirit, and closed the first part of that evening's performance. The second part commenced with Beethoven's Overture No. 43, which appeared to give general ven satisfaction. Mr. Meyer next gave "Pro peccatis" in splendid style. Miss Andrews shortly after followed with the beautiful air of "Consider the Lilies." and was rapturously encored: this was the gem of the evening, and was exquisitely sung. The double chorus, "The Horse and his Rider," closed that evening's performances.

The grand Overture "Coriolanus," was given in excellent style, far surpassing our anticipation. In the song of "The Captive Greek Girl," Miss Andrews was again enthusiastically encored, and certainly popular favor was

Mr. Bley elicited great applause in the performance of his Fantasia on the violin, which shewed him a perfect master of his instrument,

Mr. Humphreys gave, with great feeling, the song "On wery tree that blossoms in the grove."
Weber's Chorus, "Lutzow's Wild Hunt," was beautifully sung, and the echo excellently executed. It was

Miss Northall sang the ballad "Thou art lovelier," with exquisite sweetness; and, on being encored, substi-tuted "The spell is broken," which she sung in beautifully tremulous tones.

Mr. Ambrose executed his Fantasia, "The Recollections of Ireland," excellently, but he was not well supported in the accompaniments.

Miss Northall was again much applauded in the Air,

"By that consuming quenchless flame."
The Baron de Fleur electrified the audience by his masterly performance, on the Piano Forte, of a military oncerto, his own composition, and the accompani-

The Trio, "La mia Dorrabella," was encored, amidst roars of laughter. The Madrigal, "Now is the month of Maying," a beautiful melody, was given with great effect. The National Anthem was loudly called for the conclusion, and given with great spirit by all the per-

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—We are happy to learn that the sum of £50 ls. 2\frac{1}{2}d, was collected in the Cathedral Church

with the Church Society of this Diocese, after the Ser- upwards of 3000 persons attended. The meeting having bee on preached by the Rev. Mr. Adamson, amounted to

The regular Sunday collections, which form a fund to relieve poor and distressed persons, in the same Church, have amounted, since Easter, to £254 12s. - Cour. Oct. 22. of the Friends of Light, which has been addressed to M. Bee MONTREAL.—TRINITY CHURCH DISTRICT VISITING liger, the president-in-chief of the province, is conched in to Society.—The Annual Report of the Society, which has following terms:—'You have been informed by the decree Society.—The Annual Report of the Society, which has recently reached us, shows a steady continuance of its benevolent labours. Nineteen ladies and nine gentlemen are devoted to the self-denying work of visitors, besides the four medical gentlemen who give their professional services, and the Rev. D. B. Parnther, whose services are engaged by the Society and who has been enabled, "by pastoral visits and by instruction in the simple elements of our faith, to carry the wholesome truths of the Gospel to many whose circumstances would have presented as to give a judgment on the efforts of the Friends of Light; and now the government knows clearly the position which it ought to take towards them, and the measures which it ought to take towards them, and the measures which it ought to take towards them, and the measures which it ought to take towards them. to many whose circumstances would have presented a bar to their knowledge of spiritual things." The number of visits paid by him has been 587; and 705 poor have been afterwards remarked that in their assemblies the Friends of afterwards remarked that in their assemblies the Friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the Friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the Friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the Friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the friends of a ferrwards remarked that in their assemblies the ferrwards remarked that in the ferrwards remarked visits paid by him has been 587; and 705 poor have been relieved; the total number of visits 2533. The Society's relieved; the total number of visits 2533. The Society's receipts, arising from sacramental and congregational collections (two after Semi-annual sermons, which amounted to £109 1s. 2d.) and donations, have amounted to £388 15s. 3d. and there remains in hand a balance of £42 ss. The Ladies' Clothing Society, in connexion with this institution has had an income of £25 9s. 3d. and has required by distributed 145 articles of clothing. The ss. The Ladies' Clothing Society, in connexion with this institution has had an income of £25 9s. 3d. and has appropriate passage of Scripture on the title-page of the Report is from Prov. xiii. 17: "A faithful ambassador is health."—Berean.

"They have made observations of a nature to raise the masses, in examining the conduct of the government towards the passage of Scripture on the title-page of the Report is from Prov. xiii. 17: "A faithful ambassador is health."—Berean.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

or progress exhibited on this happy occasion, would do credit to seminaries of long standing, and of established fame.

Take courage then, the most animating prospects are before you; and, although you may have to contend in many a conflict and consume many a midnight hour in slient study, the victory is certain, if you proceed with an honest heart and a resolute mind.

But however precious human knowledge may be, do not forget, that it must ever be subservient to Divine, that you are to live forever, and will continue in existence when all this beautiful world shall have passed away. Remember that Divine knowledge, or religion, is the true foundation of all excellence, and that to fear God and keep his commandments, is to run the race of immortality—it is to join the visible and invisible world—the body and the spirit—to receive the health of the soul, is the first and great concern of man, for human attainments are only valuable as they tend to exalt our being, and bring us to God, through our blessed Redeemer.

Permit me, in conclusion, to congratulate you on this happy day, which you will ever hold in affectionate remembrance; and I sincerely pray, that the blessing of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, the source of all light and knowledge, and of all mercy, may ever be with you.

These remarks from his Lordship were received with marked satisfaction, and elicited loud applause. After the "matriculation" had been finished, the recitations of the Prize compositions afforded the audience a high in-DIGBY COMMITTEE OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

ciety, and expressing an intention, if possible, to meet them. The third, thanking the Bishop for his visit as their President, and for his unceasing care of the Church,—on a seconder being called to this Resolution, the whole of the large assembly spontaneously rose up to testify their affection and respect for the Bishop.

Ordination.—At an episcopal visitation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia at Yarmouth, on the 21st ultimo, the Rev. Lewis Hill, and the Rev. Edward Nichols, of Digby, N. S., were admitted to the holy order of Priests. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Mallock Router of Digby. Rev. Wm. Bullock, Rector of Digby

## From our English Files.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY. THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

[We publish the following intelligence just as we find it in our English contemporaries, without desiring to make ourselves responsible for the phraseology in which it is expressed. We should be glad to believe that the right of the seceding party to the name they have assumed of "German Catholics" is proved by their adherence to Catholic discipline and truth; but the indiscretion and latitude of many of their proceedings render it difficult to entertain such a persuasion of their Catholic discipline character.—En. Church 1 lic character. - ED. CHURCH.]

lie character.—ED. CHURCH.]

ULM, SEPT. 21.—The journey of M. Rouge from Stutgards to our place resembled more the triumphal march of a conqueror, and the inhabitants of Essligen and Goppingen distinguished themselves in particular in the reception they gave to the hero of our days. Our town, where he is to stay for some days, would, however, not remain behind, and it has performed its duties of hospitslity in the true spirit of Christian love and charity. A deputation of aldermen and distinguished citizens went out to meet him, and on his arrival in our town he was received by the population with an almost endless shout of joy. The mayor welcomed him in the name of the inhabitants, and a young lady of noble birth, and the youngest member of the new community, offered him a crown of laurels. M. Ronge and his fellow-labourer in the viveyard, M. Dwaist, twice addressed the people from the hotel where they have taken up and his fellow-labourer in the vineyard, M. Dwaist, twice addressed the people from the hotel where they have taken up their residence, and were listened to with very great attention. Our common council has gran'ed for the use of the German Catholics 500 florins, of which 100 florins are to be employed in the fitting up of the Corn Exchange for a place of worship. However, this latter will no more be necessary, as the ministry has now granted the petition, signed by 1800 citizens, and allowed to the new community the use of the cathedral for Divine Service. It is said that the King of Wirtemberg is much displeased with his ministers for having refused a similar request to the German Catholics at Stuttgardt, and that it is owing to this that an order of a more favourable nature has been lately issued by the government of that country, according to which issued by the government of that country, according to which the German Catholics there are allowed the free exercise of their religious creed, except the permission for their ministers to officiate at the altar, and for the public papers to call their

FRANKFORT.-The cause of the new Church is said to be taken up by the people there with the same ardour as the cause of Germany itself. The community of German Catholics is Reformists, for the use of the new Catholic Church, are already

WIESBADEN. - The government has refused the netition of the German Catholics to have a suitable place for Divine wot ship granted to them. All those, however, who having separated from the Church of Rome desire to form a new Catholic community, are to be tolerated on the general principle of Recommunity, are to be tolerated on the general principle of biglious liberty established in the Kingdom. However, this community is to be deprived of the rights of co-operation and of legally nominating its chiefs. Its ministers are only there to be allowed to perform the ceremonies of Baptism and marriages when the clergyman of the Established Church have refused to do it on being applied to.

Posen.—No reason has been assigned why the governmen

Horse and his fider, closed that evening s performances. There were about 500 persons present, and as we retired we heard on all sides expressions of approval of the evening's entertainment.

On Friday evening, the audience was more numerous.

In a reused to grant to the German Cattonics a suitable for performing Divine Service, and the new community has evening sentertainment.

Churchyard for that purpose. M. Cost, the officiating clergy and preached in the German Tongue, and administrated the control of the c tered the Sacrament to a great number of his congregation

SAXONY .- In the Upper Chamber a supreme decree was presented by the government relative to the religious more was about to be referred to the first deputation, when the Minister De Kænneritz arose and explained the motives which had necessitated the decree in question. He pointed out the origin of the Friends of Light, their principal tendencies, and their proceedings with respect to the Evangelical Church; he explained the position of the Church with respect to the State, and justified the ministerial edict of July 17, against the numerous attacks directed against the latter. He declared the object of all the efforts of the Friends of Light to be "to substitute the variable sentiment of each period for the eterns word of God," and asserted that such doctrine led on the one hand to Atheism and Pantheism, and on the other to a greater constraint than had ever been known before in matters of faith. When this address was over, Burgomaster Wehner proposed that this decree, as well as another relating to the dissenters calling themselves "German Cathelica" should be referred to calling themselves "German Catholics," should be referred to a special committee, appointed for the purpose. This proposition was seconded by Prince John and adopted unanimously The first of these decrees was the same day presented in the Second Chamber, and referred to the examination of the first committee of that body. When the decree was read in the Lower Chamber, the deputy, Doctor Schaffrath, rose and said: "Lest the silence of the Chamber should be construed into an assent of the doctrines laid down as the motives for the supreme decree, I wish for my own part to protest against them as having no foundation, either legal or historical."

The religious excitement in Germany continues at its height.
The progress of M. Ronge, notwithstanding the attempts of the government to put down all demonstrations of enthusiasm, is a species of triumph. On the 19th he left Stuttgard for Ulm, and he was accompanied out of the Species of triumph. On the 19th he left Stuttgard for Units and he was accompanied out of the city by a vast crowd of in and he was accompanied out of the city by a vast crowd of in and he was accompanied out of the city by a vast crowd of in a habitants. Some of the most enthusiastic of his admirers accompanied by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Vermont, in the Saxon Chambers aid of the Church Society, and for the special object of providing a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen. The amount collected at St. Paul's (Mariner's) Chapel, was £4.

Charlst Church, Montreal,—The collection at this Church on Sunday morning last, in aid of the Fund for Church on Sunday morning last, in aid of the Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in connection with the Church Society Societ called without the leave of the authorities, it was dispersed by

a battalion of infantry. PRUSSIA .- A letter from Konigsburg says :- "The minis Light have left, for some time, a purely religious ground, and passed the limits of a simple defence against the pretended pictists. They have brought into the sphere of their deliberations