# The Church.

ers should rebel against her; and in becoming one of temper or an uncharitable spirit.

68

snares!

# THE CHURCH.

### COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.	Fourth P
Poetry The Peasant's Home.	Henry Howard
Searching the Scriptures.	GarnerBishop Je
Teaching by Parables.	Chris. Remembra
Popery.	J. Rose; Archde
A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC	

when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Order of Priest :---

of University College, Oxford, Minister of Trin-

ity Church, Toronto.

in the Wellington District. The Rev. WILLIAM RITCHIE, Rector of Sandwich.

The Rev. GEORGE WINTER WARR, Missionary at Oakville.

The Rev. HENRY BATH OSLER, Missionary at Lloydtown.

The General Special Meeting of the Church Society which they not more unequivocally proclaimed. of the Diocese of Toronto was held, according to Keeler and Mr. Ball, (Thorold); T. W. Birchall, J. rated Bishop. G. Chewett, A. Dixon, W. Atkinson, F. Widder, J. Fraternization with dissent will ruin any cause: the escaped us.

21st August last "to devise a Seal, and to suggest | than gain. any alterations which it may appear to them advisable to make in the Constitution of the Society, and also

stitution and objects of the Incorporated Society, were castle, --including the District of Colborne, which, than augment the resources of the Society. But it struggles. was argued, on the other hand, that although it might have that effect at one given time, such would not be amount of the four would be very much larger .---Moreover, it was affirmed, that this was the mode of raising contributions for charitable purposes most in correspondence with the Word of God and the practice of the primitive Christians; and that the more frequently it could be resorted to in the operations of this valuable Society, the more beneficial would be the of Toronto, appointed by resolution of the Society to results that would follow. It is, too, a much more devise a Seal and to suggest any alterations which it may direct, simple, and certain way of procuring funds than appear to them advisable to make in the Constitution of by circulating subscription-papers which involve an immensity of trouble, while, in many cases, not half the amount subscribed on paper is ever collected. It is not, however, designed that the Collections in Churches, thus augmented, should be made to supersede the obtaining of funds also by means of subscription-lists, as was formerly the case. After some discussion of this point, during which the Lord Bishop strongly advocated a greater frequency of Collections in Churches, the resolution, appointing four to be made annually, was unanimously carried. At the close of the proceedings, thanks were voted to the Hon. Henry Sherwood, for his zeal and attention in promoting in the Legislature the passing of the Gospel may with advantage be adopted here. the Act of Incorporation; and an acknowledgement, in which all present very heartily concurred, was also poration. 2nd. Its Officers. 3rd. The times and place by the Hon. the Chief Justice, in revising its Conby the Hon. the Chief Justice, in revising its Con-stitution, so that it should be correspondent to the stituting a great number of persons members of the Cor-Act of Incorporation. We have not space to dwell at greater length upon Incorporation of the Church Society, nor of the but we intend to return to the subject in an early think beneficial to the charitable designs of the said number.

all good works, another vow in after life, which would wisest and most effectual course is to sit still in our bind man to another rule, as if neither the vow of strength,-that is, to meet prevailing error by the cor-Baptism, nor the life to which it pledged us were suf- rectness of our own teaching and the consistency of ficiently high or good, and as if something must be our own practice; honestly to affirm the truth when it added of human fancy and device to complete the is assailed, whether under the garb of heresy or schism; perfection of a Christian ; and in the other awful Sa- never to make a compromise with our opponents either erament of our redemption robbing her unhappy chil- for the sake of temporary peace or for gaining an equidren of half the blessing given to them by God, by re- vocal and capricious hearer; but at the same time fusing them the cup of Christ's blood. And lastly, it never to use harsh terms of malediction or recriminais not in holding up, as she vainly boasts, God's truth tion, however maligned or injured ourselves. To throughout the earth in defiance of the powers of the depart from this Christian course there are, it is to be world, but in shrinking from this her duty, overawed lamented, too many temptations; but temptations of by these very powers; in lowering her doctrines, adap- every character are permitted for the trial of our faith ting her practices, corrupting her tone lest these pow- and patience, and not to provoke or cherish an angry

these powers herself,-a greedy, grasping, restless, It is never too late to acknowledge an error; and covetous, arbitrary earthly power, thinking of rule, and we are glad that our correspondent has fully discerned of that which follows rule, ----wealth, and of that which the folly of attempting any thing like a conciliation of follows wealth, luxury and ease, and not of truth .--- those who dissent from the Church, by a concession May God in his mercy save us from falling into her to prejudices which, as we construe our ordination vows, it is our duty by every legitimate means to remove, and by no act of compromise to encourage or to foster. To omit, in our public teaching or private monitions, all declaration or avowal of the distinctive enets of the Church, because such would be offensive to separatists from it; to omit, in short, all explanation or advocacy of the ecclesiastical polity which,

upon Scriptural authority and upon no grounds of mere expediency, the Church has ever faithfully maintained, because such might happen to wound the sensibilities of non-episcopalians, is an error in practice, -and we cannot but deem it an error in principle,of which Churchmen, we are glad to feel, are every On Sunday the 20th October, the Lord Bishop of day discerning more and more the folly and the sin-Toronto held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church, fulness. It is right and dutiful to preach the truth ; but we cannot, and dare not, shut our eyes to the obligation to preach the whole truth; and we have. The Rev. WILLIAM HONEYWOOD RIPLEY, B. A., late never yet seen any argument which could make us even approach to the sentiment or belief, that we are in the least degree more justified in deviating from the The Rev. JAMES MOCKRIDGE, Travelling Missionary Apostles' practice than we are in rejecting their docrine. Nay, if in their teaching and their practice,founded as both must have been upon the authority of Christ,-they maintained the order, and certainly the principle, of Church government for which we contend, we should feel ourselves chargeable with as much presumption, pride, and sin, in rejecting this, as if we were to reject the "one faith and one baptism'

In regard to the journal which we have the honour notice, in the Society's house, on Wednesday, the 23d to conduct, as a medium for repelling false statements of October, ult. Besides the Lord Bishop, who occu- concerning the Church, as well as for the practical pied the chair, the following Clergymen were present: benefit of diffusing correct information touching her The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, Rev. Dr. Mc- principles and her efforts, the necessity of its establish-Caul, Rev. C. C. Brough, Rev. T. Creen, Rev. A. N. ment was well considered before the arduous under-Bethune, Rev. H. Patton, Rev. F. Evans, Rev. D. E. taking was embarked in ; and we should say that to Blake, Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. S. every freshly arrived Clergyman within the Diocese, B. Ardagh, Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rev. W. McMurray, the decided recommendation of the Bishop, and the Rev. H. Scadding, Rev. A. Townley, Rev. W. S. Dar- hearty and zealous support of the great body of the ling. The following gentlemen of the Laity were also Clergy, must constitute guarantee enough that, in present :- The Hon. the Chief Justice, Hon. W. espousing its cause and contributing to its circulation, Allan, Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, John Arnold, Esq., he is doing that which is quite consistent with the (Woodstock); Dr. Low, (Darlingtou); J. W. Brent, "wisdom and judiciousness" which we are glad to see Esq., (Kingston); C. Mortimer, Esq., (Picton); Mr. accorded, in every quarter, to our excellent and vene-

M. Strachan, Dr. Burnside, F. W. Barron, J. H. Church, to succeed, must stand independently upon Hagarty, J. Brett, R. Stanton, Esquires, (Toronto), her own great principles of truth and order; and any besides some other gentlemen whose names have accession to our ranks, except of those who espouse our tenets from a conviction of their Scriptural sound-

Prayers having been read, a few remarks were made ness and pre-eminent authority, and not from the by the Lord Bishop stating the object of the Meeting; capriciousness of a passing attachment to a favourite when, on behalf of the Committee appointed on the preacher, will prove in the end a greater detriment

The Election contest, it will be seen, goes bravely to frame such Bye-laws and Rules as may seem expe- on, and a Legislative Assembly favourable to the dient for the conduct of its affairs under the Act of Constitutional policy of the Governor General, may Incorporation," a Report was read by the Hon. the now be considered to be secured. In some constitu-Chief Justice, which our readers will find inserted at encies, which have long been dishonoured and injured length under the head of local Ecclesiastical Intelli- by the prevalence of revolutionary opinions, the majorities by which they have been wrested from the whole than one hundred,

After the adoption of this Report,-an able and grasp of destructives is exceedingly small; but as a excellent document, for which we are indebted to the general rule, the victory of British supremacy has zeal and talents of the Chief Justice,-a series of been gained most triumphantly. We have much ions, founded upon it and embracing the Con- cause to be proud of our own noble District of New-

Standing Committee, sanctioned by the President. But all these incorporated members, without distinc-tion, must be subscribers to the amount of twenty guineas in one sum. and that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the and that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the and that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the and that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the and that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the and that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the and that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the and that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the and that the Corporation shall and the corporation shall at the corporation

The Corporation of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto is, by the Act of Incorporation, (7 Vic. ch. 68) made to consist of certain persons named in the Act, and of all such other persons as at the time of its passing were members of the Association according to the existing constitution, and their successors "to be elected in the manner provided in the Act; and of such other persons as shall from time to time be elected members Association, in the manner also directed by the Act. By the Constitution referred to, it had been provided, that a subscription of one pound and five shillings yearly, should constitute a member of the Association, and twelve ounds and ten shillings, paid at any one time, a member for life; and the only provision made in the Act of Incor-poration for electing successors, or for adding to the mber of members for the time being, is contained in the third clause, which enacts, "that the Corporation and its successors shall and may, from time to time, hold assemblies and meetings of the said Corporation, which shall be called together in such manner, and at such times and places as shall be directed and appointed by the byelaws, rules and regulations of the same, to transact the business of the said Corporation, and shall and may, at any such meetings, elect such persons to be members of said Corporation as they, or the major part of them then present, shall think fit; Provided always, that no act done in any such assembly or meeting of the said Corporation shall be valid or effectual, unless six persons of the said corporation, at the least, shall be present, and the major part of them consenting thereto

The effect then of this Act of Incorporation and of the previous Constitution, taken together, is, that the Incor-porated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto consists of all the persons specially named in the Act of Incorporation, and of all such other members of the ation as are now subscribers to the amount of one Asse pound five shillings annually, or as have been contribu-tors to the amount of twelve pounds ten shillings, paid at any one time. And we conceive that, besides those only can become incorporated members of the Society who shall hereafter be elected members at meetings of the Corporation, to be holden agreeably to the oye-laws and regulations to be hereafter made for that, purpose, which meetings must consist of, at least, six members of the Corporation, and the election of members o be made therein, must be made by the major part of those present.

We see what was done by the Society in England under a similar power of adding to its members, "by electing, at their stated meetings, such persons to be members of the Corporation as they should think fit."

They did not conceive that the terms of that provision confined them to the election of persons to be proposed individually by name, at such meetings; but they made, by a bye-law, a general regulation, that three hundred members should be chosen by ballot from the associated members or subscribers, or rather, from such of them as should be contributors to a certain amount; and they provided for the election, in addition to these, of such individuals by name as should be proposed by their Standing Committee, with the sanction of the President Following that example, our Society may, if thought convenient, provide for incorporating additional members by election, from time to time, under a general regulation, which shall take in subscribers or donors of a certain class, from whom a limited number may be chosen by ballot or otherwise. And may provide also for electing persons by name,

who may be specially proposed to the Society. It is to be borne in mind, however, that all those who at the time of the Act passing were members of the Society under their Constitution, are now members of the Corporation, and will continue to be members, because

the Act declares that they shall be. We recommend that the future shall be provided for, by a bye-law, declaring that all those who now are, or who shall hereafter become members of the Association, and who chall subscribe ten shillings per annum to the funds of the Society, or contribute as much as five pounds n one sum, shall be associated members of the Society and shall be eligible to be members of the Corporation. That every incorporated member subscribe not less than one pound five shillings annually to the Society, or contribute not less than twelve pounds ten shillings in one

That the Corporation shall consist of the Bishop of Toronto, for the time being, the members appointed by the Charter, and of so many of the other associated members of the Society as shall be elected members of the Corporation at the meetings to be from time to time holon the days appointed by the bye-laws of the Corporation, for its stated meetings; provided always, that the whole number of the members of the said Corporation shall at no time exceed three hundred, in addition to those made members by the Charter, nor ever be less in the

That the Standing Committee be empowered, with the sanction of the President, to recommend persons, whether associated members or not, to be elected into the Corporation, without reference to the limitation of numbers.

be objectionable, as far as regards the effect, to provide

by a bye-law, that all persons should be members of the

the Society; but that, we apprehend, would not be a legal "ompliance with the terms of the Charter, which requires

hat the members of the Corporation shall hereafter be elected" by the major part of the members of the Cor-

poration, who shall be present on their days of meeting. The word "election" implies a choice; but choice would

lociety in England (judging from their bye-laws) seems

to have considered an actual election of members neces-sary, under the same form of words contained in their

Charter, and we are of opinion that it will be safe and

proper to follow their example. With regard to the proposed limitation, as to numbers,

the Provincial Statute having made all who were members

of the existing Society members of the Corporation, there

ither more or less than it is convenient to have as men

bers of the Corporation, for the Society has no choice in that respect; but with a view to what shall be the state

in order to keep up, on the one hand, a proper confidence in the efficiency and management of the Corporation, by

guarding against the conduct of its affairs falling into a few hands, and to afford reasonable security, on the other,

against evils of another kind, which might be apprehended

SECONDLY-With regard to the officers of the

Nothing is said in the Statute respecting them. In the English Act incorporating the Society for Propagating the Cospel, provision is made for the appointment of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Auditors and Sec-

retary. That Act, however, laid the foundation of an Association which did not before exist. Our Statute had

for its object the giving corporate powers and capacities to an Association already existing. Still it does not con-fine the Corporation, thus created, to the Constitution

which had been established in regard to the number of

designation of officers, or the mode of appointing them

nor does it either, expressly or by any clear implication place the Corporation in this, or any other respect, under

the operation of the former Constitution; on the contrary the third and fourth clauses of the Statute appear to us to

require a Constitution to be framed by the incorporated body, for regulating the management of its affairs.

seriatim, we beg to observe, in regard to the office of Pre-

sident, that the special provision made in the Charter of the English Society, is, that the President shall be chosen yearly by the Society, on the third Friday of February,

Considering, then, the subdivisions of the second head

if the numbers were unlimited.

Corporation.

s no necessity for discussing whether their numbers are

ration ipso facto by their own act of subscribing.

propration who should become associated members of

It might be more convenient, and perhaps would not

stituting for the vow of Baptism, which binds us to the best of our humble judgment and experience, the whether associated members or not, as may have been consist of the Venerable the Archdearon or elected by the Society, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee, sanctioned by the President. of the Diocese, the Chairmen of the District Associations, and such other Clergymen or Laymen as may be appointed secure that by attending then they will have the oppor-

> first Wednesday in June in each year, choose, in addit one or more Vice-President or Vice-Presidents. If a ng annually elected

The Charter of that venerable Society provides also, hat the Corporation, at their meeting on the third Friday n February in each year, shall "choose one or more In February in each year, shall "choose one of more Treasurer or Treasurers, two or more Auditors, one Secretary, and such other officers, ministers or servants, as shall be thought convenient to serve in the several offices for the year ensuing." Under this provision, the Society have chosen three Auditors, two Treasurers, one Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, an Assistant Treasurer, and one Collector.

Our Statute, as we before remarked, is silent as to the officers of the Corporation. The Constitution of the pre-existing Church Society made provision for the manage-ment of its affairs by a Central Board; and it directed that to this Board there should be attached a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, (if required), and a Treasurer. There is no special provision as to the manner of appointing these officers, or for what period they shall

serve. We beg leave to recommend that, in this respect also, the Church Society shall adopt the Constitution of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel, and that a bye-law be framed, to the effect, that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the first Wednesday in June in each year, choose one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, two or more Auditors, one Secretary, an Assistant Secre-tary and each each each each musicars and servants, as

ary, and such other officers, ministers and servants, as shall be thought convenient to serve in the said offices for the year ensuing.

And, in order to the regular appointment of the officers of the Corporation, there being no provision in the Statute declaring that those who were officers of the Society should be deemed to hold corresponding offices in the Corporation, we beg leave to recommend that a bye-law shall be passed, providing that the President shall con-vene a meeting of the Society, by notice in the *Church* newspaper, on some day within one month from the present time, to be held at the place of meeting used by the Society before its incorporation; and that they, or the major part of such of them as shall then be present, shall proceed to the election of one or more Vice-President or Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, two or more Auditors, one Secretary and an Assistan Secretary, and such other officers, ministers or servants, as to them shall seem meet, which said officers, from the time of their election to their respective offices, shall con-tinue therein until the first Wednesday in June next, and from thence until others shall be chosen into their places

n manner aforesaid Or it may, perhaps, be the better course, to provide for the period between this and the first Annual Meeting for the election of officers, by resolving that the officers

of the Society before its incorporation shall, in the interim, fill the same offices in the Corporation.

We recommend further-

That a bye-law shall be passed, providing that if it shall happen that any of the persons at any time chosen into any of the said offices shall die, or on any account be rered from such office at any time during the period for which he was elected to serve, in such case the President or any one of the Vice-Presidents, shall convene a meetg to be held at the usual place of meeting of the said Society, at such time as shall be specified in the notice of such meeting, and that such members of the Corporation as shall be present at the meeting, or a majority of them, shall and may choose an officer or officers in the room or place of such person or persons so dead or removed, as to

hem shall seem meet, Provided, that it shall not be necessary for any such meeting to be called for supplying any vacancy of the office of Vice-President, but the President may do so in We observe that the Charter of the Society for Propa-

gating the Gospel contains a provision that all the officers elected shall take an oath duly to execute their respective offices; and the Society have by a bye-law further renired that all the offic rs of the Society engaged in the anagement of the Society's funds, shall be required to ive sufficient security, before admission to their respec-

tive offices. Neither the Act of Incorporation of our Society, nor

Neither the Act of Accorporation of our Society, for the Constitution formerly adopted, contains any provision respecting oaths of office or security. We merely notice these points of difference. Oaths of office not being required by the Statute, they can perhaps not properly be imposed by any bye-laws of the Corpo-ration; and they will probably not be deemed important. The exacting security from those who have to account for the funds of the Society will no doubt be thought ne-cessary, so soon as the income of the Society will war-

rant them in assigning a remuneration to the Treasurer

for his services. At present we propose no regulation for that purpose. THIRDLY-Times and place of meeting of the

tunity of watching such proceedings. It seems to us very questionable, however, whether our Society could con-

distollation, now even, which our bound our bound of a sistently with the third and fourth clauses of the Act of Incorporation, lay down such a rule of proceeding; for those clauses enact " that at any of the meetings of the Cor-poration to be held for transacting the business of the ye-law shall be passed to that effect, it will place the corporation on a similar footing, as regards their Vice-Presidents, with the Society in England, except that the trehdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without ings, and not at all, or any of them. Nevertheless, ight be advantageous to observe a tacit understanding

that unless upon some exigency, bye-laws and ordinand should not be made, repealed, or altered except at certain seasons of the year.

The third of these regulations, namely, that the Corporation may on four set days and no others execute leases, is one which, as a mere regulation of the mode of conducting a particular branch of their business, may be left to the Society to adopt or not, as they may think pro-per, at any of their meetings. We confine ourselves in this report to what may be considered as articles of the

onstitution of the Society. Having thus examined those particulars in which our Act of Incorporation provides for the government of the Society, and having further compared and considered the Constitution established for the Venerable Society in England by its Charter, and by the bye-laws which have been passed under it, with the constitution under which our Society was proceeding before its incorporation, we have as the result of this consideration and comparison, framed

a constitution which we beg leave to submit as embodied in a series of resolutions to be proposed to the Society; and we have given such explanations as we trust may shew on what ground we have decided upon any particular regulation which might seem open to question, and from what quarter we have derived it.

The Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has for nearly a century and a half con-ducted its operations with such singular harmony and ess, that we confess being actuated by a strong inclination to place our Society, whose objects are so similar, s nearly upon the same footing as circumstances will ermit. We think besides other advantages which may attend this course, that there is a simplicity in the ma-chinery of that truly noble Institution which recommends

it strongly to our adoption. We should wish, in fact, only to differ where the terms of our Charter, or the circumstances of our condition, leave us no choice.

Acting in this spirit, we think it judicious to recommend the appointment of a Standing Committee of the Society, to propose matters for the consideration of the monthly meetings; under the impression that the mem-bers of that Committee will in a great measure, as in England, compose the monthly meeting for transacting the business of the Society; while it is of course perfectly open to all the other members of the Corporation to at-tend at such meetings, the times and place of which are ixed and known; and to take a full part with them in

the business to be transacted there. Such an arrangement seems preferable in this respect, that whatever is actually done at the stated meetings, is both in substance and form the act of the Society, and does not go forth with a less authority, as the act of a Central Board, which though it may be made competent to represent the Society, in all matters committed to it, does yet appear to be something inferior to the Society itself, and

oes in fact constitute a separate machinery. The Standing Committee, under such an arrangement, will exist only for the convenient purpose of preparing business to be proposed; and this may be most conven-iently done by a quorum of three of their body, while in all that is actually transacted or resolved, it is the Society or Corporation itself that acts and speaks, and not any abordinate Board or Committee.

To preserve with the same view the unity of the Society, and to render its action as little complicated as that of the venerable Society in England, by whose exertions io much good has been accomplished, we forbear to rec-mmend the keeping up of a Lay Committee, as distinct from the Society at large. Indeed we are not sure that we could with propriety do so, after the grant of a Char-ter to the Society which recognizes no distinction of its members into Lay and Clerical, but establishes a Corporate Body for the attainment of objects of a common inrest to all its members.

With respect to the District Branch Associations, and Parochial Committees, we are happy to find that they can be retained without impairing the resemblance which we hink it desirable to preserve between this Society the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It happens that that Society has within a late period esablished Parochial Associations, and District Commit-tees; and that great advantages have been found to follow rom their introduction. As the Statute erecting that Corporation makes no more provision than ours for any such subordinate Associations, the right to create them can be no more questioned in the one case than in the other. We therefore recommend that the existing ar-rangements in this Diocese respecting District Associations and Parochial Committees, shall not be disturbed; but that the provisions respecting them which were con-tained in the former constitution of the Society, shall be

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese: The Cathedral of St. James, Toronto ..... £75 19 8

Trinity Church, Do. ..... St. John's Church, Prescott, Rev. Robert Blakey Rector,-through A. Jones Esq. Churchwarden, ..... 7 0 0 £90 15 10k

incement (vide No. cccliv.) from District Branch Asciations-

£55 4 6 36 7 0 Treasurer, ..... London, Brock, Talbot, and Huron,-

> £116 11 6 DONATIONS.

# EPISCOPACY AND METHODISM ON THE ST. CLAIR.

## To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-As this happens to be the first time I have had the honor of addressing an article for insertion in The Church, permit me in the first place to account for this, as well as to describe the progress of our Church and the opposition of Methodism n this quarter.

Nearly four years ago I came to this Province as a Minister of the Church, with the sole intention of preaching the great and fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, to the utter exclusion of any mention of those tenets which cause distraction among professing Christians. To preach the one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism, was my sole desire. If I could be the means of causing professing Christians to attend to these great points, then I thought the object of my mission would be attained, and the interests of true religion, as well as of our Church, pro-

moted And this mode of proceeding I was the rather inclined to adopt, owing to the effects of those sentiments on Church Government I found so prominently brought forward in the Church newspaper at that time, (which sentiments it is not to

my present purpose to contradict or uphold); but on seeing the ill-feeling those sentiments called forth from many profess-ing Christians who did not worship with us, I thought it better to preach those common truths upon which we are all agreed and equally rely on for salvation, and in a measure to discournance any teaching contrary to these views, whether by individuals or the Press; and on this account I have not addressed any article for insertion in the *Church*, nor even appeared in the list of your subscribers. I shall leave this subject at present, but touch on it again before I conclude.

present, but touch on it again before I conclude. I shall now, with your permission, proceed to describe the progress of our Church in this quarter, and the unchristian yet feeble struggles of Methodism When I first came to this township, more than three years ago, I found Methodism in possession, and as no minister of our Church extended his ministrations to this part, most of our people began to think themselves Methodists; and what rendered my situation as a minister of the Church energym. our people began to think themselves Methodists; and while rendered my situation as a minister of the Church more un-pleasant still was, that I expected to find a Church in readi-ness, but here too I was disappointed,—there was no Church, and I feared much I should have no people.

Under such circumstances I commenced my ministry, hold-ing service in the school-house; but by degrees I found that the most influential persons in the township were beginning to manifest a decided preference for their Mother Church. In due time I manifest a decided preference for their Mother Church due time I proposed that a Church should be built, many of the materials for which I found had been provided long before I arrived: but the important question had not been settled, To whom is the Church to belong? The majority were for having it for all denominations; and this question remained still to be settled; but Mr. Sutherland, a member of our Church, and the principal contributor, (with a liberality exceeded D none in this Province) consented to build the Church, and giv

one acre of village land, if a Sunday service were secured to the village and the neighbourhood; and to prevent any disagreement among the other contributors, he publicly offered to refund any donation that had been contributed by any person who was under the impression that the Church should not be exclusively ours. I must here state that every contribution either then or since annihol for here been that the contribution either then or since applied for, has been honourably repaid by Mr. Sutherland. In this Church I have continued ever since to hold service every Sabbath morning for an attentive i sometimes numerous congregation. I preach those great fam damental truths only which I have before alluded to,---- "teach ing none other things than those which the prophets testify of

About six miles higher up the river, a smaller Church has been built by Mr. Talford. In this I hold Evening Series every Sabbath. Here also, but especially at the larger Church I find a growing have and but especially at the larger Church de out I find a growing love and attachment manifested towards Church by all denominations of Christians, with the excep of those Methodists peculiar to this country, and of w made part of the new constitution adopted under the Charter; and we have prepared an article for that pur-unenvied leader. It seems to have been my misfortune (if ) may so call it) to have incurred the irrevocable hatred of th Reverend, and some of his few adherents, from the very com mencement of my ministry; but his unprovoked hostility of late knows no bounds; he seems at a loss whether to wreak his vengeance on the Church, the Bishop, or myself, and still more at a loss whether to deal in truth or falsehood ;- a little tion,-which is peculiarly distinguished from all other Chris-tian denominations, by the adoption of that dangerous and anti-christian principle of "doing evil that good may come But, some one may ask, (as many have) how is it that I meet with such opposition from dissent? Avoiding, as I do, mention of those tenets which are unpleasant to the dissent and preaching none other doctrines than those which belong our common salvation-how is it possible, it may be asked, any dissenter conscientiously to oppose such a ministry? answer, no good dissenter does. My ministrations are equally acceptable to Christians of all denominations, with the excepconsist in hostility to the Church, and whose leader in part at least, seems willing to sacrifice personal religio building up the ruins of Methodism, amidst the sounder more enlightened teaching of the Church. True, this is this great work, and it requires a great effort; but what does this effort consist in ?- What does it consist in, in this place? Does it consist in , when the set it consist in this place? Does it consist in prayer and watchfulness for the souls few people now looking to Mr. Scott for instruction? it consist in more devotedness to the duties of his office? - In a word, does it consist in anything becoming a minister Christ? No,-to Mr. Scott's shame be it spoken,-it con Christ? sists in calmmny and detraction, and in proving more distin

The Treasurer has also received since the last and Niagara, through H. T. Mittleberger Esq. through Wm. W. Street Esq. Treasurer, 25 0 0

Edmund Murney, Esq.... £20 0 0 25 0 0 J. Dugald Cameron, Esq. £45 0 0

## Communication.

It cannot be necessary that we should disclaim all Society have, by one of their bye-laws, provided, "that responsibility for the opinions or statements of our correspondents, in giving insertion to the communication which appears in another column, in reference to that from them the incorporated members shall be chose the opposition which has been experienced by the by ballot." Church of Eugland Missionary on the River St. Clair. subscribe not less than two guineas annually to the Society, We feel quite assured that the statements thus ad- or contribute not less than twenty guineas in one sum. vanced are perfectly correct; and if plain language has been employed in making them and stronger and stronge has been employed in making them, and stronger perhaps than our readers are in the habit of observing in ber tified by the circumstances of the case. There is, in many quarters and under many appellations, a "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" system of religion too the limitation of members above stated." much in vogue, against which when the quiet and much in vogue, against which when the quiet and wholesome influence of the Church is brought to bear, a very vociferous and uncharitable opposition is usually a very vociferous and uncharitable opposition is usually excited. Byt under such circumstances, according to

unanimously adopted. The great space occupied by until lately, formed a part of it,-and well has it the Report which we publish to-day, renders it quite maintained the honourable distinction assigned to it impossible that we should in this week's paper give by Sir John Colborne, of being the "back-bone of the Resolutions also; but they shall certainly appear the Province." In its three constituencies,-comin our next. We were glad to find amongst these a prehending the North and South Ridings of Norregulation to the effect that there were, in future, to thumberland, and the truly conservative county of be FOUR Annual Collections in all Churches and Sta- Durham,-the majorities of the Constitutional Cantions in aid of the funds of the Incorporated Society, didates amounted to 700 votes. This, we apprehend, instead of one as heretofore directed. Some excep- will scarcely be paralleled in any other District of the tion was taken to the adoption of this rule, on the plea Colony, nobly as the battle has been fought in every that the frequency of such appeals to the congregations quarter, and proud as is the eminence upon which, for of the Diocese might have the effect of abridging the unwavering loyalty, the whole of Upper Canada has amount of their contributions, and thus cripple rather placed herself in the present crisis of her political

We are obliged to defer the insertion of several the result in the aggregate; that though a single col- items of local Ecclesiastical Intelligence with which lection, when four were to be made, might be less than we have been favoured, as well as the conclusion of when one only was required in the year, yet that the our article on Classical Literature, which we had promised this week.

# Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese the Society, and also to frame such Bye-Laws and Rules as may seem expedient for the conduct of its affairs under the new Act of Incorporation,

the new Act of Incorporation, Respectfully beg leave to report—That they have examined the Act of Incorporation of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of King William the Third, and the bye-laws made by the venerable Society under the anthority of that Statute, in order that by comparing them with the Constitution which has been adopted by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and with the Act subsequently passed incorporating that Society, the points in which they differ may be pointed out and fully considered. The result of such consideration may

It will be convenient to consider the Constitution under

expressed of the great services rendered to the Society of Meeting. 4th. The method of conducting its business. FIRST .- With regard to the composition of the body poration, who are especially named in the Act, and declaring that the persons holding certain public offices, the important object which has been gained by the Incorporation of the Church Society, nor of the at any of their stated meetings, which are appointed duties, correspondent with these benefits, which de- the Act to be holden on the third Friday of every month, volve upon members of the Church in consequence; "elect such persons to be members of the said Corpora-

In execution' of this power "to elect members,"

alf a guinea annually, shall be associated members; and "That every incorporated member shall

appointed by Charter, and of three hundred other mem-"And that the Standing Committee of the Society shall this journal, we have no doubt that such is amply jus-the empowered, with the sanction of the President, to the empowered, with the sanction of the President, to the president to the president

to be elected into the Corporation without reference to The effect of these regulations is, that the Corporation

Corporation.

The former Constitution of the Church Society pro vided that "a General Meeting of the Society should be held at Toronto annually, on the first Wednesday in June, and that the Central Board of Management should hold their Meetings for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society on the first Wednesday of every month, that of June excepted; but that Special Meetings of the Board might be held upon the requisition of the Lord Bishop, or in his absence, of two of the Vice-Presidents." The word "election" implies a choice; but ended be excluded if all persons became members of the Corpo-be excluded if all persons became members of subscribing. The This regulation, if it were thought advisable to continue it, would require to be established by a bye-law of the Corporation, for the third clause of the Statute (7 Vie. ch. 68) enacts "that the Corporation and their successors hall and may from time to time hold assemblies or meetngs of the said Corporation, which shall be called together in such manner, and at such times and places, as hall be directed and appointed by the bye-laws, rules and egulations of the same," &c.; so that the times and places meeting, it is clear, are required to be established regulations to be made after the passing of the Statute, and to be made by the bye-laws of the Corporation.

The Charter of the Society for Propagating the Gos. the Corporation in succeeding times, it may be well to fix limits, below or above which the numbers shall not range, pel did not leave this matter to be entirely arranged by the Corporation; but provided expressly "that they shall and may on the third Friday in every month yearly, and oftener, if occasion requires, meet at some convenient place to be appointed for that purpose, to transact the iness of the Society."

We beg leave to recommend that a bye-law be passed providing that the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto shall and may, on the first Wednesday in every nonth yearly, for ever hereafter, and oftener if occasion requires, meet at the place appointed for the transaction of he business of the Church Society of the said Diocese—

And that the President or the Standing Committee have power to call a Special Meeting of the said Society, at auy time.

FOURTHLY-The Management of the business of the Society.

We apprehend that both the second and fourth clauses of our Act of Incorporation, render it necessary that the Corporation should lay the foundation of its system of eding by laws and regulations to be passed under the Charter; and that nothing can be done under the Constitution heretofore adopted. Whatever parts of the Constitution therefore, it may be thought proper to retain, must, as it seems to us, be established anew under the

The Act of Incorporation does not of itself prescribe the system of proceeding in any other particulars than the following:

It provides that six members of the Corporation at least shall be present at any meeting; and it makes the assent of the major part of those present necessary to the validity of any act to be done at such meeting.

And further, that "no constitution, bye-law, rule or regulation of the Society, nor any abrogation, repeal, change, or alteration of the same, shall be of any force or effect, until it shall have been sanctioned and confirmed by the Bishop of or administering the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his hand."

These few regulations are of course absolutely binding upon the Society; they cannot be altered, and need not be repeated in any form of Constitution which it may be determined to adopt, except that it may be expedient to recite them merely for the purpose of bringing them into

The Statute which forms the Charter of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel, besides the provisions which we already have had occasion to notice, contains directions that the Presidents or some one of the Vice-Presidents must be present at every meeting : that the "may on the third Friday in November, February, May, and August yearly, make constitutions, laws, ordinances and statutes, and at no other meeting of the So iety: and "that they may at such meetings, and on no other

days, execute leases for years of their real estates," &c. There are one or two other enactments which regard their powers and duties, but not their mode of proceed ing, which is what we are at this moment considering. With regard to the above regulations laid down by that Charter, the first, namely that the President, or some one of the Vice-Presidents, must be present at every meeting, is one of obvious propriety, which there can be no hesi tation in adopting.

The second, namely, that all bye-laws must be passed at particular meetings which are specified, and on no other days, is calculated no doubt to render it more con-

which experience has shewn to be desirable.

We need not remark further upon details. If the new onstitution which we have suggested and framed be dopted the effect will be this—All contributors to the inds of the Society who either subscribe ten shillings annually, or make a donation of not less than five pounds associated members of the Society, and capable which f being elected members of the Corporation; orporation will consist of the Bishop of Toronto for the ime being as its perpetual President,-of all those, who tute 7 Vic. ch.68, are made members, (in other vords of all those who at the time of the Act passing were members of the Society,) and of those who shall be elected members at the stated meetings of the Society; with the limitation as to numbers expressed in the byelaws; but such limitation as to numbers will never prevent the incorporation of any person into the Society who shall be specially recommended by the Standing Commit-

tee with the sanction of the Bishop. The Vice Presidents (excepting the Archdeacons,) and other officers of the Society will be chosen annually,

The Society will be required to meet on a certain fixed lay in every month, when it will be the Society itself hat meets, and not a Central Board or Com These meetings every incorporated member of the Society will have a right to attend, and everything transacted there will be transacted by the Society itself, and not by any Board or Committee. It will be understood, there-fore that the whole authority and responsibility of the Society will attach to whatever is done or resolved upon at any of these meetings, or at any other meetings speci-ally called according to the proposed bye-laws.

What is called the Standing Committee will exist for no other purpose than to digest and prepare matter, (whether arising out of the current correspondence and business, or otherwise,) to be considered and resolved npon by the Society at their monthly meetings—that is— in other words, by the Corporation, without distinction of Lay-members or Clerical, and in disposing of which every member of the corporation will have an equal voice there being no longer any Central Board or Lay Committee. It is of course to be understood however, that the business of the meetings will not be necessarily con fined to such matters as the Standing Committee may lay

before them, that institution being a mere arrangen of convenience for expediting and facilitating the business of the Society, and not intended to interfere with the right of any member of the Corporation to propose matters for discussion. The District and Parochial Associations as hitherto

existing will not be disturbed; but will continue, and thers may be established on the same principle. The aly difference as to them under the new constitution will be, that they will hereafter be placed in connexion with the incorporated Society itself, and not with a Central Board

Though on all the regular days of meeting it will be competent to the Society to enter upon the general busi-ness of the Corporation of whatever importance, yet it may be well that it should be a matter understood by the Society at large, that the annual day of meeting on which the Vice Presidents and Officers are to be chosen, will be an occasion on which the Clergy and other distant memhers may be expected to attend; as a day of reunion of the Society,-such an arrangement we think would be greeable and advantageous.

But this as well as all other matters on which we have ventured to express an opinion is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Society. After the Constitution shall have been adopted, with

any modifications which may be suggested; then the iety will be in a condition to regulate by their byelaws many details, in such a manner as may tend to the most safe and convenient management of their affairs;but such details, it cannot be expected that the Society should take up at this meeting, when there was as yet no

constitution to regulate their proceedings. We believe it to be desireable that the Articles of the Constitution should be few and clear; and that they should be allowed to remain as much as possible unaltered; but f experience shall show some changes to be necessary, the Society can make them without difficulty at any time hereafter, except in those few particulars which are fixed by the Charter.

We have been requested by the Society to consider of a device for a Seal, and if no better suggestion shall be made from any other quarter we recommend that which made from any other quarter we recon we present here to the adoption of the Society.

J. B. ROBINSON, Chairman, Toronto, 23 October, 1844.

to his fellow-men, that which many of them, (if not all) Cos since thought, that he has yet to learn the spirit of that Gos pel which he professes to believe,—that he has yet to learn the nature of that love which practices as well as teaches good-will to all men, as well as to bear in mind that, if Christians con tend, they should contend as the olive and the vine, in bear fruit,-not as the aspen and the elm, in making most noise if

In a letter published in the Patriot some time ago, the wild ter a.ks, Who is Mr. Scott? And this question never should have been asked, had Mr. Scott conducted himself either as gentleman or a Christian, but as long as he pursues his prepractices, especially towards myself, of publishing private<sup>w</sup> ters addressed to other individuals, it may not only be asked Who is he? but, where educated? whether among the profes

sions or the trades? among ministers or masons? With respect to Mr. Scott's attempts among the Indians, eis ther on this reserve or at Sabel, and his unbounded applause of his own reserving. I shall see the applause of the second sections of the second sections. his own exertions, I shall say nothing, as I do not wish cover the nakedness of a brother; moreover a man who is al-ready under prosecution for libel by the laws of his country, seems to me so unfit an opponent in Christian controvers) that I shall treat all his assertions and public communications in that very charitable in that very charitable paper "The Banner," with the utmost indifference. I state this, as I wish to account for my silence,

which otherwise might be misconstrued. Such then, is Methodism, and such its supporter on the St Had I any influence with the heads of that body, should certainly use it on the present occasion in causing strict investigation into Mr. Scott's conduct since his arrival of the St. Clair. I should call upon them to examine whether by the production of those scurrilous epistles in the Banner, he sets a good example to those entrusted to his care, or whether t be not highly injurious to the interests of true religion. From the experience I have had as a minister of the Church

in this country, it appears to me that the moment our minis-trations are attacked, that moment we may look upon our suc-cess in these ministrations as no longer uncertain. Mr. Scoti's attack upon the ion may for an entertain. Without is p attack upon the journal of our wise and judicious Bishop is a proof of this, as well as his more personal attack upon myreft of being inefficient in the performance of my duties; but, for my part, I pray God that, though they be inefficient, yet the same effects may continue to be seen from them, name recrease of true religion, and a more growing attachment to on Apostolic Church.

In proof of the attachment to our Church even in Port Sat nia, the head quarters of Methodism, about three weeks ago received intimation that the Episcopal inhabitants of that ril age were to meet, in order to devise the best means for proding a Clergyman of the Church for that township. I am the happy to report that the meeting was so satisfactory, and magifiested fested such a decided adherence to our Church, not withstand ing all the teaching and preaching of dissent, that I feel nearly certain their claims to a Minister of the Church must soon be attended to.

Again, as a second proof of the growing attachment to out Church in this quarter, a few years ago I was desirous of es tablishing a station ten miles north of Sarnia on the lake shorth for the purpose especially of administering the ordinance of Lord's Supper to the few pious members of our Church

which is one of their stated days of meeting appointed by the Charter). The Archbishop of Canterbury was appointed by the Charter to be the first President, and to We believe that, in point of fact, the Archbishop of Can-terbury has usually, if not constantly, been elected Presi-The Constitution which has been adopted for our Church Society provides, in its *third* article, "That the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese shall be neces-

sary for the completion of all important acts of the Society, and it then proceeds to state who are to be *Vice-Presi* dents, but it does not in any manner, except by the implication which may be conceived to arise from this third article, make provision for the office of President, otherwise than by inserting the name of the present Lord Bishop of the Diocese, as President of the Society, in the

published list of its officers prefixed to the Society, in the published list of its officers prefixed to the Constitution. We recommend that the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his successors, for the time being, shall be declared Pre-sident of the Society, by a bye-law to be passed for that

The Vice-Presidents of the Society for Propagating the Gospel are, according to the Charter, to be chosen annually, on the same day as the President, and it is left to the Society to choose one or more Vice-President o Presidents, as they may think proper, without any limithe persons to be chosen. The Society have, in fact, elected about forty Vice-Presidents, consisting of the Right Reverend the Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church, and other members of the Society, lay and clerical. Our Statute is wholly silent on the subject of officers of