TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 10, 1853.

GIVE ALL THOU HAST. "Give all thou hast."-Such is the only measure

Which God accordeth in the Written Word-"Thy heart-thy soul-thy substance to the Lord." "Give all thou wilt to pride, to pomp, to pleasure;

Let God be honour'd, but thyself ador'd, Now vainly squander-now as vainly hoard, And yield to Him the surplus of thy treasure." "The poor are starving."-"Let the poor be fed; But watch that scant and bitter be their bread." "Men's souls are perishing for lack of care." "Give, but give only what thou well may'st

Thus, doth the Sinner buy—the Devil sell The costly perpetuity of Hell.

James Bandinel, Clerk.

AMERICAN PREJUDICES AGAINST ENG-

(From the Gospel Messenger.)

We gave in our last an admirable exextract we had the curiosity to read the whole oration. It was with deep regret that we found assections made which correct that we found assections made as the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that th extract we had the curiosity to read the exhibited a bitterness of feeling against the English nation, which may be very taking among a certain class of voters, indeed, but which a high-minded gentleman should for which England can justly be censured, but we have yet to learn that the best way of these words, one or two observations through to glorify our own institutions is to heap the medium of your paper. Churchmen profess abuse upon whatever is English. A to believe that the Cholera is sent as a chastise-

makes the following just remarks: The oration delivered in this city on the fourth of July, by the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, is at length published. The author himself seems sensible of its ina. bility to " bear the test of criticism." Its Thetoric is of the whirlwind sort, disd ining to rest upon facts and sober truths; it soars into the clouds and revels in vague and startling generalities. The following is a fair specimen: "In her superhuman efforts, she (England) has not sought the elevation of men, and to feed and clothe disreputable Curate has been on very bad terms efforts, she (England) has not sought the her own toiling masses, but to feast and bamper, and to cover with gew-gaws, and sharp Dissenting contemporary, the Nonconforpamper, and to cover with gew-gaws, and gorgeous drapery, and to invest with power and maintain in place, a hypered drapers ligh Churchmen, has strangely conare crushed and debased by ignorance and want, and every privation which can The following is the paragraph: render our kind wretched and degraded; expense of the truth, he commits a trespass amelioration. That there were various executions for which he should be held responsible. The "children of their bodies"-aye, per. haps not raised for market. " The sub. stance of the abject many in England is eaten up by a fox-hunting priesthood." Such is Mr. D.'s assertion. His statement implies an oppressive and exorbitant mode of supporting the English clergy, and that tions are almost obsolete.' the said clergy is a "fox-hunting priesthood." The Hon D. S. Dickinson is too well informed not to know such trash is not truth. He ought to know that the clergy of the English Church are maincolleges in this country are, in part, maintained. If Mr. D. should himself set apart will seem empty and unmeaning. that would be an example of the way in

in every country, there as well as here, but not more there than here. But why rowest possible door way. this wholesale defamation of the English and the well being of the human race?-Could not the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson pronounce o fourth of July oration with. thus sets truth and decency at defiance?

The East India Directors have just commisrepresented in a military costume.

A bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel will be was elected some time ago.

20th Sept., 1853.—Scottish Magazine. finished in two months, by the statue foundry at Pimlico. It is to be placed in the city of Lon-

medals of Wm. Dargan struck in Irish silver for her own use. She bought largely of Limerick of the authority of the Bishop of the Diocese, sum of two thousand pounds.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE APOCRYPHAL LESSONS .- A discussion having arisen in the columns of the Record touching the obligation to read the apocryphal lessons, our contemporary states on the informa-tion of "a gentleman of high authority on questions of ecclesiastical law," that the following is "Give all thou wilt to pride, to pomp, to pleasure; the true interpretation of the law on the subject:

This world thy working time—the next thy "The question at issue may be settled in a very ew words. The Clergy are bound by the last Act of Uniformity, and their solemn promises made in accordance with that act, to obey the directions of the Book of Common Prayer in conducting the services of the Church. Of what that Book consists no one can have any doubt. the directions of that Book in consequence of any directions given elsewhere, whether in the Homilies or any other place; and he who does so, whether in the High Church or Low Church extreme, by addition, subtraction, or alteration, might be visited with the heavy penalties prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity, which are all

> FLIPPANCY IN SPEAKING OF THE CHOLERA. (To the Editor of the English Churchman.)

SIR,-No one would be surprised at finding the Cholera noticed in a jocose way in Punch since that worthy cannot be supposed to have any very deep religious feelings: but we cannot help being astonished at finding a newspaper, tract from Senator Dickinson's 4th of July which professes to be the exponent of the most oration at Syracuse. After making the enlightened class of Churchmen, rivalling Punch

that we found assertions made which were not only mistakes in point of fact, but keeping up a kind of bush-fight with us, but seems only to be waiting to discover an undefended point to make a further inroad. On all sides, however, the disease has been met with prompt sanitary measures, and numerous places, warned by one or two deaths, have taken such forbear to utter. It is true, there is much steps of defence as have for the present kept

the enemy at bay."

Now, Sir, I should like to offer to the writer correspondent of the Syracuse Journal ment by Almighty God. Let the writer of the above-mentioned expressions substitute for his words "great enemy," and "enemy"—the name of Him who sends this "enemy," and see it not profane?

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A PARSON. A meeting took place lately in the District of St. Barnabas, King's Square, Goswell Road, in the Parish of St. Luke's to take into consideration the alienation of a large number of the parishioners from their Pastor, the Rev. R. L. Hill, and unworthy few, while the abject many | well Road with the aristocratic Belgravia, there happening to be a St. Barnabas in both places.

"St. Barnabas and its Incumbent.—The Puseyite attendants at the once notorious St. their substance consumed by a pensioned Barnabas are not working harmoniously with aristocracy, and eaten up by a fox hunting their new incumbent. At a meeting of their number on Wednesday it was agreed to send bodies starve and die for lack of the bread the following resolutions to the Bishop of Lonearned by the labour of their hands." If don,-"That this meeting deeply deplore the Mr. Dickinson and his friends have a taste for this kind of declamation, very well; the expression of their opinion that, under but when he plays the demagogue at the present circumstances, there is little hope of institutions which were in a most flourishing position when the present incumbent entered upon his incumbency; that there was a large school containing nearly 1,400 children, with 60 teachers; there was a Missionary Society, which paid £2,000 to the parent society; and a District Bible Society; which are evidences that there is no want of support for these objects; and they deplore that nearly all these institu-

DIOCESE OF MORAY AND Ross -- We understand Sunday, the 9th of October, is fixed as the day for the consecration of the new Chancel added to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Elgin tained-not by taxation-not by govern. The Chancel is divided into a Choir and Apse, ment pensions or appropriations—but by which last forms the Sanctuary. The Choir is endowments, as some of the clergy of this fitted up with stalls, from one of which the ser-Country are maintained, and just as all the vice is to be read, and the lessons read from a Lectern. There is room for an efficient band of singers; and, indeed, without these, the Choir rents and profits of a house and lot in wish, therefore, to hear of its being filled with Binghomton, to be paid annually forever to the minister of the Presbyterian Church, that would be an example of the way in contemplated seems evident, from the fact of the which the English clergy are maintained. organ having been removed from the gallery, at Again, this fourth of July declaimer in- the west end, and placed over the stalls on the are "a fox-bunting priesthood." Doubt-

The Apse is divided from the Choir by a low less some of the fifteen thousand clergy of the English church are fond of the exer- but massy rail. It has a good groined roof; the English church are fond of the exercise and amusement of the chase, (not very criminal at worst.) But all travel encaustic tiles, as is the Choir. All this having lers from this country agree in speaking of the great body of clergy of the English ral little things we could have wished to see been an after thought, can scarcely be supposed Church as a devoted, laborious and faithful otherwise; especially, we dislike the entrance class of men. They compose a body of to the pulpit, through a narrow passage and clergy whose united, uniform and un. stair behind the screen, or back of the stalls on wavering adherence to the Bible as it is, and to the pure and primitive doctrines of wall of the Chancel arch. This intricacy could and to the pure and primitive doctrines of have been avoided, as it might still be, by a step the gospel as it first was, is not surpassed, or two in the nave, which would have elevate if equalled, by the ministers of any other the preacher sufficiently above his audience, and church. Here and there a clergyman, saved that Jack-in-the-box appearance, which we cannot but think is usually produced by the recreant to his profession, is to be found practice of perforating a wall, and requiring the

We are happy to hear that the whole area of clergy? Why this visiting the offences of the Church is occupied, and that, in fact, there a dozen or a score upon fifteen thousand this lead to the elongation of the Church, which worthy men, who are doing more than could easily be effected, as it was originally in any body of clergy in any other country, the form of a Greek cross, this would conduce to promote the cause of pure Christianity, greatly to enhance the effect of the new Chancel, besides improving the appearance of the Church generally; for in this case, the whole could be re-seated with open benches, instead of the 'pumphils' which meet the eye here and there, out a display of demagogueism which and which contrast oddly and absurdly with the stalls, and the new seats which were substituted for the old ones, the removal of which was ren-

dered necessary by the repair.

We believe that, after the consecration of the sioned Mr. Noble, of Bouton Street, London, to ex- new part, the Rev. John Ferguson, M.A., King's the finest marble. The figure of the hero will be represented in a military costume. afterwards inducted to the charge to which he

DUNOON: "ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHAPEL."_ An English clergyman, of the diocese of Lichfield, having lately officiated at Dunoon in the so-

and district charenes) in which service in the united diocese is 147. The number of parochial clergy is 71; of missionaries to the Roman Catholics, 38; together, 109. The Bishop of Tuam has ordained 30 missionaries to the Roman Catholics in his own diocese during the last five years. The regular services required and performed in the churches are 149 dors of unequalled demonstration and cumulative argument. I felt my long-cherished convictions giving way; but to surrender them, involved such unpleasant consequences as to being me to a pause.

Pride of intellect, pride of consistency—my period of life and pleasant christian relations— period of life and pleasant christian relations— of a wreck; for it is upon wrecks that the Islanders in a great measure depend for any

UNITED STATES. A correspondent of the London Guardian ommunicates the following notice of Bishop

Doane:-The Bishop was elected and consecrated in 1832. The diocese was at the time feeble. But the Bishop set about his work with an energy and zeal which few men possess. His income from the diocese during the whole period of his piscopate, has never exceeded £100 per annum But his heart was in the work, and his private eans and fortune were all used to further the iberal things which he had devised for the Church's good. The cause of education, on Church principles, has ever been one of the objects nearest to his heart. In 1837, he purhased a large building next to his residence, (or palace, as you would call it in England), and opened St. Mary's Hall as a school for girls. He relied on numerous subscriptions and pronises which had been made for its endowm scarcely had it opened, when that dreadful ercial reversion fell on the whole country, and his just expectations, in reference to means, were suddenly and providentially disappointed. The character of the school was such that numerous pupils constantly applied for admission. To provide for these (many of whom were the children of Dissenters, notwithstanding they were all obliged to attend the daily service of the Church) required means, and absorbed most of his private fortune. The success of this nstitution, whose influence was beginning to be felt in every part of the country, naturally led to a desire for a college for boys as Given are asetr on the opposite side of his residence from the hall, and on the banks of the beautiful Delaware river, and the college opened in 1845. This institution also met with signal favour, as ment; for what was the sum of £1600 for such purposes? And in the spring of 1849 he found himself burdened, on behalf of the institutions, with an unmanageable debt. His personal property he immediately assigned to his creditors, and gave the business affairs of the two institutions into the hands of friends, some of the most distinguished men of the diocese, to carry them on for the benefit of the creditors, he still giving, free of charge, his own services to the institutions. And how laboriously he labored none may know but those who have spent days in his house, and seen him yielding but four hours in the twenty-four to rest. The infidel portion of the press, of course, gloated over the debt. And in the Convention of the diocese in 1849, held in the city where the college is situated, a lay member offered a resolution, on the strength of such charges, calling for a committee of investi-The resolution was unanimously negatived. Every one then thought this was the end of the matter. But not so the mover of the solution. In the Conventions of 1850 and 1851, not a whimper was heard of any further charge. The two institutions still kept up the number of pupils, and were gradually paying the debt. A subscription had been set on foot in the diocese, and it now is within £6000 of paying the debt, and presenting the institutions as a free gift to the Church. The diocese felt their influence, and during his episcopate the number of clergy had quadrupled, and the communicants

MINISTER.—At a recent visit of the Bishop to were spent in writing, and preparing for the

in the Bishop's church decupled.

On the 13th Sunday after Trinity, nine persons were confirmed in the Church of the Holy also upon the occasion of the consecration. The tlements. Cross, Moadville. This Parish is in a very healthy state. Of those who were confirmed, one was S. R. Wright, late a Presbyterian clergyman. Mr. Wright is a gentleman of learning nd irreproachable character, and will make a tant from Chatham about 150 miles, on the

coming into the church: fellowship, to make a simple statement of the States of America. circumstances which have led to my present

details illustrative of the progress of truth among the Popish population. Annexed to it is the following statistical statement, up to the close of 1852:—The whole number of places (parishes and district churches) in which there is divine service in the united diocese is 147. The number of proposition of the progress of truth among the

on the Sunday, and 40 on the week days, in English; besides 9 on the Sunday, and 8 on the week days, in Irish. All these are the regular week days, in Irish. All these are the regular services, and do not include the extraordinary services, given principally in licensed school-houses on week days. Within the last seven years the Bishop has been enabled to separate eight unions, and thus to constitute ten distinct parishes and incumbencies; in four of these new parish churches have been built, and the whole ecclesiastical arrangement therefore rewhole ecclesiastical arrangement therefore restored. By the returns to 31st of December, my previous views and convictions, and thus bishop and clergy had partaken of some refresh-1852, there were 20,527 Protestant parishioners in the diocese; of these 14,535 were Protestants from birth, and 5,992 were converts from approve or defend. count for my course this day, S. R. WRIGHT.

COLONIAL. (From the Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette.)

Concluded. Monday, 29th August.—After having been spitably entertained and lodged at Mr. Will-The charge for their waggon to Chatham was, without their privity, defrayed by the Church-wardens and neighbors, and all resistance to this arrangement was found to be in vain, the only way left of returning the amount, at least for the benefit of the Diocese, being the reservations of it to be added to what should be view to the party managed to collect sticks and make a fire. tion of it to be added to what should be given at the collection to be made in the Cathedral on the day of consecration, to which all the Parishes the child being the soundest sleeper of the

the same Communion in Newcastle. The dis- baggage and to proceed on foot; and the Mistance from Chatham to Fredericton is about 113 | sionary himself as well as the two youths who far as regarded the number of pupils, and in the year 1848 they numbered together, with the female institution, nearly 300. He had commenced the college, we may say, without endowmenced the college, we may say, without endowment of the college, we may say the college of the colle Boiestown, a poor looking village, at a distance of about 60 miles, after midnight. The Bishop and appearance as may be supposed to have and Mr. Mountain slept at this place, and on been the consequence of the adventures of the the following day reached Fredericton, just too night. These details have been the rather late, unfortunately, for the afternoon service at given, in order to furnish an idea of the task, St. Anne's Chapel. The Bishop of Fredericton States who came to attend the consecration, and slower from island to island entirely guestly goes from island to island entirely alone and has been known to be out in his boat the Bishop of Quebec and his Chaplain, by pre- for a whole night. the Bishop of Quebec and his Chaplain, by previous invitation, were the guests, during their stay, of His Excellency Sir Edmund and Lady Head, at Government House, a privilege which Fredericton, engaged in public services, meetings, and hospitable entertainments connected with the great occasion which had brought them account may be consulted which appears in four were confirmed. Duebec had the happiness of receiving a very

blication of which had been desired, to make up a volume with those by other hands delivered Basilisk having come up to Chatham on Wednes-Thursday, reached the Magdalen Islands, disompanying statement of his reasons for Island Missionary, resides. Mr. Boyle was ing into the church:

Archive absent at another island called Grosse Isle, but

change of views, devolving upon me the necessity and duty of dissolving my ecclesiastical in No. 4, vol. 1 of this paper, (for Sept. 1850) connection with them; a connection especially endeared to me by long years of the pleasantest dinary state of spiritual destitution in which the social christian intercourse, and of correspond- Protestant portion of the inhabitants (amounting tracts of sand-beach which connect the different ing interchanges of mutual christian confidence now to 230 souls and constituting, perhaps, and affection. This change is as surprising and one-tenth of the whole population) were found At West Point, the road ascends a hill, and unexpected to myself, as it can be to any of my christian friends. By education and conviction, His Lordship having then afforded them his fourteen miles. Under the light of a beautiful I have been loyally a Presbyterian, sincerely own passing ministrations, and having ascerattached to the Presbyterian Church—to her tained both their dispositions and their wants, excellent ministry, polity, order and doctrines—
to her admirable schemes of benevolence and aggressive plans for the spread of the Gospel.

I have hitherto regarded the question of his service was Mr. Boyle, already mentioned, but the service was Mr. Boyle, already mentioned, a house kept by one of the Acadians.

Wednesday, 14th September.—The Basilisk was now lying in the Harbor, and with the help of one of her boats, the Bishop and the two clergyministerial authority, in common with most of the dissenting clergy, as peculiar neither to which valuable institution, within the few years PARITY nor IMPARITY, but as equally belonging to both; I have, consequently, deemed the points of difference between them as of very theological preparation in whole or in part minor importance. My own mind, conversant within its walls, who are now occupying the gregation was collected at the house of Mr. With and fortified by the ordinary arguments in Missionary field in Lower Canada, besides McLean. Twenty-five persons were confirmed, avor of the parity of the ministry, was, until of others who have left the country. It was ne- being about half the number present. The ecent date, perfectly satisfied and at rest on the cessary that the Bishop should proceed at once Bishop addressed them in the usual way. With these views of the ministry, with to Grosse Isle, where the Sunday was to be conference was held, after service, with the instinctive aversion to controversial divinity, passed, and being accommodated by kind neigh- heads of families respecting the erection of a of Christ is built of far other and better material and strong in my convictions on the subject, bours with a boat, he went up there accordingly Church on the Island, a doubt having been and regarding the divine claims of episcopacy as an ecclesiastical fiction, unauthorized by scripling twenty miles. They were lodged upon preferable location, — but the inhabitants of ture and the church's earliest history, I devoted their arrival at the house of a Mr. Keaton, a Entry Island decided to carry on the undertakmyself to other departments of theology more congenial to my tastes and feelings, than what Boyle, and the family did their best for their and a very cordial spirit was manifested among

his disapproval thereof in a letter to the Rev. Henry G. Pirie, the Incumbent of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunoon —Scottish Magazine.

IRELAND.

Decrease of Poper.—A report of a tour of inspection made by the Bishop of Tuam through his diocese in August last, contains interesting details illustrative of the progress of truth among.

In that incomparable and unanswerable work. The bone, blessed to her by her reception intogrovers.

the result has been a complete change on the subject of christian polity. What I formerly regarded as purely an ecclesiastical assumption, regarded as purely an ecclesiastical assumption, regarded as purely an ecclesiastical assumption, I now regard as divine truth, bearing the broad seal of Christ's authority. With my changed views, the next step was plain and imperative, weather indicating the approach of a change, and the wind, which is wonderfully uncertain in at the moment favoring the en-I could not, consistently and conscientiously, minister in a church whose polity I could not these regions, at the moment favoring the enterprize, it was deemed advisable to embark, and the wind, which is wonderfully uncertainty these regions, at the moment favoring the enterprize, it was deemed advisable to embark, and the wind, which is wonderfully uncertainty and the wind, which is wonderfully u son of Mr. Keaton's volunteering to aid, and a youth being also with the party belonging to COLONIAL.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

VISITATION OF THE BISHOP AMONG THE MISSIONS
IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

(From the Consider Explainment of the International Control of Co A fine moon, for a short time, was with them; but darkness supervened and worse disaster followed; for before midnight, the wind veering hospitably entertained and lodged at Mr. Will-iston's, the Bishop and his Chaplain set out at 5 A.M. for Chatham, a distance of twenty miles, in order to take the stage thence to Fredericton. gained the beach on foot. After clambering a little broken bank, finding that they were many

The town of Chatham and two smaller places in the neighborhood, Douglastown and Newcas- the wind was found to have changed again, but tle, have been created by the lumber trade, some consultation was held, as it blew very crease and improvement. There are in Chatham, use, gave warrant for the adventure of proceeda Parish Church and a Chapel of Ease of the Church of England, and there is a Church of most inconvenient delay to fetch a cart for the

will be understood by others who may have enoyed it. They remained nearly a week at worship of the very few Protestants scattered together, for the description of all which the this day. Sixteen persons assembled, of whom another column of this paper. The Bishop of psalmody was provided for without difficulty, the family of Mr. Muncey being all musical affectionate greeting from many old members of his first flock, in vastly differing circles of Confirmation as usual. The scene was differociety, including some of the negro population. ent from that of the consecration of Fredericton In the afternoon of Sunday, 4th Sept., his Lord- Cathedral; the Church was a small wooden ship preached at St. Anne's Chapel, in addition store: the accommodation of the simplest possito the other duties mentioned in the account ble kind: the worshippers a little band, the just referred to; and early on Monday the 5th, candidates for the holy rite of course fewer left Fredericton to return to Chatham from still: but the promise of Christ was not forgotwhence he was to be conveyed in the Basilisk ten, nor His Grace, it is humbly hoped, denied. to the Magdalen Islands. The Bishop and Mr. And it was indeed a comforting thought and Mountain reached Chatham on Tuesday, the pregnant with matter of thankfulness that the the Bishop's church decupled.

Alabama.—Conversion of a Presbyterian of Wednesday (the Basilisk not having arrived)

Alabama.—Conversion of a Presbyterian of Wednesday (the Basilisk not having arrived) destitute Protestants inhabiting these detached St. Paul's Church, Greensborough, twelve persons were confirmed. The Parish appears to be in a flourishing condition.

The Parish appears to be preached in the Cathedral at Fredericton, the publication of which had been desired, to make shew the work of Religion at least keeping pace with the advance, in other respects, of the set-

Tuesday, 13th September .- The object in view day, they went on board in the evening of that this day was to reach Entry Island, distant by day, and leaving the harbor at daylight on water twelve miles from House Harbor; but the wind rendered the attempt utterly hopeless. It was agreed, therefore, to make a détour by useful minister in the church. Some opinion morning of Friday the 9th. They landed at land, first gaining Amherst Harbor as a resting may be formed of the spirit of the man, from the House Harbor, where the Rev. F. Boyle, the computed to be thirty miles. Partly by the kind accommodation of Mr. Muncey and that of "I feel it due to myself, and to my beloved the Bishop became the guest of Mrs. Boyle, and a French gentleman, and partly by hire from brethren in Christ, with whom I have been Mr. Mountain was accommodated at the house French Acadians, three horses were at length aitherto associated in bonds of fraternal christian of Mr. Flockhart, consular agent for the United procured for riding, and a fourth to draw the paggage cart: and the Bishop set out on horse Saturday, 10th September.—Some description back, with the two Clergymen, at one o'clock, of straggling village, the road lay for ten miles eminences on which the settlements are formed.

I conceived to be this dry and unprofitable controversy. About three years ago, prompted by was an elderly woman long confined to the house from Amherst Harbor, very liberally promised

or the general improvement of their condition. was prepared to accommodate the Bishop for be greatly instrumental towards the accompl the night, and Mr. McLean, a respectable ment of this object .- Colonial Church Chronicle settler, was equally desirous of making Mr. Mountain his guest; but the weather favoring their return to the Basilisk, it was suggested before the meeting broke up, that it would be desirable to go on board at once, instead of waiting for the boat which Capt. Egerton had promised to send in the morning; the continu-ance of fair weather being extremely uncertain, and the island being quite inaccessible under other circumstances. The requisite number of rowers soon stood forth as volunteers for the service. They embarked accordingly between nine and ten o'clock, P.M., and reaching the basinsk about eleven, took leave of the Rev. Mr. Boyle and the rest of the party in the boat, who went on to Amherst Harbor. The visitation of the Gulf was now closed; and great indeed were the grounds of thankfulness for its having been so successfully accomplished and for the fruits to be witnessed as well of Christian beneficence on the part of the great Church Societies in England,* as of Missionary labour upon the spot. When it is stated that the Bishop had

held eleven confirmations, consecrated three churches and four burying-grounds in the District of Gaspé, and had held three confirmations and found a church so far advanced as to admit of his using it, in the Magdalen Islands, where three years ago he had himself visited places never before trodden by the foot of a Protestant Minister, it will be perfectly understood by those who are acquainted with the subject, that all this imports something more than the facts of the proper completion of certain buildings and the performance of certain ceremonies; and that it carries with it, with every necessary deduction on account of human error and infirmity, much happy verification, (although, indeed, upon a small and humble scale), of the divine promise that the wilderness and the solitary place shall blossom as the rose. The number of persons confirmed in the Magdalen Islands, was sixtyone, making a total in the District of Gaspé of

* The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has maintained the Missions: the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has assisted largely in building Churches, and has supplied Church Service books as well as Bibles, Prayer-books and Tracts for distribution.

Miles and Kingston, in the parish of St. John, was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese as a burying-ground. Since then, through the zealous and indefatigible exertions of the Ven. Archdeacon Cummins, assisted by a grant from the Local Association for the Propagation of the Gospel, and a loan from the Bishop, with some private contributions, a small building, plain and rough, but (when the means are considered) remarkably adapted to its purpose, and exhibiting much ecclesiastical taste and judgment, has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Bevell 304 cey, and a median's name nave been provided for the erection of a larger and more bstantial edifice which may be consecrated as the Parish Church. The building was crowded with a very respectable congregation, though from its size unable to accommodate more than

eighty persons.

Monday was chosen, as being the first of August-the anniversary of emancipation, and as such kept among the peasantry as a kind of oliday-which gave the Bishop an opportunity in his sermon of addressing the people upon the duties connected with their freedom, and the a talent to be accounted for hereafter-therefore to be improved more to their advancement in the habits of Christian civilization, and the still higher attainments of Christian faith and duty. More particularly did the Bishop dwell upon the improvement so urgently called for, and of such immense importance to their welfare and respectability as a free people in their domestic habits, the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, and all the duties and

decencies of the Christian home. In connexion with this use of freedom, the Bishop pointed out to his hearers how great a blessing their new chapel might be to them, as place where they might habitually seek the Lord, and learn how to make their worldly advantages really blessings to them. He urged gion to their future as well as their present nterests. He wished them to feel that freedom was a gift of immense value, but still less valuable than religion—the greatest blessings of time being less than the least of eternity—the chief importance of freedom being really that it puts it into men's power to serve God better and the chief evils of slavery, those of a moral and religious character-ignorance, thoughtlessness, and sometimes hindrances to religious nstruction and moral improvement.

Most earnestly and emphatically did the Bishop endeavour to impress upon the minds of his humble hearers that religion is the great end of our being, that we were made for God and for eternity, and that until we have opporunities of knowing and serving Him, we are in sad state of destitution, let our worldly circumstances be ever so good - there being a orse slavery than that of the body, from which Christ alone can free us: as one of our great Christian Poets has said,

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, And all are slaves beside."

God's service alone is perfect freedom: and the reeman after all but Chrisf's servant, bought at the price of His own most precious blood. The Bishop then expressed his ardent hope and prayer, that the opening of this building might be not the beginning of a good work in that eighborhood-for that had been begun already, ough amid many difficulties and discourage nents-but a very important step towards the urtherance of it: that there might be more eligion among them now than ever; and that, oo, more generally diffused; calling upon them to thank God for the blessing He had already granted to the zealous exertions of the Archleacon, for the present their minister, and to persevere in this good work-using the advanages thus secured to them of calling upon God, and seeking Him in His house of prayer, that so He might be found of them, according to His own promise, as a God of peace and god and assuring them most solemnly that to find God is to find peace, wisdom, treasure-all

The Bishop ended his discourse by expressing hope that the building now opened might soon be found far too small for the worshippers resorting to it; and that their parish, hitherto of so small account in our Church, might soon become remarkable for its numbers, and its piety; reminding them very emphatically that religion does not consist merely in outward advantages, such as places of worship set apart for God's service, but that the true living Church -not of wood and stone, nor of the most costly of earthly materials, but of Christians themselves

-if only they are Christians indeed. After the service was over the Archdeacon addressed the congregation on the importance of continued exertions in the shape of small as man." weekly contributions towards a fund for the erection of a Parish Church, when the building for other ecclesiastical purposes: showing them | read his text from Gal. 3, 28.

enterprises for the spiritual good of the people | by a nice calculation how their humble offerings of one-half bit weekly, if only regularly made, Mr. Patton, who keeps a school on the Island, might, in the course of five years from this time,

No. 15.

JAMAICA. - Bishop's College. - We have to reord the foundation of a theological and educa-tional institution bearing this name, by the respected and distinguished prelate who occupies

For a long period of years this desideratum has been sorely felt, and the many failures which have taken place in endeavoring to found such an institution have been the opprobrium of Jamaica; on the other hand, the very small sister island of Barbados has long been distinguished, not only for her excellent Codrington College, but for the many able men who have been nurtured within its walls, and who now adorn the several learned professions, and give tone to the various positions of life in which

they move.

Nor can we pass over in silence the progress of similar institutions in the colonies of ecent growth, and the promise which they hold forth of supplying their youth with a solid edu-cation, based on right Christian principles, rendering that painful and hazardous separation between them and their parents or guardians, for the purpose of being educated in Europe, no

It has been left, then, for the present Bishop of Jamaica to carry into execution that which has been long the wish, not only of his predecessor, but of every father of a family in our

His Lordship has accomplished his praise-worthy undertaking at the cost of great personal sacrifice and inconvenience, which, we believe, s not generally known. The commodious resilence, and the convenient and healthy locality of Bishop's Lodge, have been voluntarily sur-rendered by his Lordship for the whole term of his Episcopate in this See .- Colonial Church

A military burial-ground has been consecrated at the station of Newcastle.

AUSTRALASIA. - (From Tasmanian Church Chronicle of May 2.)—New Zealand.—An important meeting of the members of the Church of England was held at Thordon School-house, BARBADOS. — Trinidad. — The following has Barbados. — Trinidad. — The following has been handed to us for publication.—Ed. Port of Spain Gazette.—Opening of a new place of worship in the Parish of St. John.—On the 6th May, ship in the Parish of St. John.—On the 6th May, have a clean about an acre, given by Messrs.

The meeting unanimously assented to the "general principles proposed by the Bishop as the basis of a Constitution of the Church in New Messrs."

Resolutions Zealand, to their amended form." Resolutions were also adopted, pledging the meeting to the promotion of education, the endowment of the Church both European and native, and the exension of the Gospel among the neighbouring teathen tribes in connexion with the Australasian

Romanism and Dissent.

[From the Church Journal.]

strangely dropsits tail, and becomes transformed, of a sudden, from fish to frog, the spectator who happens to witness so curious a performance, will naturally exclaim "What next?" likewise, when certain ladies, a few years since. chose to unsex themselves, and, dropping the loose outer garments of their sex, revealed themselves to men in the closer fitting "continthe exclamation in every one's mouth. The next step" has been early taken-a second and a third also-running up to a climax. It now appears that this contest about dress like many other contests on the same subject, has been merely a surface contention: the real principles connected with it, and at issue, lying nderneath. The event has proved that the inexpressibles are but, as it were, a banner of the woman's rights" army—not the actual "casus And, accordingly, one of the leaders, with no little sagacity, is willing to forego the noxious Bloomer, the better to contend for the right to wear the metaphorical "breeches." The Rev. Antoinette Brown," appears in the ady-like, albeit not very clerical, costume of onnet and shawl. But what a power of woman's rights and covetousness of man's position and pertinacity, rage in the breast of that pretty

We have seen, but lately, her claim to a platform oration insisted upon, to the utter destruc-tion of harmony among the friends of the "good cause" which she professes to have at heart. The spiritual Amazon flashed defiance, from under her bonnet, to the host of males who thought her pretensions unbecoming and immodest. And the Miss Antoinette Brown, backed y infidels and fanatics, threw scorn in the face of the clergy, whose great Apostle had told them I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the men." Meanwhile, an aged colored lady, Mrs. Sojourner Truth—braving the calls for "hoe cake" and "oyster stews" which her auditors seemed to have thought more in her line—has been undertaking to enighten the darkness of our citizens.

But this mounting the platform is but the second step: the third has been to ascend into There is a Reverend Miss. We had upposed that the title to which Miss Brown ays claim, was not granted her by any men in their senses, except by way of joke; and even when the Editor of the Tribune spoke of Miss Brown's "lending the weight of her clerical character to the Temperance movement," we could not but think we saw him slyly laughing in his sleeve. But no! It is all a sad and solemn reality-this claim to the pulpit. The Tribune publishes, under a heading in large capitals,-ORDINATION OF THE REV. ANTOINETTE

BROWN,—an account of a sad mockery.
On Wednesday, September 12, (as we infer from the letter of the Tribune correspondent,) Miss Brown was ordained Pastor of the Congregationalist church of South Butler, Western New-York. "The little brown meeting-house of the congregation, "which the assemblage of the Sabbath fills to overflowing," was not sufficiently large for the occasion. And "the Baptist Society opened its larger house."—
"The severity of the storm detained at home President Calkins, of McGrawville, Mr. Winchester, of Fairport, and many other reverend gentlemen who were expected." But clergymen there were present. "The Rev. Mr. Nipper, there were present. "The Rev. Mr. Nipper, of Victoria, opened the exercises with prayer." The Rev. Mr. Lee, of Syracuse, with Gerritt Smith (!) entered the desk. And the Rev. Mr. Hicks addressed the "Pastor." Mr. Candee. Mr. Candee. one of the Deacons, and Elder McCoon, of Buter, took part in the exercises. Mr. Candee opened the addresses by saying, that "their church did not believe in the necessity for ordination;" and then explained why an ordination was held. He left the burthen of the proof, however, to Mr. Gerrit Smith, whose ability to expound the Gospel, doubtless corresponds with his faith in it. Mr. Smith finally made way for "brother Lee," whom he endorsed: "I know brother Lee-know that he will give you a sermon for the occasion. I think it will go far to enlighten the public on the point, that a woman has the right to preach the Gospel as well

Mr. Lee now came forward. He asked the now opened might still be useful as a school, or his life had he delivered a written sermon. He