glorious Church; not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without which best befit the New Year.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1847.

Poetry.—The By-gone Year.
Biographical Sketch of Rt. Rev.
Richard Channing Moore, Second Bishop of Virginia.

The Church of the Poetry.—Anemone, flower. | The Church of the Living God. flower.
The Grenadier.
Providence.

We beg to direct the attention of our Clerical and Lay brethren to the following CIRCULAR LETTER TO HIS CLERGY BY THE LORD BISHOP

Toronto, 30th December, 1846. Reverend Brethren,-With the desire of applying one of our annual Collections, not specifically appropriated by the Constitution of The Church Society, to what I consider, in the present circumstances of the Diocese, a in the habits and conventionalities of the world than most important object, I have resolved upon recom-mending that the next Collection shall be made in behalf of the fund for assisting Students in Divinity.

Our Diocesan Theological College is in a very said.

ntion, four are receiving liberal assistance from the Fund which was raised for that object last winter, and others will soon be added to the claimants upon it, so that, with what may be considered an established demand to so great an extent as this, it becomes necessary to lose no time in endeavouring to replenish that Fund.

I need not dwell upon the excellence and importance of the object for which this assistance is solicited; because nothing can be more obvious, than our need of additional labourers, while experience has fully proved, that without such occasional encouragement, as we have been in the habit of extending, we shall find it difficult,

I therefore earnestly commend this good work to your zealous exertions, and, if brought home,—as I am persuaded you will gratefully rejoice in doing,—to the hearts and understandings of your several congregations, that it really is, as it professes to be, for the glory of God, the customs of society and the intercourse and dealings of men one with another, he will, perhaps, with they will not fail to answer, as it becomes those who

I remain, my Reverend Brethren,
Your affectionate Servant in Christ,

N. B.—To satisfy inquiries which are daily being made respecting the Theological College at Cobourg, the following particulars are added.

The Diocesan Theological College was commenced in January, 1842, temporarily at Cobourg, (to be attached as soon as practicable to the Cathedral) under the sanction of the Bishop, for the preparation of Candidates for Holy Orders, by instruction in Theology, and the duties of the Christian Ministry.

a Clergyman of experience, and in Priest's Orders.

No Student to be admitted without the approbation of the Bishop, and in every case testimonials are required according to the form subjoined.

The Students are divided into two distinct classes,-1st. Those who are graduates of the Universities of Great Britain, or of King's College. Toronto. Such will be required to remain at least one year, or longer, if not of the fit age to receive Deacon's Orders. During this period, their attention will be more especially directed to selves despise and dishonour the holy instrument of

2nd. Literates. These are in general required to attend the whole course of Theological study, which is so arranged as to be completed in three years. Previous to their as to their competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and Elements of Mathematics, either by the Bishop's Private Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., apart from the directing and controlling influence of or by the Rev. the Principal of the Institution.

The Students reside in lodgings approved by the Prin-

cipal, and placed under certain regulations as to expense.

They are required to conform, as to their habits and general conduct, to the directions of the Principal, acting all, compassed about with the infirmities of man: he

Church every morning at least, and to partake of the

twenty of the Students have been admitted to Holy Orders; his high moral feeling, -unless stayed and strengthand at the present moment twelve are in regular attendance upon the exercises and duties of the Institution, all of whom are assisted by exhibitions from the munificence of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and our local Funds.

It is expected that this number will be much increased in a short time, as applications for admission are rapidly

FORM OF TESTIMONIAL

I hereby certify that A. B., who is desirous of admis-

brings with it to awaken feelings of sorrow and of often be prevented to which man would be goaded on, sympathy, presents much more to produce thankful- if he kept his mind and feelings intent only upon fulness and congratulation. Our joys are more than earth: the belief in, and acknowledgment of an allour griefs,-our mercies far surpass our afflictions and chastenings; and this we discern in the events of a persuades to good, when just the reverse would be the year as much perhaps as in the experience of a life.

There is no year that passes which cannot be regarded as an eventful one; and the year just closed,though it may not as to public or national incidents have presented much of a startling character, -is far of a religious principle animating the great body of the from having been undistinguished by manifestations of a particular providence. It is certain that we were prevalent, human laws, with all the vigilance and force would have been a most calamitous and perhaps dis- society from those outrages by which it is too often astrous one; but that this has been averted, and that disturbed and injured. Human eye, as well as human we have to all appearance the prospect of a stable peace, is a cause for peculiar gratitude to God .- or incendiary who chooses the cloak of night for his Providence always watchful and beneficent.

more quiet and contentedness than the state of Canada sion which will scatter disaster, misery, and ruin generally, until the meeting of Parliament brings with around. it the heat and animosity of political discussion.-There is something full of instruction in this fact; and we sincerely wish that an accurate and impartial bring into universal exercise the "righteousness which weighing of cause and consequence, in this particular instance, may bring with it a healthier state of things, has scope and ungodliness proceeds unchecked and -that it may be apparent, for example, to every real unnoticed, there will assuredly a judgment descend lover of his country that, while our local Parliament is upon that nation or community, -a judgment wrought the direct means of fully doubling our taxation, it is not at the same time the parent of our public disquiet and distrust; the author of the political feuds, and jealousies, and animosities which so much mar the prosperity of any country.

There are, doubtless, many speculations on foot, here as every where else; and the progress of the commencing New Year will, in many quarters, be contemplated with interest mainly as such enterprises may elude high national as well as individual interests, and the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland to his native deserve perhaps all the regard that is paid to them .-Let us, amidst the business and the claims of earth, be mindful chiefly of the great end and purpose of our probation,-preparation and meekness for an inheritance which accident cannot affect nor time impair .-With every individual effort to advance the great in-

In conversing lately with a friend upon some local manifestations of that depraved conduct, evinced in a series of acts of incendiarism prosecuted under circumstances of no ordinary recklessness and cruelty, we were struck with the acknowledgment, as it were spontaneously expressed, that a sound and healthful religious condition of a nation or community is a state of "perfect freedom," -that it is the only condition which ensures full and complete liberty to man -This is a very decided testimony to the efficacy and the benefit of a sound religious principle, deeply engrafted and widely diffused; but it is no less just than

in the really ennobling and sanctifying discipline of religion, - who will argue for the influence of a high honourable state of feeling in a community,

gst its better informed classes especially, as suding the necessity of any special religious impression as the guide or controller of conduct. Without, at the outset, disputing the valuable influence of that At present, out of twelve Students enrolled in the Insti- high moral tone which is so much extolled, we may pause to ask whether a principle of religion is not at the bottom of it after all; whether there is not an inward and unseen working of spiritual influences, giving strength and direction to that species of moral suasion and guidance. At all events, we may fearlessly ask whether this high and honourable feeling, which shrinks with a sort of instinctive abhorrence from wrong or injury, is not a a reflection from the bright light of religion,-the illumination and purity of the Gospel thrown indirectly, if we may say so, upon habits of and even impossible, to ensure an adequate supply of thought and action which society come to adopt.—
Candidates for the sacred Ministry, in the present state Man is an imitative being; and when, in the lapse of years and ages, the ameliorating and sanctifying in. out any special recognition of the claims of Divine must one day give an account.

I beg to name Septuagesima Sunday, that is Sunday the 31st January next, for the proposed Collection in your several Parishes and Stations.

Deather that is Sunday revelation, honour and adopt the course alone has been the agent in introducing.

The truth of this will be more manife. revelation, honour and adopt the course which this and then, with trials to chastise and humble us:-

fluences of a Christian civilization, with one which is as yet a stranger to the Gospel's "joyful sound."— For whence the difference? If Christianity, in the former case, has had nothing to do with the high and gentle tone of feeling and habit which prevails, why has not the same condition of things been visible in the latter case? Why has not the unchristianized land, in the long lapse of time, -by this continued attrition, by this protracted working of moral appetenof the Christian Ministry.

attrition, by this protracted working of moral appetence.

The Principal is appointed by the Bishop, and must be cies, as our philosophers would term them,—come to exhibit the same state of civilization and moral re- Prayer Book Society, and of the Protestant Episcopal finement which is visible amongst a people long brought under the influence of the Gospel? However much of practical irreligion may be manifested in a community professedly Christian,-how many soever there may be participating in the benefits and blessings of a Christian state of society, while they them-Pastoral duties and active Missionary services, and to meet their case a compendium of the more extended Theological course is prepared.

the comparative happiness they are permitted to enjoy, ——it takes nothing away from the fact we have asserted, much as it may prove their own ingratitude and

religion. The man of refinement in education, intelligence, and habits of life, who would shrink with horis subject to passions, and affected by interests, which The Students are required to attend prayers in the often materially weaken, if they do not wholly destroy, Holy Communion once every month.

Since the commencement of the College at Cobourg, ened by a deeper and holier impulse than the mere workings of the natural man,-would soon be found to give way. Temptations, and outward influences generally, are more than his unaided strength can resist; and his boasted rectitude, his cherished code of honour, is in a moment wrecked and destroyed. It is when these moral trials come, -when these tests of virtue present themselves in their sternness,-that the I hereby certify that A. B., who is desirous of admission into the Theological College of Cobourg, has been resident in my parish (or well known to me) during two earth and earthly inducements, as well as a strength years, and has been a communicant in the Church, and conducted himself soberly and piously, and is in my estimation a fit person to be a candidate for Holy Orders. and ruin, then it is that the fear of God,-and, purer principle still, the love of God,-interposes with saving The arrival of a New YEAR, much as it always efficacy. By looking up to heaven the crime would seeing and omnipotent Judge restrains from evil and result of yielding to a mere moral feeling, or to an un-

defined and doubtful sentiment of honour. We have, it is obvious, no guarantee for the good order, comfort, and welfare of society, but the influence individuals who compose it. If this be not generally upon the verge of a war, which, had it taken place, they can exercise, will be found insufficient to protect punishment, may fail to reach the robber, murderer, Again, we have witnessed the commencement of a fell and malignant deeds; but an inward, ineradicable great experiment in the commercial and agricultural conviction that God's eye and God's justice can and relations of the Empire, about the issue of which much | will overtake him, must, if any thing can, arrest the concern and anxiety is necessarily felt, yet with all our injury and check the meditated wickedness. Where, well-grounded apprehension and alarm, there is nothing in short, the fear of God is not the governing principle, to cause us to withdraw our hope and trust from a wo betides the people, the foundations of national and social peace are undermined; and an accident, some As to our political condition, nothing can exhibit outburst of passion or interest, may cause the explo-

> With this persuasion, how doubly is it the duty of all to try to establish on the right foundation, and exalteth a nation?" For if, on the other hand, vice out, it may be, by the irreligious and therefore unprincipled evil-doers amongst themselves.

We regret to perceive that the party-spirit which, by the London Record and its supporters, was lately so indecently exhibited against the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and its cherished institutions in the Colonies, is now in vehement exercise against the benevolent and Christian mission of country. We notice the following in the English Churchman of the 26th of November: -

"Some months ago Mr. Carus Wilson and the Editor of the Record made a series of attacks upon the Bishop of Toronto, because that excellent prelate had the firmness, or as they represented it, the audacity, to refuse ordination to a person who had received "the highest testimonials" from the former gentleman;—and this on terests of eternity, let there be a general exertion to diffuse amongst all classes and conditions a sound religious education,—that truth and justice, established

J. Macgeorge. We are happy to state that the attendance was numerous; indeed, not a few were unable to little purpose. This is much to be lamented, as a distance was numerous; indeed, not a few were unable to little purpose. This is much to be lamented, as a distance was numerous; indeed, not a few were unable to little purpose. This is much to be lamented, as a distance was numerous; indeed, not a few were unable to little purpose. Too much find accommodation at the Morning Prayer. Too much find accommodation at the Morning Prayer. Too much ligious education,—that truth and justice, established ligious educa

"The reason of our adverting to the circumstance is, inferior cares and anxieties may and must affect us,—which best befit the New Year.

"The reason of our adverting to the circumstance is, because a similar attack has been opened upon the Bishop of Newfoundland, who has lately come over to this country, from his own Diocese, on a mission similar to that of the Bishop of Calcutta; namely, to obtain substruction in aid of the rebuilding his Church, which was people, occasionally take place outrages against the people, occasionally take place outrages against the circumstance is, habits.

The reason of our adverting to the circumstance is, habits.

The service was performed in a small school house, the Bishop having robed behind a hay-stack. The house of Newfoundland, who has lately come over to this country, from his own Diocese, on a mission similar to that of the Bishop of Calcutta; namely, to obtain substruction in aid of the rebuilding his Church, which was serificated by was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and all the windows open, they was fine, and the door and al

teaches, and preaches, and tries to establish, principles which the Record and its allies are trying just as hard to subvert. Such manifestations of bad feeling, and, what is worse, of a total absence of real practical religion, are very painful; but we are forewarned that there will be Pharisees as well as Sadducees to the end of time,—the caut of the dissembler, as well as the scoffing of the open infidel. It may serve a passing turn to excuse, by unkind and unchristian assaults upon the religious principles of the Bishop of Newfoundland, their unwillingness to contribute in further. foundland, their unwillingness to contribute in furtherfoundland, their unwillingness to contribute in further-ance of the appeal he is making to English Church-and children that he might see them also,—a mark of atmen; but it is certain that these will not have any other effect upon rightly-constituted Christian minds than, by a stronger exercise of self-denial and charity, than, by a stronger exercise of self-denial and charity, to miles distant, where we arrived at half past seven and lodged at Crozier's Inn, where we were expected to make up for what others, with the self-denial and charity, the induce them to make up for what others, with the self-denial and charity, the induce them to make up for what others, with the self-denial and charity, the induce them to make up for what others, with the self-denial and charity, the induce them to make up for what others, with the self-denial and charity, the induced them to make up for what others, with the self-denial and charity, the induced them to make up for what others, with the self-denial and charity, the self-denial and charity, and longed at Crozier's Inn, where we were expected whom all monies shall be paid, and all contributions on the self-denial and charity, the sel

Several of the Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester us perfectly comfortable.

Monday, September 1.—The Bishop always anxious to and Bristol, to which the Bishop of Newfoundland formerly belonged, have, with the Archdeacon of their District at their head, petitioned their Bishop to sanction their meeting their right reverend brother "in any Church in his Lordship's Diocese which he might think fit to appoint, there to make their offerings in his aid, and partake with him of the holy communion." This is an act which, in its solemnity and brotherlylove, contrasts so strongly with the ebullitions of party

Our thanks are due to the kind friend who has sent us the following item of Ecclesiastical Intelligence.—
We are not of the number of those who look with despair upon the occasional reverses which the Church of Christ, in Britain and the Colonies, has been made to experience. In various quarters we can discern most manifest signs of her rapid spiritual growth; and we are not to give way to a spirit of hopeless discouragement, because God is pleased to visit us, now

"The Minister of the Baptist Chapel, Belper, and the The truth of this will be more manifest from the comparison of a nation brought under the habitual inpersons, holding similar appointments at Brighton, were admitted into holy orders by the Bishop of Chichester at his last ordination.—London Morning Post."

The Bishop, on enquiring how they managed to board and educate the children at so low a rate, was told that the farm furnished nearly all that they required, and they

> A series of Forms, &c., for the government of Common Schools has been set forth by the Provincial Superintendent. We have not yet had time to we to examine them with much attention.

REPORTS of the New York Bible and Common Tract Society, have been received. We purpose noticing their contents at an early opportunity.

The Church Calendar for 1847 has been issued from this office. Its contents will be found serviceable more particularly to the Clergy, and its mechanical execution will attract notice as affording a spemen-a favorable one we hope-of the combination of black and red printing.

useful matter it contains, we are furnished with a List of the Clergy in the United States, and with Statistics of the different Dioceses and Missions.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, for the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy

1		2	S.	D.
1	Previously announced, in No. 93, amount	281	2	0
1	St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie, per Ch. Wdn.	1	0	0
1	Church at Binbrooke, per Rev. J. L. Alex-			
1	ander	1	K	0
1	St John's Church, Woodhouse £1 16 101	SER SE	019	0
1	Christ's Church Vittoria			de la
1	Christ's Church, Vittoria 1 0 0			
1	School-house, Simcoe			997
1	Do. Port Dover 1 11 103	don	uno	ned
	-per Rev. F. Evans	7	14	7
	Church at Carrying Place £1 5 0			2011
9	Do. Hillier 1 15 0			
3	Do. Trent 0 10 0			
	-per Rev. P. G. Bartlett	3	10	0
	St. Mary Magdalen's, Napance £1 5 0			
	Baker's Chapel, Richmond 0 5 0			
	Christ's Church, Tyendinaga 0 15 0			
	St. Paul's Church, Adolphustown 0 10 0		-	
	-per Rev. S. Givins	9	15	0
	Seymour East£1 3 10		10	V
	Seymour East			
	Seymour West 0 10 8 Percy Landing 1 0 0			
2	a cool minding in	-		
	-per Rev. H. J. Brent	2	14	6
	Congregation at Rice Lake £0 3 0			
	Do. 1st Con. Haldimand 0 1 6			
	Do, 4th " do. 0 4 10			
,	-per Rev. Official Bethune, D.D	0	9	4
	Congregation at Mr. James's £1 1 4			
	Do Mr. Papst's 0 17 9½			
•	St. John's Church, York Mills 2 12 2			
1	per Rev. A. Sanson	. 4	11	31
	Irish Settlement near Sandwich, per Rev. W.	0.383	in the	2350
-	Ritchie	0	5	0
5	Total Control		0	-
3	210 0 11 1	COOP	0	01

30th Dec., 1846.

The Treasurer has also received by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope, the sum of £1 5s., being a special donation from A. Holdsworth, Esquire, to the Widows and Orphans' Fund. Also, by post, the sum of £8. 15s. in a letter as follows:

Johnstown District, The enclosed (£8 15s. 0d. Cy.) thirty-five Dollars, is om "an English Churchusan". from "an English Churchman," as a donation to the fund for the "support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese," with his sincere prayers that God may open the hearts of all according to their means, to contribute liberally to this important branch of Christian charity. Praised be God! Please acknowledge in the next Church according to the above date.

The Sum of £28 from the Offertory at the Cathedral Church on Sunday the 27th instant, has been paid to the Treasurer of the House of Industry in this City.

We are informed that the Offertory Collection made at Trinity Church, in this City on Sunday the 20th inst., towards liquidating the debt on the building, more than ounted to the large sum of £91.

PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845. [CONCLUDED.]

Sunday, August 31.—An English family just arrived had purchased the farm adjacent to Mr. McKee's, and built a hut or shanty; and as he would have no other opportunity, the Bishop went over to see them before They had 16 children: the husband is pleased with his location; but his wife is full of grief at having left England: in short, according to her, there was nothing good in Canada, and nothing bad in England. The Bishop reasoned earnestly with her, but it is to be feared

any inconvenience as to hearing what was said .- This laws of God and the good order of society, which excite feelings of pain and apprehension even in the breasts of those who are not themselves guided perhaps by any high feeling of moral duty, much less of religious conviction.

The secret of this opposition,—if that can be deemed a secret,—is that the Bishop of Newfoundland is a sound, and consistent Churchman, and land is a sound, and consistent Churchman, and religious conviction.

them he knew when they lived in other parts of the Pro-

examine the improvements and local advantages of the several towns and villages, which he has occasion to visit, walked round McMillan's village before breakfast. It is very well situated on a good stream, being the principal branch of the river Credit: it is moreover, full of fine trout, some of which were served for breakfast.—The congregation was pretty good, and five were presented

After the services, we drove 11 miles to Esquesing township; when unfortunately it began to rain heavily. The congregation, nevertheless, was very large, and the malignity exhibited by the Record and its supporters, school-house (which was not a small one) was crowded that none will be at a loss to feel on which side the right and the truth is, and which is likely to be crowned with a blessing from on high.

Bishop addressed the candidates and people at great length, and they appeared much pleased and affected.—
We lodged at Graham's Inn: the host and hostess were but newly married and apparently poor, but they were very willing and attentive, and the Bishop gave them his

the rain, until after 8 o'clock; and the roads were so bad that five hours were consumed in travelling 12 miles. this sequestered spot, with his family around him, as a residence. His daughter, an intelligent person of nearly middle age keeps a small school and takes boarders at the low price of £7 10 0 (or thirty dollars) per annum, whom she furnishes also with books, paper and pens. The Bishop visited the school; the pupils were few, but the method of instruction better than we had anticipat had no desire to make more than a living.—We now continued our journey to Guelph, 8 miles, and had the satisfaction to find the Rev. A. Palmer, who had accident-

ally injured his leg very seriously, much recovered, and we took up our abode at his comfortable residence. Wednesday, September 3 .- The parish of Guelph is in excellent order, under the guidance of its able Rector. The congregation at 11 o'clock was large, and 31 were confirmed. The Church has been put in a good state of repair, and every thing connected with it is prospering.—

In the afternoon, we drove to the township of Puslinch, ten miles, and a small but interesting congregation of quiet industrious settlers awaited us. Here Mr. Palmer esented 10 for confirmation; and the Bishop could not out express his satisfaction with the Church and people and their sober and earnest demeanour during the ser-

In speaking of the recently completed journey to Owen's Sound, and the labour and privations with which it was accompanied. the Bishop said that he was satisfied, notwithstanding his advanced age, that he had done right in undertaking it, and for two reasons especially first, much as it may prove their own ingratitude and wickedness.

The Church Almanac for 1847,—a very near will effectually guard the welfare of society, can exist will effectually guard the welfare of society, can exist the next and for the resolutions were discussed with intelligence and of the reversal of the resolutions were discussed with intelligence and of the reversal of the reversal of the resolutions were discussed with intelligence and of the reversal o spent very agreeably, for Mr. and Mrs. Palmer had asled some of their friends around them to welcome They were an interesting party, and the children, admitted after dinner to join the elder members,

not the least so.

Thursday, September 4.—We had to-day a good parofoundation of our success in promoting the holy objects which this Society has in view, was the Parochial Association. This brought the Church and her principles home to every man's heart and understanding: he felt that in giving, whether by subscription or in the more sacred way at the offertory, he was making an offering to the Lord,—discharging a duty which the Lord has commanded, and upon which, humanly speaking, the extension of his Church in this Diocese in a great measure depended.—The clergy, present were the Rev. Messrs. Palmer, Boomer, and Mockridge: they all spoke exceedingly well, and Mr. Mockridge alluded to our journey with no little pleasantry, exhibiting the Bishop as active as any of the party in filling up holes in bridges, reconscituring dangerous please equipselling and cheering them noitering dangerous places, counselling and cheering them in difficulty.—In the afternoon we left Guelph with great regret, for the Bishop has a great esteem for Mr. Palmer and his interesting family. We proceeded to Galt, 16 miles distant, and lodged with the Rev. Mr. Boomer, the resident Missionary, by whom and by Mrs. Boomer we

resident Missionary, by whom and by Mrs. Boomer we were most hospitably entertained.

Friday, September 5.—The congregation at Galt was very good, and Mr. Boomer presented 26 persons for Confirmation, some of them advanced in years. The Bishop was much gratified, and thought the number large and a convincing proof of the diligence of the Missonary; for this may be considered a Scotch settlement, where till lately we had few adherents. Galt is a very pretty village, most eligibly situated, and goes on improving at a steady and substantial pace.—In the afternoon we drove to the house of the Hon. James Crooks, where the Bishop was expected to dinner and where we were most kindly received. A large party of the neighbour-ing gentry had been invited, and the evening was spent very pleasantly.

Saturday, September 6.—Proceeded to a station about 10 miles in the rear part of the township of Flamboro'; but owing to some mismanagement, we had to wait an hour for the dismissal of the school which occupied the only house in which service could be held. The congregation was very small, and there was no Confirmation. The influenza had broken out in the neighbourhood and seemed to have attacked those who were chiefly interested in promoting the interests of the Church in this quarter .- After service, we drove to the Rev. W. McMurray's at Dundas.
Sunday, September 7.—The Church at Dundas, now

finished and fenced in, was this day consecrated by the Bishop, who preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion. The Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Hamilton, and the Rev. W. Mockridge, travelling Missionary, also gave their attendance and assisted in the interesting and solemn services of the day. The beauty and sublimity of the Consecration office made a visible impression upon the au-dience; and to crown the solemnity, the Lord's Supper was administered at the close to upwards of 40 Comm

Monday, September 8 .- The Bishop set out this morn ing on his return to Toronto, and reached home at half past 11 o'clock; having been about 57 days. He thus finished a Visitation by land and water of about 1600 miles, one large section of which was the most trouble-some and fatiguing of any journey he had ever made. It is not unworthy of remark, that notwithstanding the great extent of the country traversed, and the number of appointments to be kept,—some of them far distant the one from the other, and others separated by roads or paths all put impassable,—the Bishop was enabled, by the Divine permission, to keep every one of them, and, by judicious arrangements and active travelling, was only late three or four times. Of the great increase of the Church in this direction, it may be sufficient to state that the Bishop had 64 stations and appointments where, three years be fore, he had only twenty-four, and that the number confirmed had increased one half. "I have much reason," said his Lordship, "to be thankful: the Church prospers and my journeys and fatigues are every where sweetened with cordial welcome and respect. In every house we enter, there is the kind hand and the happy look to greet us; and surely, under such circumstances, labours ar perils might be cheerfully endured, were they threefold greater than they are."

> CHURCH MEETING IN BRANTFORD. (From the Brantford Courier.)

Charles Merrigold, Esq.,—" That a Subscription List be now opened for the purpose oi liquidating the debt due

being subscribed as will give a reasonable prospect of being able to arrange the present debt due on the building—a copy of the list be forthwith forwarded to the Lord Bishop calling his attention to the subject of it, and requesting his Lordship to use his influence with the Church Society, or in any other quarter where he may suppose belp could be obtained,—to obtain for us as large a contribution as possible."

3rd. Moved by Mr. Good, and seconded by Mr. Kerby

-"That when the amount from both these sources can be ascertained, and a prospect existing of a settlement being made with the creditors, arrangements be at once made for a Bazaar in the Spring or Summer of next year, the profits of which to be added to the amount con-

4th. Moved by Wm. Muirhead, Esq., seconded by Charles Foster, Esq.,—"That the subscription list shall comprise all cash contributions, as well as subscriptions on parties wishing to pay at once shall be at liberty to do so upon the express understanding that their con bution is to be returned to them if such an arrangement should not be made with the Creditors as will have

at certain dates payable to the said Trustees. 6th. Moved by Charles Merrigold, Esq., and seconded by Col. Dixon—"That whatever sum may remain after

by Col. Dixon—"That whatever sum may remain after the payment of the Creditors by composition shall be appropriated to the repairs of the Church."

7th. Moved by D. Gilkison, Esq., seconded by Wm. Kerby, Esq.,—"That a committee consisting of Messrs. Good, Merrigold, and Buchanan be appointed to wait upon Col. Clench the visiting superintendent of the Six Nations, for the purpose of requesting him to apply to the Chiefs in Council to know whether they will receive £150 for the claims of the Six Nations upon the Episcopal Church in Brantford," Mr. Gilkison was subsequently added to this committee, when this motion was carried.

Business being now concluded, the meeting adjourned after signifying its desire that the proceedings be made public. The names of subscribers with the amount subscribed by each, will appear when the list is considered complete; at which time public notice will be given of a

To the Editor of the Brantford Courier,

SIR,-As the meeting which passed the foregoing resolutions was one that excited an unusual degree of interest among all members of the Church of England present on the occasion; and as the objects entertained with much unanimity and earnestness, are likely to be following the contract of the welfare of our ed by results of great importance to the welfare of our Church in this mission; I think it proper to avail myself of the medium offered by your paper to inform the members of our Congregation, who were not present at the meeting, of the true position of affairs at present affecting our Church, to point out the manifest duty of every one of her manifest in this place and to many the contract of t of her members in this place, and to venture a few re-

of her members in this place, and to venture a few remarks upon the prospects which are ready to open upon us, in the performance of our duty.

The avowed object of our meeting was to extinguish a heavy debt due on our Church by an unanimous effort, and by all the means which reason, equity and honour could suggest. Those, who with us have struggled through the difficulties and discouragements of several years, are alone qualified to say why this effort was not made before, and to judge as to the propriety of engaging in it now; others may affect to know our business ing in it now; others may affect to know our business better than we do, but we hope they will not be too lavish of their censure, or too keen in their discernment, when we ask them to remember that there are intricacies which time renders doubly intricate, and bid defiance to enquire in what respects time has increased, or circumstances lessened our embarrasment. But after much leliberation, we have ventured to fix upon the present as the most auspicious time to seek the counsel, and enlist the energies of all the friends of our Church in this Mission, in order to liquidate the debt, which has so long lain as an incubus, paralysing our efforts, and crushing

Various circumstances and some of these equally powthe hand of an Allwise Providence, to bring our minds

adopted is evinced by the liberal donations which were made before the meeting closed. The old adage of our Greek and Latin ancestors, which we have adopted, "A good beginning is half the work," was verified in the present instance, and I hope that we shall not be so un-Thursday, September 4.—We had to-day a good parochial meeting of The Diocesan Church Society, at which the Sishop presided. His Lordship stated that the true foundation of our manimity, perseverance, and liberality, the complete attainment of the object of the property of the same spirit, and secure by our unanimity, perseverance, and liberality, the complete attainment of the object of the property of the same spirit, and secure by our unanimity, perseverance, and liberality, the complete attainment of the object of the property of the ject now in hand. I believe that no common motive has actuated those

who have set so good an example as contributors; and am sure that nothing but a high sense of religious dur ould have impelled some to deny themselves and their families many a little comfort, in order that they may give to the cause of God. Let others, let every member of our Church in this Mission do likewise; the same realies upon each, and none can plead exemption, who by a little economy and self denial during the next year, can give a few pounds or dollars towards discharging this debt. I desire that all of us may be impressed with a sense of the unquestionable responsibility, which is felt by those, who have led the way, as well as concerted the

plan to be carried into effect.

Did not a sense of justice and honour impel every member to aid in paying the debt due on our Church, there are considerations which must strike home to the most calculating; there are associations which will arise in the minds of the humane; and there are emotions that will enflame the soul of the Christian parent and friend, which must plead, and effectually too, when he reflects that the Church, and the graves that surround it, are hallowed ground. We envy not that person his feeling, who can dedicate his children to God in Baptism, and witness their voluntary renewal of that dedication at Confirmation; who can during the Sabbaths of many years, statedly worship God in his sanctuary, and attend at last in performing the solemn obsequies of a relative or dear friend gone to rest;—and yet leave the place, sanctified to these solemnities, that Church and that Ground, to the mercy of the rude stranger; liable for debt,—exposed to desecration.

I am not willing to suppose that a single member of

our Church will suffer himself to be numbered among defaulters in this emergency. We can afford to lose none, and no one can afford to bear the reproach of apathy or penuriousness when the call is so imperative and so saered. Let every member feel that much depends on his exertion, and the benefit he confers on the cause, is equal-

ly bestowed on himself.

As duty is performed, our prospects will brighten, such is the order in the moral world. The moral effect of an effort like that now commenced will be, if we are all faithful, greater than the natural result, of securing our Church and grounds. Our own condition in a moral and social point of view will be improved by it; we shall feel that we have a bond of union and brotherhood, whose influence was unknown before,—in the Church we have been honoured to liberate in the performance of duty;we shall discover what we ought ever to have felt, that the surest and only way to secure the welfare of our domestic circles, the friendship of our neighbourhood and the peace and order of the community we belong to is by supporting our Church, frequenting its courts, participa-

ing in its ordinances, and seeking the Kingdom of God. And in fine an effect higher far than moral, will accrue to us individually, if we are true to the cause which de-mands our support. The Church we have rescued from impending desolation, will become by the blessing of God, the Ark of our Strength, and her Ordinances, the means of our salvation. We know that spiritual blessings are the unmerited gift of heaven, but we know also, that while these are withheld from the worldly and covetous, they are given to those "who honour the Lord with their substance—and give as he has prospered them. Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of Hosts. But ye said wherein shall we return? Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, wheren have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse; for ye have robbed me even this whole nation. Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in mine house and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of Heaven, and pour you out a plessing that there shall not be room enough to receive I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. USHER.

Acacia Terrace, December, 17th, 1846.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NORVAL .- This pretty little Church was opened last Sunday, Divine Service being performed, both morning and evening, by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge. We are happy to state that the attend-

shall you best perform the will of our Saviour, "who loved the Church and gave himself for it; that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that he might present it unto himself a 1st. Proposed by Allen Good, Esq., and seconded by Charles Merrigold, Esq.,—"That a Subscription List be tow opened for the purpose of liquidating the debt due upon the Church."

ments. We wish we could compass such sacred music in Streetsville. It is gratifying to add that the appeals of the reverend gentleman were answered by a liberal collection.—Streetsville Review.

UNITED STATES.

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK .- The first Trinity Church was built in the year 1696, and was enlarged in 1735, and again in 1737. It was afterwards destroyed by the fire September, 1776. After the Revolution it was rebuilt, and consecrated in 1791. This building was taken down in 1839, and the present edifice was consecrated May 21,

SAINT GEORGE'S CHAPEL was erected in 1752. The congregation became a distinct parish from Trinity in 1811. In January, 1814, the church was so nearly destroyed by fire, as to render necessary almost entire rebuilding; which was soon effected, and the present church was sonearested in 1814.

was consecrated in 1815.

SAINT PAUL'S CHAPEL was erected in 1776, and still SAINT MARK'S CHURCH was consecrated in 1796.

CHRIST CHURCH was built in Ann-st, A.D., 1793. was afterwards rebuilt in Anthony-street, A.D., 1823, and was consecrated Easter even, 1823. In 1803, the Church Du St. Espair was added to the number of Episcopal churches in New York. It was then an ancient edifice, and the oldest religious one in the city, having been erected by the French Protestants, as early as the year 1704.

as early as the year 1704.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH was consecrated in 1805. The corner-stone of Saint John's Church was lad September 8th, 1803. This Chapel of Trinity was consecrated on the 6th of January 1807. A marble month was precised in the above.

ment was erected in the churchyard, to the memory of the French General Rochefontaine, who fought in the service of the United States during the Revolution, and died in this city in 1814. The builders of Saint John's Church were Thomas C. Taylor, Isaac McComb, Henry Hedley, and Daniel Dominick.

SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH was consecrated in 1807.

GRACE CHURCH was first consecrated in 1808. The walls of which are now standing in Broadway, at the consecrated was consecrated in 1808. GRACE CHURCH was first consecrated in 1808. The walls of which are now standing in Broadway, at the corner of Rector-street. A new building of white markets. ble has since been erected in the upper part of Broadway,

which was consecrated on Saturday, the 7th of March, Zion Church was occupied, in 1801, by the English Lutherans, but came into the Episcopal communion, and was consecrated March 22, 1810. It was afterwards de stroyed by fire in 1815. The present church was fuith

ed and consecrated in 1818.

SAINT JAMES'S CHURCH was consderated in 1810. SAINT JAMES'S CHURCH was consderated in 1810, 1819, and was destroyed by fire in 1821. The present church in Centre-street was consecrated in 1822.

SAINT LUKE'S CHURCH, Greenwich Village, was consecrated on Ascension Day, May 16, 1822.

The corner-stone of SAINT MARY'S CHURCH was laid on the 15th of June, 1824.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH was consecrated on Thursday, the 23rd of February, 1826.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH was established about the same year, at the junction of Grand and Division streets.

The corner-stone of the Church of The Ascension was first laid in Canal-street on Truckey the 5th of was first laid in Canal-street, on Tuesday, the 5th of April, 1828. The model of the church afterwards erected was that of the ancient temple of Theseus. A few years since it was destroyed by fire, and the present congregation have lately erected a Gothic edifice in the Finh Avenue.

The remaining Episcopal sanctuaries being large in number, and of recent origin, are doubtless well known to the established residents of New York city.—Morris's National Press.

National Press. AMERICAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Union.—Bishop Meade of Virginia had made some remarks reflecting suspicion upon this Institution. Dana, its agent in New York has published a satisfactory vindication, from which we are happy to take the following extract;—"The Bishop has made allusion to a private letter addressed to me, on the subject of the books sold in the depository, other than the publications of the Society; that letter was immediately. that letter was immediately answered, and as the reply contains matter relating to the subject in hand, of which no secret is made, I may be pardoned for introducing a portion of it here.

portion of it here.
"As to the books sold by the Sunday School Union, they are of three classes — "1st. Books published by the Union, of which you have

"2d. Rooks of other publishers, read by the Editor, to

"3d. Miscellaneous books, which may be placed by the Editor of the Union upon its shelves, such action being subject to the research mits of the sale of books that may be called for, the purchaser of a book being considered, so far as that act goes solely responsible for the

solely responsible for the merits of the book. The number of this class is very small.

"The Sunday School Union recommends only the first two of the classes named, and from the third class direct orders are executed, i. e. where the books are ordered or called for by remander.

"The Oxford Tracts have never been kept upon the shelves of the Sunday School Union, but I should have no hesitation about the propriety of procuring and furnish to he of the state of dered by yourself, or any responsible member of Church. The same may be said of many publications in Church. The same may be said of many publications the Church in which we should not think of investing any portion of the society's funds."

Thus it appears that the General Protestant Episcopal countries.

Sunday School Union does, under careful limitations, what other similar Institutions, and all private book es tablishments do, without any limitation whatever, sells a few miscellaneous books of other publishers, portion of which it approves, giving notice of its approval; and with respect to a portion is silent, being careful not to recommend them, nor to fill general orders with them. It is left with the Church to judge how far sud a course is fraught with danger to her younger members. I may here state, what I also stated to Bishop Meade, that of the books on our

that of the books on our approved list, more than rican Sunday school Union, om the press of the Ame Institution not suspected of leaning towards those errors most feared by the Bishop of Virginia.

Colonial.

Secretary's Office, Montreal, 19th Dec. 1846.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased make the following appointments, viz: The Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Thomas Kirkpatrick

Henry Smith, Junr., and John A. McDonald, Esquires, to University Counsel in that part of the Province formerly Richard D. Chatterton, of Cobourg, Esq., to be Clerk of the District Court of the Newcastle District in the place of Henry Covert, Esq., resigned. Covert, Esq., resigned.

By an unfortunate oversight, from which our Journal

suffered some little loss,—in the postponement of an are which all Christian people will read with very serious feeling which all Christian people will read with very serious feeling—the following vigorous and earnest remarks from the Street ville Review have not obtained an earlier insertion. We need scarcely assure our readers that our only motive in republishing such an article is, the desire we feel to circulate the principles which it asserts, and to express our entire and heary concurrence in its censure of the irreverence of which it concurrence in the consure of the irreverence of which it only plains. There is no ground, we fear, for suspecting any understanding in the matter; none would rejoice more unfell, and the consultation of the control of the c understanding in the matter; none would rejoice more unteredly than ourselves, to hear that the statement made is neous, and that no such expression as the one alluded to proceeded from a personage so influential as the Mayor of Toronia A speaker who is addressing, very much on the spur of moment, a large assemblage on a public occasion, may be particularly doned if he should use language which, when the excitement take over, he ingennously laments and retracts; but when he the trouble to reconsider and repeat his words, he not only this seal to them, but he does it with an expectation that will provoke discussion. will provoke discussion. We certainly are not accustomed hear the power-loon or the spinning jenny compared with glorious Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the might Him who made Heaven and Earth with the agency of wate Steam. We are not familiar, we say, with comparisons these; and it is to be hoped that in a Christian land they far more moral and more happy. And they have enjoye superior advantages, and evinced this greater advances piety because in their case, religious instruction,—that is

not be a marketable commodity. In the manufactories of gland have centred nine-tenths of her pauperism and erion the agricultural population have been, for very many years. teaching of those "clergymen" who are held by some in small esteem,—has not been unnaturally divorced from transactions of life. The landlord's estate is held liable for parish-church; but manufacturers seldom build a House God for the thousand souls who are gathered round them business thrive by all means; let enterprise—honest, not gap ling enterprise—be fostered; let machinery be set at work; manufactories be built; but God forbid that the clang of the set of the clang steam-engine should altogether scare away the piety already too little cherished amongst us! God ferbid that we shi take no thought for the eternal destiny of the labouring who contribute to our gains; and thus bring down upo heads the plague and the curse of the British Isles. crowd masses of human beings between narrow walls;