authority. I believe that many who are in favour of the grant, if they went to the college and witnessed the mummery we did in the chapel, and really the seeming comfort there was there, would come to a different conclusion; but in these lukewarm days of Protestantism we are as much betrayed by the anathy of friends as the we are as much betrayed by the apathy of friends as the treachery of foes.

ITALY.

Rome, inspires serious alarm in the minds of the architects of this city. For a long time past the cupola has been cracked in many places, and ten arches of iron, weighing 60,000 killogrames, have been placed so as to prevent its fall. It has just been discovered that the laternino, above which rises the cross which crowns the edifice is cracked through and through. The numerous lightning conductors, which had been erected by Pope Pius VII. for the protection of the edifice, remove all idea of this mischief having been the effect of a thunder idea of this mischief having been the effect of a thunder storm. The laternino is being surrounded by heavy iron chains, to prevent the cracks from extending. The restoration of the ancient Basillea of St. Paul, on the Ostia road, which was destroyed by fire some years since, is almost completed. An English company has just made a proposition to the Papal Government for deepening the Tiber. It demands neither payment nor indemnity, hoping to repay itself by the monuments of antiquity which it expects to find in the bed of the river. If the Pontifical Government accede to this offer, it is thought CHINA.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—It will be noticed that the Emperor of China is to tolerate Christianity at the five ports open to foreign commerce. This is so far good; but we trust the toleration will be extended to the whole empire, so much requiring benefits of revelation. We earnestly desire that the conduct of foreigners from Christian countries will convey to the Chinese a favouration.

His Lordship then enters into an historical statement of the causes which have induced the laxity of

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Poetry.—Paraphrase of the Hymn of Prudentius, on Cyprian, the Martyr Bishop of Carthage.
Reasons for becoming an Episco-fidel Son.
The late Ven. H. V. Bayley.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in correspondence phans of deceased Clergyman,-begs to recommend that the Collection, in behalf of this important object,

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the TWENTY-SIXTH OF OCTOBER next. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are reoffer themselves, and are required to be present for examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, on the Wednesday preceding the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, a. m., furnished with the usual Testimonials and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

Strong for some of the treatment encountered by him.—
The same vital doctrines of justification by faith only, and its kindred truths, which being now universally, God be praised, received, do at this day indispose men towards the reception of Church observances; those very doctrines were resisted when brought forward by Wesley and his followers. Many of us may remember when to propound them in the pulpit was sure to bring upon the preacher a charge of methodism, a term which even yet has scarcely ceased to be one of undeserved reproach." quested to intimate, without delay, their intention to

proceedings have been more painfully manifested in "These doctrines being true, proveable from Scripture, the dioceses of London and Exeter than in other quarters, and perhaps the obloquy with which individuals anxious for the restoration of our services in their fulness and purity have there been treated, was, in some degree, owing to the impression upon the popular mind that the Bishops of those sees respectively were embued with the extreme of what is termed High Church principles. We find, however, table with inclinations, which really are not justly imputathat the difficulties which have been permitted to ble, excepting to very few among them. And I will now grow out of these questions, have not been confined been confined which the views of the confined with the views of the conf to the dioceses we have named, and that the views expressed in condemnation of the turbulent and irreexpressed in condemnation of the turbulent and irreligious character which such proceedings have been made to assume, are not limited to prelates whose opinions are usually regarded as exclusive or illiberal. We perceive, by our recent exchange papers from the mother country, that an effort has been made in a parish in the diocese of Chichester to coerce the Invested in the diocese of Chichester to coerce the Invested in their works and arguments towards their works are the cition of the Church from the attacks of the civil power; the hail it as one result of the religious movements of the day,—a result of the inquiry which has been so dilibrated the works of those among our theorem the country. cumbent into a compliance with the popular whim, as assistance, in their works and arguments, towards their ascribe it, in part, to the effect produced in the own immediate objects." we may correctly term it, on the mode of conducting the Services of the Church.

opinion, if it proved to be the result of sound prin- pers, even with truth in view, will sometimes, from circulated in the United Kingdom, through the instrufacts of the case are notoriously the reverse, -when the path of rectitude and adopt the road of error. of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. the individuals who get up this charge of novelty, or His Lordship, with what accuracy of judgment we who indulge in the more grave accusation of Popery, are not prepared to say, ascribes these wanderings of are manifestly uninfluenced by a solitary religious the eccentric few to too implicit an adoption of the consideration,—when perversity and pride, passion sentiments of the non-juring Divines,—a small body, and prejudice, are the chief stimulants of the concern he affirms, "unhappily of Popish inclinations." But ment that is provoked, -and when to all this there is ship's views in assigning such a cause to these extrathe most supreme contempt for her authority as a the accompanying reflections which he makes :-Divine institution, we cannot wonder that there should "Our present misfortunes seem, in a good degree not be an abandonment of principle in order to meet owing to this original mistake. Imbued with the princithese ebullitions of passion, or that conscientious men should not be content to suppress the truth because should not be content to suppress the truth because the careless are disturbed in their lethargy, and the But as there is a wide difference between the divines of

To prove how very groundless are the objections often made to the "novelties," as they are termed, which many of the clergy are charged with, we are advocate what are distinctively termed Church principal to the clergy are charged with the clergy not forced to confine ourselves to what will be deemed the partial authority of the Bishops of London and Exeter but we have what we have a property of the Bishops of London and Exeter but we have what we have a property of the Bishops of London and Exeter but we have what will be deemed who are justly chargeable with that approach towards Romanism which chiefly is meant to be implied by the no blessing from above rest upon it, and there is too Exeter, but we have what such objectors would ante- epithet Tractarian. cedently have regarded as the friendly opinion of the Bishop of Chichester himself. This prelate, in reply to the memorial from the churchwarden and certain vived, and how error has, by some, been added on to of the parishioners of Shoreham, -a reply not framed | them in haste, but where the long delay employed in consideration of the merits of the case awakened no few signs of impatience,—not only does not condemn the Vicar of Shoreham, but enters generally into a defence of the principles by which he had been guided, between the two, and deem all alike erroneous?' in a letter addressed pro forma to Colonel Charles Wyndham. There is so much useful information as well as valuable counsel contained in this address, that we shall quote largely from it. His Lordship, Lordship, roceeds to a defence of the use of the largely from it. Lordship proceeds to a defence of the use of the largely from it. after a few preliminary observations, accounts in the Prayer for the Church Militant; and while we affirm

that Ministers must have quoted from some suspicious is bound at all times to exercise them. At first they

constitution and privileges of the Church, a subject which, it is to be feared, is too little studied; but it is one, nevertheless, which, if better understood, would DANGER TO ST. PETER'S AT ROME.—A letter from Rome contains the following:—"One of the most splendid monuments of Catholic art, the dome of St. Peter's at perceive, and promote at the same time a closer attention to the practical duties of Christianity :-

"The Church, then, is a body taken out of the world, but for that which is to come. It is a spiritual body, composed of spiritual members, lay and clerical, having each his spiritual life in the spiritual head, who has purchased all and united them to himself in his blood; by which union with him they are also united with each

This doctrine runs through the whole of the New Testament, is expressly inculcated by our blessed Saviour on many occasions, especially in the parable of the vine and the branches, and in his prayer just before his betrayal, recorded in the 17th chapter of St. John (where

the 21st verse demands particular attention). "At the time of the formation of the association of the original writers in the *Tracts for the Times*, and for a which it expects to find in the bed of the river. If the Pontifical Government accede to this offer, it is thought at Rome that the company will have an excellent bargain.

—Galignan's Messenger. those writers, that the revival of it would assist towards their object of protecting the Church in her outward privileges; and, should that object fail, towards the preservation of the Church in that which is most important;

ble impression of the doctrines and morality of the Christian system. We are happy further to notice, that the British Government at Ceylon has withdrawn all counterance from the Buddhist idolatries of that island. We great and fatal of keeping out of sight and si observances; and though the error is unquestionably great and fatal of keeping out of sight any leading doctrine of the cross because some of its advocates stated lately what the East India Company had done in the case of the murderous rites of Juggernaut. Nothing can be more inconsistent and un-British-like than for us to bestow the slightest patronage on the vicious practices of polytheism.—Scottish Record. the suppression of any truth, from a similar cause, which tends to the consolidation and edification of the Christian body :-

" After the great rebellion, the current of feeling and opinion ran strongly against the Puritans. The doctrines on which they had most insisted; viz., faith and grace, were shunned and withholden; men acting then, as the infirmity of our nature leads us too generally to do, on a sort of feeling that because error lies in one ex-

treme, truth must rest in the opposite.
"With this feeling another consideration conspired, unhappily, to assist in putting out of sight the vital doctrines of salvation by faith only, and sanctification by the grace of the Holy Spirit. This was the fact—that the cavalier party, their adherents and successors for some generations, not content with denouncing and abstaining from the rigidity and moroseness of the Puritans, abanciety,—that a collection should be made annually in aid of the Fund for the support of Widows and Oras theirs. In many ways has England suffered from the licentiousness of the period which ensued. Let us all candidly admit that it was the sin, not more of individube made in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, on Sunday the Nineteenth day of October Next.

canning admit that it was the sin, not more or marked a latin of the whole nation. However, fearing the imputation of Puritanism, if they attempted to stem the torrent by preaching the essential doctrines—the true purifying doctrines of the Gospel—the clergy set them selves to oppose the stream, by means of moral discourses, which of course proved of no avail, unsupported by the life-giving and cleansing truths of the Gospel. At length John Wesley arose to bring these latter once more prominently and universally forward. But the old leaven was not yet worked out. He was ill-received—nay persecuted. At least that expression is scarcely too strong for some of the treatment encountered by him.—

the irreverent and factious proceedings adopted by the faith were kept in their due prominence, that the services of a resident Clergyman. It is, as we think, certain Churchwardens and others of the laity in duty of allegiance to the Church as the receptacle justly felt that the intentions of this benevolent indithe directions of the Church which many of the Clergy be overlooked, the Bishop of Chichester proceeds to ling a Church in which the unprovided and the poor

There would, we may take occasion to observe, be for some manifestations of extravagance. Man is our revered Diocesan, as in the journals of his Lorda better respect felt for such an expression of popular fallible; and men of ardent minds and excitable tem- ship's pastoral visitations, which have been widely ciple or of a purely religious feeling. But when the inward infirmity or outward temptation, swerve from mentality of the excellent Society for the Propagation upon this subject that is evinced, and of the excite- without pledging ourselves to an adoption of his Lordadded the most supreme ignorance of what is meant vagancies of some of the authors of the present by the teaching of the Church, and, what is worse, Church movement, we can coincide very heartily in

indolent and worldly-minded are roused to action and devotion.

the Reformation of the Church of England-comprehending in that term those who have followed them in doctrine as well as in time, and these non-juring divines—so is there a wide difference between the very great

"I have shown, by an appeal to Scripture, that there than the first.

"What more likely, or rather more certain, than that

After dilating, as the following extract will shew, upon the principle of a visible Church, and the Divine after a few preliminary observations, accounts in the following manner for the origin of the religious movement in England:

"The association of about seven elegrature of the advances, we cannot but again express our wonder that any personal elegrature of the Aube Ronge in Saxony, who have been prohibited to open churches or to celebrate publicly our concurrence in the arguments he advances, we cannot but again express our wonder that any personal elegrature of the Ruse of the proscripts of the Aube Ronge in Saxony, who have been prohibited to open churches or to celebrate publicly our concurrence in the arguments he advances, we cannot but again express our wonder that any personal elegrature of the Ruse of the proscripts of the Ruse for the Church Militant; and while we affirm our concurrence in the arguments he advances, we cannot but again express our wonder that any personal elegrature of the Ruse for the Ruse for the Ruse for the Church Militant; and while we affirm our concurrence in the arguments he advances, we cannot but again express our wonder that any personal elegrature of the Ruse for t "The association of about seven clergymen, out of sons should be so infatuated as to feel an objection to le Prin whose proceedings has gradually arisen the present commotion in the Church, was formed originally for the purpose a portion of our ritual,—if its introduction were whose proceedings has gradually arisen the present commotion in the Church, was formed originally for the purpose of protecting the Church, and especially the Church in Ireland, against the measures apprehended from the Whig administrations. The mode adopted for this purpose was the re-promulgation, by the means of tracts Whig administrations. The mode adopted for this purpose was the re-promulgation, by the means of tracts and other periodical publications, among the clergy and laity, of what are termed Church principles, i.e. the doctrine that the Church is a divine institution for divine purposes; subsisting, of necessity, upon earth and among men, but in no way dependent upon man for the right and power of enjoying, preserving, and diffusing the truths of the Gospel. The Church, composed of clergy and laity, has, and ever must have, these privileges, and

position in the established order of Prayer, would be hailed with congratulation and welcome:-

"I have spoken of a doctrine referring especially to "I have spoken of a doctrine referring especially to the Church, viz., that the Church is a society founded by Christ, in his blood, composed of all those who will be saved thereby. Who these are is known only to the Supreme Judge. But there is also a visible Church, composed of all those living persons, who have been rightly admitted into it, according to the will of Him who founded it. Among these living persons, we have reason moreover to fear that there are at all times some who do not so observe their next of the covenant of bantism. do not so observe their part of the covenant of baptism as that they will be finally saved; i.e., the wicked, though baptised, will be condemned; and so the visible Church comprehends some who will be found not to be members

his betrayal, and in compliance with the direction of the apostle, our Church—also following herein the example of Christians in all ages—teaches us to pray for this visi-ble Church—this Church militant upon earth, the warfare of whose individual members is not yet accomplished, and who are, therefore, more or less in danger until it is completed in the last trial, even death—teaches us to unite in praying for one another for all the spiritual blessings which are necessary to sustain us in and throughout the conflict. I confess I should rejoice if every congregation in my diocese might have the privilege of the weekly use of that beautiful prayer. It is intended by the Church that they should, and I feel it my duty to strive for it for

that they should, and I feel it my duty to strive for it for them, as far as prudently I may.

"Now, wherever that prayer is read, either the preacher, if there be but one officiating minister, must go into the pulpit in his surplice, in order that he may afterwards return in it to read that prayer at the communion-table; or he must change from surplice to gown and from gown to surplice, giving to the garment an importance which none would wish to confer upon it.

"In truth, then, the main question, with respect to ob-

"In truth, then, the main question, with respect to observances, is everywhere about the use of that prayer.—Looking to the doctrine on which it rests, as given to us at such an awful hour by Christ, when he was about to Caurch Catholic, who, in fulfilment of her maternal duty, has given it to us likewise,—I dare not, where the observance of it has been faithfully, and for a long time peaceably introduced—I dare not take upon myself the responsibility of sanctioning its abrogation, without an overwhelming case of necessity. I trust I shall nowhere be put under that painful obligation. I will endeavour, by God's help, rather to encounter any personal trouble, or even obloquy; but I trust and I believe the latter vill in charity not be laid upon me."

We have learned, with a gratification in which our readers generally, will, we know, warmly participate, that some benevolent individual in England, wholly unknown, has placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Toronto the sum of £5000 sterling, to be expended in the erection of a Church in this Diocese, the sittings in which shall be entirely free. This communication was made through the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in whose hands the money has been deposited, and who is equally unconscious of the source from which it has

The Bishop of Toronto, we understand, has resolved upon applying this sum to the building and endowing of a Church in the City of Toronto, -the seats of which, according to the intimation of the benevolent donor, shall be entirely free. His Lordship, we believe, is already actively engaged in the effort to procure a proper site, -one which shall be contiguous to the largest and most unprovided portion of the population; and we should be rejoiced to hear that some generous individual in Toronto, in the spirit of that Christian and liberal person whose munificent donation will lay this growing diocese and that rising city under so vast a debt of obligation, will contribute gratuitously an appropriate site for that holy and charitable purpose

It is his Lordship's intention, we believe, out of this handsome sum, to attach to a handsome and capacious Church a commodious Parsonage, and such an endowment as will, with the contingent aid that We have occasionally referred in this journal to That it was important, while the essential tenets of may always be relied upon, secure for it the permanent may worship, but by securing uninterruptedly and for-ever there the administration of the Word and Sacraments, and that spiritual counsel and comfort which a pastor resident amongst them, and beyond the chance of removal from popular caprice or national indifference, may always, with God's blessing, provide

We have understood that it is proposed by the same benevolent person to furnish the communionplate and appropriate vestments, so soon as the contemplated Church shall be ready for their reception.

While we look at the practical blessings which this rations to come to the end of time, we cannot but gently and widely pursued into the construction of mother country by the faithful and explicit narrative In presenting such a theme, we must be prepared of our local wants contained as well in the Charges of

> We have occasionally noticed in this journal the progress of a new Reformation in Germany, at the head of which is M. Ronge, and which appears to have grown out of the superstitions of the Coat of Treves. We should have the sincerest sympathy with this movement, if it appeared to be conducted on proper principles,-with a solemn and religious determination to exclude the innovations by which the first Reformation in that country was, unhappily, too widely characterized:-the abandonment of the Divinely constituted polity of the Church, and the introduction, as a consequence, of gross and destructive errors in doctrine. Should M. Ronge's attempted Reformation

become, as was the case in England, the work of the Church itself; if it should be pursued, without sub-Church itself; if it should be pursued, without subverting its ancient and Apostolic constitution, and substituting man's authority for the Divine commission, then might we wish it God speed. But if it is to be prosecuted, as appears to be the case, on a prin-ciple of private passion and prejudice only, then can Do. for endowment of Nicolet Church 100 2 6 much ground to fear that the last error will be worse

Our latest advices from England furnish details of serious riots in Germany growing out of this excitement. We give below a short extract upon the subject, the concluding sentence of which will indicate with tolerable clearness the spirit by which the whole

"His Royal Highness Duke John, only brother of the King of Saxony, Commandant General of the Rural Guards of the Kingdom, arrived at Leipsic on the 12th instant, to inspect this militia. The Prince is, it is said, a zealous Catholic, and passes for having contributed, in

forced back by the mass of the population that invaded all the adjacent streets. The Prince then gave orders to a battalion of infantry of the line to take up their position before his hotel. During this time the population continued their turbulent manifestations, and sang first the celebrated chorus of Luther, 'Eine festeburg ist unser

good effect of leading the thoughtful and religious to inquiry, and that a foundation is thus being laid of a Reformation indeed. Inauspicious as appearances are, we are not without hope as to the final result of the invisible Church; i.e., not saved.

In imitation of our Saviour, in his last prayer before this movement; but it must take a different turn from any thing at present exhibited to justify the expectation that it will be salutary to the great cause of Christian truth and Church order.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE

Read at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, the 2nd July, 1845. [CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The Rev. L. Doolittle, from ill health, has been induce to resign the office of Secretary to this Association, and the Rev. C. P. Reid has been appointed in his stead. The amounts contributed during the past year follow:

a	The second secon					Collected on					
	The same and the same of the s	Annual Subscriptions.			Quinquagesima Sunday.						
	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE										
	od cinscolut outdand not bes-	£	S.	d.		£	S.	d.			
	Sherbrooke	16	15	0		0	0	0			
	Lennoxville	13	0	0		0	13	1			
	Hatley	18	10	0		1	0	0			
	Kingsey and Durham	6	5	0		1	0	0			
	Eaton	5	10	0		1	0	4			
	Compton	0	0	0				0			
	Melbourne	11	12	6		1	11	3			
S	Bury	0	0	0		0	5	6			
	Danville and Shipton	0	0	0		0	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$			
ā	CHARLEST AND ALL STATES	10 5 15	-	July 1	100	12211	100	Miller			

£71 12 6 £6 17 03 In Compton there has been an annual subscription entered into, amounting to £20 15s., appropriated toward the income of the Clergyman; also, the sum of £14 2s. 6d.

has been raised for the purpose of newly painting and otherwise repairing the Church.

In Melbourne, besides the annual subscription for the general purposes of the Society, there is a special subscription of £10 7s. 6d., applied by the contributors to-ward the erection of another Church in the same mission. In Hatley the sum of £28 has been raised for the pur-

pose of repairing and painting the Church. With respect to works contemplated or in progress in the St. Francis District, the Secretary writes: "I am not ville, in Compton, and another in Bury. The site for the Church at Waterville was given by Hollis Smith, Esq., of Sherbrooke, and is very valuable. At Hatley the congregation has painted the outside of the Church and completed other repairs. At Compton the inside of the Church has been recently painted. I believe (he adds) there is also a Church contemplated at Windsor and another at Gallaps, in Melbourne."

Amount contributed for the Society £78 9 6½

Do. raised for local Church purposes and wholly appropriated by the donors..... 73 5 0 Total.....

THE OTTAWA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The Rev. Wm. Abbott has retired from the office of

Secretary to this District Association, and the Rev. Jas. Pyke has been elected in his place.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at St. Andrews on the 28th May.

The report exhibits an increase of subscriptions over

the previous year:									
Diographes (dolorilli: 9) had sat many for the presbyters.		Annual Subscriptions.			Collected on Quinquagesima Sunday,				
and who arised seminates of	£	S.	d.			S.	d.		
St. Andrews	. 6	2	6		1	5	7		
The Gore	. 9	10	0	***	1	0	0		
Aylmer		17	6		3	0	0		
Vaudreuil	. 11	16	51	1	1	15	3		
Grenville	. 0	0	0		1	7	3		
Clarendon	. 0	0	0	***	0	0	0		
	£32	6	51	900	co	0			

At St. Andrews the sum of £96 has lately been subscribed by the members of the congregation for the purchase of an organ. The Missionary at Grenville writes, "Contributed for Church purposes in that part of the mission of Grenville which is within the limits of this Diocese, during the last two years, of which no report had heretofore been made,

two years, of which no report had herectofore been made, £31 10s. The Missionary at this place begs to be permitted to state, to save himself from the imputation of negligence, that a considerable portion of his charge is in the Diocese of Toronto, from which he has been enabled to report to the Church Society, in that Diocese, contributions for Church purposes to the amount of £400 during the last year." aring the last year."

The Church at St. Andrews it is intended to enlarge.

The church in the Gore Mission is still unmission; it is intended this summer to pew it.

At Aylmer the only public work in progress is the Church, which has not yet been plaistered.

At Vaudreuil the Church is still incomplete; the tower s to be finished during the summer.

Amount contributed for the Society £40 14 63 b. raised for local Church purposes and wholly appropriated by the donors..... 127 10 0

Total..... £168 4 63 THREE RIVERS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. Amounts collected during the past year:

Annual Subscription			Quinquagesima Sunday.					
£	S.	d.		£	S.	d.		
17	16	3		3	7	0		
0	0	0		1	10	0		
3	0	0		0	0	0		
		0	1000	3				
0	0	0		7	10	0		
3	10	0		2	10	0		
	6	3	£	18	13	71/2		
	£ 17 0 3 0 0 3	£ s. 17 16 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 10	£ s. d. 17 16 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 10 0 624 6 3	£ s. d. 17 16 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 210 0 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d. £ s. 17 16 3 3 7 0 0 0 1 10 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 16 0 0 0 7 10 3 10 0 2 10 £24 6 3 £18 13		

At Nicolet the sum of £100 2s. 6d. has been contributed during the past year toward the creation of an en-dowment fund for the Church. As this is believed to be the first instance in the Diocese in which the inhabitants of a parish have voluntarily contributed toward a perpe wal endowment for it, it merits especial notice At Sorel no subscription list exists. The Rector has considered it preferable not as yet to commence, because

Total.....£143 2 4½ THE MEGANTIC DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The amounts raised the past year in the several missions of the district are as follow:

ed, and is propertied for the tier	Annual Subscriptions.			Quinquagesima Sunday.					
	£	S.	d.		£	8.	d.		
Frampton, Standon and Cran-									
borne	8	10	6	1	2	15	9		
New Liverpool	0	0				5	0		
rollite Levi	10					15	0		
Upper Ireland	8	12	6	1000	0	15	2		
First Inverness Church	6	3	9	2 33	10020	4	09		
Second Inverness Church	8	6	0	***	0		8		
St. Giles	0	1000		***	0	0	-		
V-1 0	1	10	0		2	1	3		
Val Cartier and Stoneham	0	0	0		2	18	10		
Leeds	0	0	0		0	10	0		
Rivière du Loup	0	0	0	***	1	1	3		

£43 4 0 £13 13 0

Amount contributed for the Society Do. raised for local purposes and wholly appropriated by the donors, reported... 10 10 1

THE GASPE DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. We have received from this Association the statement f the amount contributed at Gaspé Basin only:

£2533 19 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Together with the sum of £25 1s. 6d. sterling subscribed

in England to the Society. This statement exhibits a gratifying increase on this

year compared with those which have preceded it. On comparing the amount received by the Treasurers of the Society, it will be seen that there is an increase of £110 1s. 6d.; and upwards of £500 more has been reported as contributed for Church purposes generally than we had to announce the previous year.

It should be remarked, with reference to the sum above

It should be remarked, with reference to the sum above mentioned, raised for local Church purposes, as distinct from the amount contributed to the Society, that it has been necessary to preserve this distinction because of the 8th general By-Law of the Society. It is therein provided, that "Contributors may limit and direct any portion, not exceeding one-half of their contributions, to be applied to special objects within the designs and purposes of the Society." But as that sum has been wholly applied by the contributors, though for Church purposes, which the Society contemplates, it could not be regarded strictly as subscribed to the Society, and therefore it is named On a review of the whole of the proceedings for the

past year, though the amount contributed cannot be deemed equal to the ability of the Diocese, or corresponddeemed equal to the ability of the Diocese, or corresponding with its great necessities, yet must it be considered satisfactory and encouraging. The alterations in the working of the Society, consequent upon the adoption of certain new rules under the Act of Incorporation, will, in some measure, account for the little that has been announced from some parishes and missions; in many other places we see a steady maintenance of their original receipts, and in others an increased amount contributed. The position of the Society is at present favourable, to seek the accomplishment of those objects essential to the stability and growth of the Church in the Diocese, referred to in the introductory remarks. By its Incorporation it will be greatly facilitated in the management of permanent stock-funds; and the creation of such funds is

permanent stock-funds; and the creation of such funds is favoured by existing regulations of the Society. May they be steadily kept in view by all! and, according to our several abilities and opportunities, may all labour theorfully and zealously in this righteous cause, following the godly admonitions of our revered and beloved Diocesan, to-day delivered to the Clergy in his Triennial Charge, respecting the Society, which owes so much to him; and co-operating in unity of spirit, in the bond of Christian love and peace, we cannot fail, under the smile of a gracious Providence, to behold hereafter realized the reat mission of our Society, and thus advance the kinglom of God on earth.

ST. JAMES' CHAPEL, PETITE COTE.—Friday being the day fixed upon for laying the foundation-stone of this structure, the Rector of the Parish, attended by several of the Clergy and their friends, repaired to the site to assist in the performance of the solemn rite. On arriving upon the ground, the Rev. W. Thompson proceeded to read the beautiful Service of the Church of England appointed for this purpose; at the conclusion of which, and after the inspection of the drawings, a glass cylinder, hermetically sealed, and secured by a metal cover, (containing the latest Province and city papers, current coins of the realm, and a parchment roll) having been presented, and by the Rev. gentleman deposited in the cavity prepared to receive it the cover stone was lowered to its prepared to receive it, the cover stone was lowered to its bed, firmly set, and the ceremony was concluded. The following is a copy of the roll, as read by the Architect, William Footner, Esquire:—

1845. In the ninth year of the reign of
Queen Victoria,
The Right Hon. Charles Theophilus Lord Metcalfe,
Being Governor of Canada:
On Friday, the Twelfth day of September, This Foundation Stone

of a New Episcopal Church Was laid at the North-East corner of the intended Building; The ground being presented to the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese by
George Smart, of this place,
Containing 80 feet front on the Road and 145 feet depth.
This stone was loid by the Rev. W. Thompson,

Assisted by the Rector and several of the Clergy of the Diocese.

Architect. The Chapel will be of the early English style of the of the most admired examples of English village churches, and will be entirely of stone—the use of a stone quarry having been liberally placed at the disposal of the Com-mittee, by Mr. G. Smart. The design reflects the greatest credit on the architect, who is already well know the public as the successful competitor for the market; and that beautiful little building, St. George's Chapel of Ease, is also from his design. There were a great many persons present—several of them ladies.—Mont. Times.

[The Times, in a subsequent article, notices the circu-The Church at St. Andrews it is intended to enlarge.

The pew-rents and weekly collections, together with such contributions as can be raised in the parish, are to be applied to this purpose. On these accounts, the Rector writes, he has been unwilling to solicit more generally from his congregation further subscriptions to his Parochial Association, but will do so as soon as possible.

The Church in the Gore Mission is still unfinished; it intended this summer to pow it.

The Treasurer of the Church Society, for the Diocese of Quebec, begs to acknowledge the receipt of twenty-six pounds five shillings from an unknown friend.—Montreal

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of did not last long, and we had one continued successi

this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the promoting 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 April. 1845:-

Previously announced, in number 117, in am't 316 3 21 5th Concession Metcalf.....£0 13 8 Church at Katesville..... Per Rev. A. Mortimer £1 15 0 120 Collections..... £317 18 2\frac{1}{3} T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, Sept. 17th, 1845.

St. James's Church, STUARTVILLE, KINGSTON.—We learn from the Kingston News that the proceeds of the Bazaar recently held in aid of this sacred edifice, amounted to 2173, and that it is expected that, from the articles undisposed of, the amount will be raised in all to

Four Days later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

(From the Montreal Gazette) By the arrival of the Great Western, we have news to the

most heavenry weather here, clear calm, with a hot sun, emost heavenry weather here. Ashes, Pots, new, 22s. 9d.; Pearls, 23s. 9d. @ 24s.

In Iron a decided improvement. In Oils and Provisions

(From the Liverpool Chronicle Aug. 23.) This week the elements have exhibited the same fickleness

At Leeds the sum of £10 10s. 1d. is annually subscribed and appropriated toward the income of the Clergyman. The necessities of this district are much the same as were detailed in the last year's report.

The only additional work engaged in is the erection of a parsonage-house at Val Cartier.

One of the Travelling Missionaries of the Society has been labouring during the past winter chiefly in this district, and the value of his services has been acknowledged.

This week the elements have exhibited the same fickleness which has been apparent during the season. On Sunday, Monsteas, the weather was most unpromising for the harvest. During the whole of the last named day the rain poured down incessantly, and falls of rain were numerous on the previous days. Thursday and yesterday were, however, more auspicious. Yesterday, in particular, it was fine throughout the sun possessed considerable power. The weather was presented to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, by Dwarkkanauth Tagore, and most graciously contained the sun possessed considerable power. The weather was presented to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, by Dwarkkanauth Tagore was honoured, at the same time that this is supposed to be a remarkancy of season, but we have had no authentic information."

DWARKKANAUTH TAGORE.—The address which was voted to the Queen by the inhabitants of Calcutta, in acknowledge ment of her gift of full-length portraits of herself and Prince approach to the season, but we have had no authentic information."

DWARKKANAUTH TAGORE.—The address which was voted to the Queen by the inhabitants of Calcutta, in acknowledge ment of her gift of full-length portraits of the Queen by the inhabitants of the to the Queen by the inhabitants of the total times that this is supposed to be a remarkancy.

DWARKKANAUTH TAGORE.—The address which was voted to the Queen by the inhabitants of the total times the provide and Tuesday, the weather was most unpromising for the particular times the provide and Tuesday, the weather was

tolerably buoyant. Yesterday, the reapers were at work on the oats in this district, and with a few days of fine weather the sickle will be in general operation. The prevailing belief is, that the damage done to the crops has not been irreparable, and that much of it would be repaired if we were favored with a few such days as yesterday.

liamentary document showing the quantity of wheat in bond on the 1st July during the last eight years. The paper shows that, on the 1st ult there were 430,394 quarters of wheat in bond. The following is the account rendered from 1838 to 1845:—In 1838 there were of wheat and flour in bond, 618, 500 quarters; 1839, 51,217; 1840, 569.952; 1841, 579,872; 1842, 1,253,436; 1843, 297,416; 1844, 604,122, and in 1845, 443,394.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

The duty on Foreign Wheat is reduced to 18s., on Rye to 9s. 6d. per qr., and on Flour to 10s. 10d. per barrel. We continue to receive a good supply of Wheat and Flour from Ireland, but of other articles thence or coastwise, the arrivals are small, and we have none so far this week from abroad. The small, and we have none so far this week from abroad. The alarming heavy rains noticed in our last circular, continued with little intermission, accompanied by violent gusts of wind, until the early part of yesterday morning, which appears to have been general throughout the country, and especially in the castern counties, where the crops are reputed to have sustained considerable injury; our market, in consequence, became much excited, and on Wednesday, a more than usually extensive speculative business was transacted in all descriptions of free Whear, at an advance of fully 2d, per 70 lbs, upon Tuesday's rates; while any large operations in bonded Wheats and Flour were only prevented by the high prices demanded for few parcels offering,—Canadian and Irish Flour at the same time participating in the improvement. Yesterday, however, the weather becoming more favourable, the trade was less active at the advance mentioned. the advance mentioned.

The weather this morning being exceedingly fine, with a more settled aspect and a much higher temperature, resping in many situations around us has re-commenced, completely reversing the excitement which hitherto prevailed, and rendering versing the excitement which hitherto prevailed, and rendering our market to-day as dull and uninteresting as it was lively and animated before; in free Wheats of every description, scarcely any business was apparent, and without inquiry for those in bond, prices generally reverted to the current rate of Tuesday. Flour also, being difficult of sale, lost the amendment previously obtained, with a tendency to recede farther in value. Barley, rained our last quotations; and a parcel of new Irish Beans realized 3s. 9d. per 60 lbs. Oats, being taken off moderate ly by consumers, supported former prices; but old Oatmeal, upon a very limited demand, was the turn cheaper; and new, the production of this year's crop, of which a few more parcel red, was not saleable without submitting to 33 @ 348.
0 lbs. ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

From our English Files.

Mummy.—A natural mummy has been discovered at Possession Island, in Saldanha Bay, near to Ichaboe, on the southern Coast of Africa, and has been brought to Hull in the ship Toronto. The mummy is that of a negro, apparently about 25 years of age, length 5 feet 10 inches. In cutting down an old street, near Scilly, Kinsale, for the

purpose of levelling the way, more than a hundred skeletons were discovered, supposed to be those of Spaniards, killed there during the wars in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The speed of the quick train from London to Liverpool, in-

lependent of stoppages, is 46 miles an hour. The students of Cologne, in imitation of those of several German Universities, have abolished duelling, and replaced it by a tribunal of honour, whose decisions are to be without ap-

OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.—The official Navy List, just published, contains the following numbers of officers of each rank:—161 admirals; 766 captains, two on retired half-pay, and 60 on the retired list of 1840; 1145 commanders, 98 of them on the retired half-pay list of 1816, and 200 on the retired list of 1830; 2534 lieutenants; 492 masters, four of them superannuated, and 21 unfit for active service; 215 mates; 117 second masters; 90 chapleins, seven of them retired, and four of these naval instructors as well as chaplains; 42 naval instructors; 559 medical officers for service—viz., director general, five inspectors of hospitals, 13 deputy inspectors, 379 surgeons, and 261 assistant surgeons; 323 medical officers, retired, and unfit for further service at sea; 491 pay. masters and pursers, 30 of them on the retired list: and 20% clerks qualified. Total number of officers on the list, 7142of the Royal Marines there are on the list 733, of whom 321 are on full pay. I major general, 23 colonels and lieutenant colonels, 101 captains, 135 first lieutenants, and 61 second lieutenants; 85 are on retired full pay and 327 on reserved

dockyards, coast guard, and Greenwich Hospital, are 19 admirals, 87 post captains, 168 commanders, 946 lieutenants, 159 masters, 192 mates, 95 second masters, 38 chaplains and naval instructors, 31 naval instructors, 437 medical officers (including acting assistant surgeons), 127 paymasters and pursers, and 41 qualified clerks, 15 acting as pursers. Total number of officers and all of the contract of the contra ber of officers employed 2340.

THE COAST GUARD COURT-MARTIAL. The Court-mare tial on Inspecting Commander Gayton, that occupied so much time, and about which such caution and secrecy was observed. ted to the Board of Customs, by it to be published, has resulted in the Board acquitting Commander Gayton of the charges eferred against him .- Globe. The Calliope, 26, Captain Stanley, will be ready in a few

days to proceed to New Zealand, to convey thither Lieutenant-Governor Grey, as successor to Captain Fitzroy.

The steam-vessel Avon is under orders for the west coast of Africa, having been commissioned by Captain H. M. Denham

for surveying service.

Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, late Chairman of the Harbour of Refuge Commission, has lately been engaged in personally surveying the barbours of the Isle of Man. The Admiralty, for this purpose, a fortnight since, placed at his disposal the Medina, steam-packet, Master Commander William Science iam Smithett.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION .- Every particular co with this expedition will be read with great interest. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Erebush begun on the 1st of July, lat. 68 N., and finished at Whale Fish Islands, 10th of July, 1845:—
"The fair wind which blew us from our friends the steamers."

westerly and north westerly winds (relieved now and then by a fair wind), till the 21st of June, when we found ourselve miles due east of Cape Farewell. Here we had a calm with a most tremendous heavy swell in which we did roll. "During our journey thus far we went within 60 or 70 miles of Iceland, but it was too cloudy to see Mount Hecla-We did not go within 70 miles of Cape Farewell, but rounded it with a gale right aft, which followed us in our course with a heavy sea. We kept close-reefed topsails and reefed foresail, and made the old craft go eight knots through it. The only difficulty we had was to get our gallant chief Sir John Franklin to shorten sail when it was wanted. He is full of life and energy, and of all men the most fitted for the command of an enterprise requiring sound sense and great perseverance; and he is full of benevolence and kindness withal.

"On the 22d we were due north of Farewell. The thereby

mometer had scarcely ever varied three degrees for three weeks, being at about 43. On the 25th we saw our first iceberg in-shore, and the

beautiful sharp, craggy, snowy coast of Greenland in sight, an immense distance off. Since we have had delightful smooth seas; sometimes a calm, sometimes a foul wind, light and much fair wind. For the last few days we have been nearer the land and vestorlaw as a sometimes. land, and yesterday we were catching cod near the most glorious assemblage of ice, rock, snow, and clouds, being about 30 miles from the coast about Lichtenfels. To-day we have had a splendid breeze right aft, with a strong current in our favour.

A most splendid semicircle of ice-bergs appear a-head and under the land-we count 65 from the crow's nest; I have just been on deck looking at one above 200 feet high, which car down with a crash and raised a mist like an avalanche. now twelve o'clock, though the sun is up, so I shall go to bed

23d ultime.

The only important intelligence is that a religious riot had occurred at Leipsic, when fourteen persons were killed; and finish this to morrow, though it is a pity to sleep on such a fine, clear, sun-shining night.

The weather, immediately after the sailing of the packet, was bad, and prices of flour went up considerably. But, a day or two before the sailing of the Great Western, it cleared up, and, in the Friday's corn market, prices receded to their former neation, with a tendency to fell.

"Disco, July 2.

"The scenery of Disco is grand in the extreme, and the beautiful ice-bergs in bold relief against the dark, almost black-looking coast, present a curious appearance. We have had the most heavenly weather here, clear calm, with a hot sun, and ice-bergs glistening in all directions. I counted 280 ice-bergs

"We shall sail for Lancaster Sound on the 12th, with three years' provisions. You have no conception how happy and comfortable we all are; in fact there is incessant mirth from

We hear that this is supposed to be a remarkably clear

ness. While the corn market was animated, and the price of wheat rose fully 2d. per 70 lbs., the cotton and share markets portrait by Winterhalter. He had the further honour of join