TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 29, 1854.

Vol. XVII.

COWPER AND BYRON.

The pure clear stream calmly pursue its way,

Reflecting from its gently-moving breast

Didst thou not eatch the music of its song,

Breathing refreshment as it relled along,

Enriching all with its life-giving power?

Pure as the truth, vital with sacred fire;

Sternly reproving error, vice, and pride,

Winning with playful smile to virtue's side!

Two singular scenes have lately taken place in churches—one with regard to a hearer, the other to a preacher—and both within a short distance of Bristol Cathedral. At Harford Church, a few weeks ago, the officiating minister preached a sermon on behalf of the repairs of the church, and felt it his duty to reprove Heaven's blue expanse, and banks with verdure his parishioners for the intemperate habits Gladd'ning the thirsty soil, the tree, the flower, Such England, is thy Cowper's heaven-strung his contributions than the parish church. Sweet Bard of home, of peace, of household joyl

Life's sunshine hours, delights that never cloy—

Marrow was officiating in the afternoon, at which service it was not his intention to have a which service it was not his intention to have a

These were the healing leaves thou didst disperse, On the smooth current of thy sparkling verse! Not so, that master of the darker song! Dashing his fierce impetuous course along, Like storm-fed torrent, pent in deep ravine, Chafing its way the riven rocks between ! Mark'd you its outburst on the fertile plain? How swift destruction follows in its train! The young year's promise swept at once away;

they leave undone.

The scowl of winter o'er the spring-tide day. And thus the promise of the soul may be Blasted by passion's heartless minstrelsy! Of life no semblance but the wither'd form, The harvest "whirlwind" from the seed of " storm."

Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. THE CHURCH: SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From the Clerical Journal.) The last fortnight has witnessed the com-mencement of the "May Carnival," as it has about the Strand are in demand; and charity alternates with missionary zeal and polemic eagerness on the favorite platform. We can but notice a few of the meetings which have already been held. The Church Education Society held its first annual meeting at Willis's Rooms, Sir A. Caltherpe presided, and Sir John Pakington, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Girdlestone, and several other distinguished men, addressed the assembly. The meeting was very crowded: it was announced that nearly £5000 had been collected through the year, and that the society's plans

Were in full operation.

The Anti-State-Church Society, which has had a comparatively small meeting. Much congratulation there was on the progress of Dissent, and many prognectice made of ultimately separating the Church from the State, and reducing her to the condition of "a sect." The Scripture-readers have had a successful meeting, and the Church Missionary one of unmeeting, and the Church Missionary one of unmeeting. usual interest; at the latter the Earl of Shaftes-Foreign Bible Society. We regret to hear that a legacy of £2000 to this noble society has been declared void under the Statute of Mortmain, by Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.
The money wes secured by way of mortgage of
the town-hall rates of Birmingham. Here is
one proof among many that some alteration is necessary in this now mischievous statute. The annual income of these religious societies which meet at Exeter-hall is said to be upwards of we have the Friend of the Clergy, which had its annual dinner on Wednesday, at the Hanover-

some unpleasantness in consequence of the in-cumbent, the Rev. T. W. Harper, having re-fused certificates of confirmation to a few young fused certificates of confirmation to a few young persons who declined promising to attend the Sacrament on the ensuing Easter Sunday. The matter was brought before the Archbishop, who himself examined the candidates, and received of death, the head turned on one side, and the them, save one whom he considered too young thands relaxing their grasp of the crozier to be confirmed. Mr. Harper has been for a While, however, we regret on its own account long period on unpleasant terms with a portion such a violation of taste, we are still more painfirred to above may have sprung, and very indifferent things, into a theological dispute—as lkely did so, out of feelings generated on other if, forsooth, archeological and monumental taste occasions. The subject has been taken up very warmly in the country papers, and has been treated as "a Tractarian matter"—some, of course, condemning the Archbishop, and some the Incumbent. On looking at the whole transaction calmly, we are inclined to think Mr. saction calmly, we are inclined to think Mr.
Harper the more in the right of the two. It is
the general rule of the Church not to admit
the general rule of the Church seems to be gaining ground, viz., the plan
of requiring a per-centage on all clerical inorms after the next avoidence, so as to provide young persons to the Sacrament til they have been confirmed; and the very act of confirmation ought to presuppose a willingness, at least, to embrace the further and higher privileges. As a more form, confirmation is valueless; and As a mere form, confirmation is valueless; and tending to make use of it as a passport to Church ordinances, is not only neutralizing any benefit which may result from it. but turning it into a mockery. Now, as it is not a sacrament, and no one claim it as a right, and as the minister who examines is to be necessarily the judge. ter who examines is to be necessarily the judge of the intellectual and spiritual preparation of the candidate, it seems hardly advisable to place the Bishop in the position of an ultimate

more extreme than those alleged at Selby. agitated, and in several places, Liverpool among many of her most faithful ministers are in a the rest, the rate has been refused. We earnestly hope, before it be too late, that some measures will be taken to provide a substitute for this now precarious mode of maintaining our churches. It is clear that it can no longer be census has revealed the fact, long suspected, that Nonconformists actually outnumber the members of the Church. At King's Lynn there was a majority of 144 against the rate. At Dineder, near Howeful it was defeated by a shape in which it will go before the concluded, the greet subject of interest to the University at this time—the Reform Bill, has gradually progressed, receiving various amendments in Dineder, near Howeful it was defeated by a shape in which it will go before the constant of the constant of the constant of the greet subject of interest to the University at this time—the Reform Bill, has gradually progressed, receiving various amendments in blinder. Dineder, near Hereford, it was defeated by a shape in which it will go before the Upper Papist; at Brackley, in Oxfordshire, it was successfully opposed on technical grounds; and at Aberdare, a large and populous town, the Vicar, a man of great discernment and practical wisdem, much beloved by his parish. practical wisdom, much beloved by his parishioners, announced that it was not his intention year would but prove vexatious and haras

Rev. J. H. M. Luxmoore, was equally provided other, the opponents of change in any shape. other, the opponents of Newdegate and Bright, for. It is said that the deanery, which is, contrary to all other cases, in the gift of the Bishop.

will be bestowed upon the Rev. Wm. Short, rector of St. George's, Queen-square, Loudon. If this report be true, St. Asaph will have to be congratulated. Mr. Short (the brother of the Bishop) is one of the most truly useful and spectable clergymen in the metropolis. Hast thou not seen on some bright summer day

Two singular scenes have lately taken place unhappily but too prevalent among them. One of the congregation, a labouring man, rose and inquired whether he were one of the persons alluded to; adding that he had a right to do what he would with his own, and, moreover, that he thought the Bristol Infirmary a fitter object for other incident was of a less painful character. At St. Nicholas Church, Bristol, the Rev. Canon sermon; but, finding that the congregation did not disperse, and a very embarrassing pause ensuing, the Rev. Canon ascended the pulpit, and, selecting a text from one of the Psalms appointed for the day, delivered a really eloquent discourse, thereby making the discovery of a new power in himself which he had never suspected before. It is much to be regretted that this power, which is by no means so uncommon as it is sometimes supposed, should be so little cultivated among the clergy. When it is considered how many occasions are con-tinually arising short of the necessity of preaching a sermon, when a short address, well deliv ered and without hesitation, would produce a powerful effect, it would seem well worth while to bestow a little pains on the means of effecting it. Dissenters are generally ready, Wesleyan Methodists always; and it can only be attribut-ed to their cultivating this one talent, whatever

of Abrassart v. Moysey, which was tried some months ago. It will be necessary, to make our remarks on the reappearance of this case intelligible, to give a brief abstract of the circumstances. A certain Belgian young lady, Mlle. Abrassart, was desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in an English family. She applied to a clergyman in Somersetshire, the Vicar of Coombe St. Nicholas, and, after an interview been facetiously and not inappropriately de-nominated; and the usually crowded attendance at Exeter-hall has been fully kept up. Lord Shaftsbury is worked almost to death; lodgings about the Strand are in demands, and also its resided—she requesting that such inquiries might be delayed for a short period: in short, she was received from charitable motives. After a very short time, Mrs. Moysey was satisfied that she had acted imprudently, and disfied that she had acted imprudently, and dismissed the young Belgian; further inquiries showed that she was right in so doing. But Mile. Abrassart immediately proceeded against Mr. Moysey, and recovered damages, on the ground that she had been dismissed without legal notice. In the course of the trial, evidence was produced of language on the part of the young lady quite inconsistent with a belief in Christianity; and Lord Campbell, who appears to have been completely mystified through-out the whole examination, talked in a very lengthened its title and shortened its income, had a comparatively small meeting. Much rambling way about Protestantism, and tried to bury presided, as also at that of the British and and not belonging to the Roman, Greek, or Protestants both by themselves and others. The real gist of the case was this:—Was Mrs. Moysey justified in retaining as a member of her aily, and in a position so important and confidential as that of governess, a lady whose religious views were so unsatisfactory as those of Mlle. Abrassart—having engaged her somewhat carelessly, but still on the supposition that she was a bona fide member of the Church of England. Lord Campbell was right in saying "that

Our readers will doubtless remember the case

annual dinner on wednesday, at the Hanoversquare rooms, and announced collections to the
amount of £5000.

At Selby, in Yorkshire, there has arisen

At Selby, in Yorkshire, there has arisen

Some annual dinner on wednesday, at the Hanoverto the regret very much to hear that the statue to the memory of the late venerable Bishop to the memory of the late venerable by a parishioners, and the circumstance re- ed to see the matter made, like too many other

Young persons to the Sacrament till they have for the more necessitous among the clergy. brethren without calling for lay assistance. same time the plan is one which ought not be allowed to drop. It is possible that all its provisions might be so modified as to become practicable. One thing is certain, that something ought to be done, and that quickly, to court of appeal, unless, indeed, in cases far remove the reproach that now lies at the door The question of church-rates continues to be of the wealthiest Church in Christendom, that condition little short of actual starvation.

During the month of vacation just concluded, to have the parish disturbed by any proposition and even at the expiration of that time there is of a church-rate—an announcement which was no ground for supposing that a measure more received with great satisfaction.

The death of the Dean of St. Asaph, the would be introduced; rather would there seem Very Rev. Charles Scott Luxmoore, removes another gigantic pluralist. The late Dean held, besides his deanery, which was worth £1200 the House were eager for a postponement, and per annum; the rectory of Cradley, worth £1000 endeavoured to shelve the Bill for the session per annum; a sinecure rectory at Bromyard, by referring it to a select committee; the one, £200 per annum; another of the same value at dissatisfied with so moderate and conservative a Darowen; the Chancellorship of the Cathedral; measure, and hoping to carry more violent and and a Canonry of Hereford. His brother, the fundamental alterations, at a future period; the

found ranged on the same side, speaking and voting for the amendment, which was, however, lost by a large majority. Mr. Heywood was proposer, as he was also of an amendment for the shelling of tacks in other words. the abolition of tests-in other words, the adof little consequence. The most important are the adoption of the principle of "sectional election"—the election of Heads by Heads, and Professors by Professors—instead of a general election, and the addition of one Head and one Professor to the Hebdomadal Council. William Heathcote opposed the sectional election amendment, preferring election by the whole body: "it being desirable to have twentyfour men representing the mind of the University, rather than by sectional election to bring the classes into conflict with each other."

Sectional election was the plan proposed by the

Tutors' Association, and its adoption was supported by Mr. Wigram on that ground. Another of the most important points conceded, is Sin William Heathcote's instruction to the committee to provide for the case of Winchester College in connection with New College. The bill has as yet undergone no alteration n one respect, which is of great importance regard to the qualification of "influence" in admission to college emoluments. By the prorisions of the Bill, exhibitions, servitorships, and Bible Clerkships only, are open to this preference; it is no way considered in the election to fellowships and scholarships. This seems hardly fair. The claim of indigence has not been abused, nor have the colleges suffered from the admission of inferior men, so that a sweep ing reform has been made where it was least Mr. Roundell Palmer's first amend-

indergo alteration is the admission of Dissenters by the removal of tests. This question more than any other calls forth the anxious interest, and generally strenuous opposition, of Oxford to the tradition, the book was afterwards found men; and the fear of this proving to be the result of these measures of reform, has mainly

vocation, and it is said to have received some

mediately upon the recommencement of term, Public Examination," as it is now termed, commenced to day. The Senior Proctor's List classical schools, of which 44 are for honours. In the mathematical school the number of candidates is 66; and in the new schools of modern history and physical science, 85 and 5 respec-

The new Proctors were admitted to office on the fast-day, contrary to general expectations, it having been at first announced that the admission would be postponed to the following day. It was, however, discovered that no such being regulated, as we noticed in a former article, by one of the Caroline statutes, which can e abolished or amended only by permission of the Crown. This permission was granted in the royal reply to the petition of Convocation; but the University authorities had not yet been formally empowered to effect the wished-for Accordingly, the ceremony was witessed by an unusually large assemblage in the Convocation-house. The retiring senior Proctor, the Rev. D. P. Chase, Vice-principal of St. Mary-hall, and Fellow of Oriel, made a more than usually successful speech. His year of office furnished him with abundance of interesting matter. The losses sustained by the University in the deaths of the Principal of rasenose, the Rector of Exeter, the Master of Balliol, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, and he tragical death of the Deputy Reader in Geology-who, it will be remembered, was killed by a railway train while pursuing his geoogical researches-were very feelingly alluded as also the retirement of some much respected officers of the University. The adoption of non-academical men, in the eppointment of J. Phillips, Esq., to the Deputy Readership in Geology, and Max Muller, Esq., to the Taylor Professorship of Modern Languages, received special notice and commendation. Mr. Chase poke well of the discipline of the University uring the past year, urging the aid of colleges eing necessary to the Proctors to uphold suc liscipline. In so felicitous a manner was the peech delivered, that hearty expressions of applause were several times drawn from the The new Proctors, the Rev. Robert Cholmely, Fellow of Magdalen, and the Rev. Edward Stokes, Student of Ch. Ch., then took the oaths, and were admitted with the usual eremonies-nominating respectively their Proproctors, the Rev. T. F. Smith, and the Rev. I. Barmby, Fellows of Magdalen, and the Rev. T. J. Prout, and the Rev. G. T. Cameron, of Christ

The new Master of Balliol, Mr. Scott, whose election we were able briefly to notice in our last communication, was formally installed into

to another. Much valuable information has been obtained, he admits, and gives to ministers "0 mini tam long the credit of desiring to make the best use of such materials, but thinks the wrong course has been taken for the effecting improvements and adaptation to the times. Dr. Marsham admits, further, that defects exist in the powers and further, that defects exist in the powers and duties of the Hebdomadal Board—for example, the new Bishop of Sodor and Man. The choice the restricted power of Convocation; but he is creditable to government, for Mr. Powys is a thinks the University herself could and would sound Churchman, and an active and influentia remedy such defects. He does not allow promoter of good works, amongst which the that the University is fettered by the State, Warrington training-schools hold a conspicuous

mission of Dissenters, which is not likely to be carried. A few points have been conceded by ministers; but hitherto the alterations have been he considers dangerous, and unlikely to succeed in any respect. On the Professoriate there are some remarks which many will assent to, on the inefficiency of that system, compared with the tutorial. Dr. Marsham concludes by suggesting that the portion of the Bill affecting the University be withdrawn; and that the College Visitors should be substituted for, or added to, the Board of Commissioners .- London Clerical

> THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM: SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

At the close of last term a petition was drawn up, and duly signed and sealed, praying the House of Commons to take into consideration the propriety of assigning a topresentative member to the University of Durham. The petition stated that the graduates now amo ed to a number sufficient to form a respectablyized constituency, while, with respect to intel igence, they were superior to the majority. he petition was presented; but, as the Reform Bill never went into committee, we must remain, at least for the present, unrepresented.

Great alterations in the collegiats buildings are projected, in order to afford enlarged accommodation for the increasing number of

It is in contemplation to fill the large win-dow at the east end of the hall of University

College with stained glass.

The Surtees Society, which is now in connecevil, as also would two amendments of Sir William Heathcote's, giving permission to colleges to convert fellowships into exhibitions no less than into scholarships, and exempting exhibition tion with the University, promises some more liam Heathcote's, giving permission to colleges to convert fellowships into exhibitions no less than into scholarships, and exempting exhibitions under thirty pounds a year from the examination test altogether, allowing them to be given solely on grounds of indigence. The most important point of all in which the Bill may be recognized by the converted to the co tical volume of the Gospels which fell into the sea upon the flight of the monks of Lindisfarne into Ireland to escape the Danes. According washed up upon the coast of Durham, and was sult of these measures of reform, has mainly influenced very many of the stoutest opponents of the Bill.

wasned up apon the coast of Parnam, and was subsequently preserved at Holy Island. However little credit we may be disposed to give the above legend, we cannot but regard with con-A protest or petition against the Bill has been siderable interest a work around which so ex-

traordinary a story hangs. Before closing these notes we must not omit vocation, and it is said to have received some six hundred signatures, representing about a six hundred signatures, representing about a to call attention to an occurrence which has in that country, up to the present day,—the fifth part of Convocation. The name of the created some sensation at Durham and in the plain and undeniable fact being added, that rable President of Magdalen heads the list. neighbourhood. The following authentic state-We have been by no means so dull as usual ment of facts is from a local paper:—"On during the late vacations; the "schools," both Sunday last, the Rev. J. D. Shafto, Rector of and "moderations," following so im- Brancepeth, preached a farewell sermon in the retained a large proportion of undergraduates in residence. The former of these "Second he took occasion to state the reason why he was about to leave the parish. 'I have,' he said, 'laboured among you during a long period of shows 187 candidates for examination in the sears, and am sorry to say that no increase is classical schools of which 44 are for honours. ship. I have from time to time warned and admonished my flock; but, notwithstanding, no spiritual growth has taken place, but, on the antrary, a decrease. As a Christian minister, therefore, I consider it my duty to separate from

for the spiritual benefit of the inhabitants ... The rectory is a family living (value £850); and the Rev. A. D. Shafto, of University Colpower of altering the day of admission rested with the authorities: the election of proctors

The Solicitor-General's Bill for removing all loubts as to the legality of meetings of the colonial clergy and laity for the regulation of their own internal affairs, —a bill which passed the second reading by a majority of two to one, is still in committee, where it seems likely to be kept some time longer, as it is to be obstructed by various amendments brought forward by some of the most forward champions of civil and eligious liberty. It should be recorded that the Colonial Churches, which are based on the voluntary principle, and receive neither endowment nor privilege from the State, are told that because they belong to the same communion as the Church of England, they are not entitled to the freedom which is possessed by every one of the sects. No fewer than four dissenters, Messrs. Dunlop, Fox, Hadfield, and Miall, have restricting clauses to propose. Surely this must be rather too much for the patience of a House of Commons, four-fifths of which is still ers desire to represent, is that which concerns constituted of Churchmen. But the Bill is a Government Bill, and if the Ministers shrink of the Church of England, contrarily to the known perhaps find that they have lost more friends than they have kept by such a policy. We have, however, full confidence that they will not suffer a measure so urgently demanded to the civil power—a practice which had its origin in the necessity of the case, when the Colony became a British possession and was nevertheless without a resident Bishop of the Church of England, but which your national contents of the civil power—a practice which had its origin in the necessity of the case, when the Colony became a British possession and was nevertheless without a resident power—a practice which had its origin in the necessity of the case, when the Colony became a British possession and was nevertheless without a resident Bishop of the from the defence of their own measure, and from have, however, full confidence that they will not suffer a measure so urgently demanded to be cannot but regard now as an intolerable harddefeated; and the presence in this country of ship, when it is remembered that the prelates of the Bishops of New Zealand and Adelaide will the Church of Rome enjoy the unrestricted and show the importance of delaying it no longer. Independent privilege of issuing their dispense. The branches of the Church Society in the diocese of Toronto, at their recent meetings, have flagrant by the fact that the Mitre, being the expressed great gratification at the steps which have been taken in that diocese toward the assumption of the Church's synodical powers, as tending to affect that union between the laity. tending to effect that union between the laity and clergy which is necessary in all Church works. The Bishop purposes to hold a confirmation in the months of June and July. His Lordship usually travels about 2,500 miles in one of these confirmation tours, the greater part in common lumber-waggons, or canoes and skiffs. Few men, it is said, are capable of so great physical exertion. The colonists, however, office on Friday last. This appointment gives the greatest satisfaction to all working men in the University. Mr. Scott is an elegant scholar, and of most amiable bearing, and likely to aid in no small degree the efforts made and still making by the Fellows of Balliol for the improvement and increased efficiency of the college.

May-day was ushered in, as usual, by the great physical exertion. The colonists, however, are making strenuous efforts to raise a permanent fund for the increase of the Episcopate, by which alone these labors can be lessened, and brought within the compass of more ordinary men. This subject, however, appears to have excited a somewhat warm controversy in the diocese. The Bishop of Natal arrived in England on May 27th. The recent mails bring no tidings of a decisive issue of the long pro-May-day was ushered in, as usual, by the no tidings of a decisive issue of the long pro-May-day was ushered in, as usual, by the singing of the hymn Te Deum Patrem colimus, on Magdalen Tower, by the choir of the college.

A pleasantly-written letter has been put forth by the Warden of Merton, Dr. Marsham, entitled "A Letter relating to the Oxford Univerity Bill, addressed to the Right Hon. the New York Changellon of the University bitherto was applied labors to spread the Gos. verity Bill, addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Chancellor of the University. By R. Bullock Marsham, D. C. L., Warden of Merton College." (J. H. Parker.)—Dr. Marsham, as may be supposed, objects to the Bill in limine, considering it "in principle novel and limine, considering it "in principle novel and limine, considering it "in principle and as far as regards the wisdom was long to the church of England. And the record will not be inglorious, at least if unconstitutional, and, as far as regards the Universities, apart from the colleges, unnecessary." He questions the legality of a Royal honor and glory of our blessed Redeemer,—are Commission, the Crown having been a party to the charter of the colleges; and, consequently. kind. We trust that there already exists one he considers the commission to be a usurpation among the Bishop's native converts, animated by the sentiment, so beautifully expressed by

"O mihi tam longe maneat pars ultimi vitæ, Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facial" Colonial Church Chronicle.

The Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, Rector of

Colonial Ecclesiastical.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. PETITION TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA, IN PROVINCIAL PARLIA-MENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Quebec, met together in Conference, the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. HUMBLY SHEWITH,

That your petitioners entertain the most olemn conviction of its being alike the duty and the interest of all Governments to uphold the teaching of Religion, as the means of bring-ing down the Divine Blessing upon a people, as well as of forming good governors, faithful

subjects, and exemplary useful citizens.

That in order to these ends, they believe it to be a plain obligation lying upon the State, to provide for the maintenance, extension and perpetuation of Religion, and not to leave it pendent upon the caprices and the fluctua tions of opinion which prevail among mankind, or (to the open dereliction of the principle of preaching the Gospel to the poor,) upon the support of that portion of the community who can afford to pay for their religious privileges.

That upon these principles, they consider it to be the sacred duty of the State, at least to maintain and protect religious endowments already made, unless it can be shewn that such endowments have been abused or turned to other account than the direct promotion of religion. That in the case of the endowments made for

the benefit of the Church of England in this Province, no such abuse or perversion has been mputed, nor could the imputation, if it were made, be possibly sustained. That the alienation of these endowments for

secular uses cannot, in the apprehension of your petitioners, be regarded otherwise than as a public wrong, calculated to provoke the divine judgments, and to produce by its direct and natural operation, multiplied social evils in the

That the distinct and formal recognition by all the parties concerned, of the Act 7 Vict. cap. 78 as a final settlement of the Clergy Reserves uestion; the confidence thence inspired in the mind of the Church of England within the Proince; the full expectations expressed last year ov the British Government and Parliament, that the Province would deal generously by that Church upon becoming invested with the control of the Clergy Reserves; the recollection that, in the United States of America, the endowments the Church of England were held sacred rough all the convulsions of the Revolutionary War, and are enjoyed by the same communior Canada is covered with increasing settlements in which there exist an imperative need of such a provision,—present, altogether, with reference to the demand of the Church of England to be parish church to a large congregation. Before left undisturbed in her share of the benefits derived from the Clergy Reserves, an amount and accumulation of claim, the disallowance of which by the Legislature of a country forming part of such an Empire as that of Great Britain, could scarcely find a parallel in history :

That your petitioners, looking to the justice of your honorable House for the preservation of their rights in this behalf, humbly pray your honorable House also, at this time, for the redress of two actually existing grievances under which they labour:

That the former of these rejevences consists in the unfair provisions and injurious operation of the Common School Act of the Province, inasmuch as it confers privileges upon one religious body exclusively, to which all have an equal claim; and also practicably has the eff pesides other hardships and anomalies which night be specified) of leaving very large numbers of children in this rapidly rising country without any education at all, as well as of subjecting Protestant parents, in many instances, to taxa-tion for the support of schools from which their families derive no benefit whatever, and which are in no need whatever of the contributions

thus exacted from such parents: That your petitioners humbly conceive it to e essential to the equalization of rights and privileges among different classes of the community, that taxes should not be levied upon Protestants under such circumstances and for such objects as these; and further, that provision should be made whereby the Church of England, or any other religious body acting either singly or unitedly, should be enabled, where it so desired, to establish separate schools:

That the other grievance which your petitionpractice and principles of that Church, by the hands of the civil power—a practice which had

That your petitioners conceive it unnecessary to disclaim any idea of demanding this privilege for the Bishops of the Church of England with the view of its being exercised beyond the pal of their own communion: but they humbl desire at the same time to represent, that the are social and moral evils connected with the administration of the Law of Marriage in the Province, which call loudly for remedial legisla

ever pray.
Signed in the name and on the behalf of the meeting of the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Quebec.

The following circular from the Lord Bishop the heathen of Quebec, and accompanying form of prayer, have been handed to us for insertion:

G. J. QUEBEC.

Quebec, 19th June, 1854. Rev. Sir-I have received, by the last English mail, the subjoined forms of prayer, which I commend accordingly to your adoption, for the purposes and upon the occasions specified by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in

the notice prefixed to the prayers.

The duty which is here indicated to us is one which lies upon all the members of the Church; and I am persuaded that I need not urge upon your attention, the additional and peculiar call or its observance, which lies upon Churchmen in the Colonial Dioceses, and upon few more

I am, Rev. Sir, Your faithful and affectionate brother,

The following Prayers have been drawn up in pursuance of a Resolution of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, suggesting that

used in families, schools, and missionary meet-

companying forms.

J. B. CANTUAR. Lambeth, May 17, 1854.

PRAYER I. yard.

and preach the Gospel to every creature; Grant to us whom Thou hast called into Thy Church and a dagger in the other, save, only, that a ready will to obey Thy Word, and fill us with a hearty desire to make Thy way known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nafor the work of their ministry; give them the convulsed the world with dismay. spirit of power and of love and of a sound mind; strengthen them to endure hardness; and grant that both by their life and doctrine

PRAYER II.

O MOST merciful Saviour and Redeemer, who had been devoted to his service. wouldest not that any should perish, but that all men should be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth; Fulfil Thy gracious promise to be present with those who are gone forth in Thy Name to preach the Gospel of Salvation in distant lands. Be with them in all perils by and or by water, in sickness and distress, in weariness and painfulness, in disappointment and persecution. Bless them, we beseech Thee, with Thy continual favor; and send Thy Holy Spirit to guide them into all truth. O Lord, let Thy ministers be clothed with Righteousness, and grant that Thy Word spoken by their and grant that Thy Word spoken by their mouths may never be spoken in vain. Endue them with power from on high; and so prosper Thy work in their hands, that the fulness of the Gentiles may be gathered in, and all Israel be saved. Hear us, O Lord, for Thy mercy's sake; and grant that all who are called by Thy Name may be one in Thee, and may abound more and more in prayers and in free will offer. more and more in prayers and in free will offerings for the extension of Thy kingdom throughout the world, to Thy honor and glory, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JUNE 28. G. B. H., Quebec; J.W., Amherstburgh, rem. Rev. J. McG., St. George, N.B., rem.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1854.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Districts westward, that he intends, D. V., to not accrue to the legislature; that this onfirm at their several Missions and Stations. in accordance with the following list. Should there be any error or omission, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested to notify him of the same in time to be corrected. Toronto, 10th June, 1854.

	Toronto, 10th June, 1004.
	JUNE. OUT BOX TO THE TOTAL
T	Lunder 29 Dereham 10 A. M.
I	Vienna 3 P. M. riday30 Port Burwell 10 A. M. Malahide 2 P. M.
F	riday 30 Port Burwell 10 A. M.
1	Malahide 2 P. M.
	THE VIEW OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
9	oturday 1 Dunwich 11 A. M.
1	Fingal 3 P. M.
1	unday 2 St. Thomas 11 A. M.
1	Port Stanley o P. M.
1	Monday 3 Westminster 10 A. M.
	Delaware 3 P. M.
1	Munceytown 11 A. M.
1	Wednesday 5 Wardsville 12 Noon
54 0	Rells 4 P. M.
1	Thursday 6 Zone Mills 10 A. M.
	Dawn Mills 3 P. M.
A	Priday 7 Morpeth 12 Noon.
	Saturday 3 Col Little 10 A. M.
	Tilbury 4 P. M.
9	Sunday 9 Mersea 10 A. M.
	Colchester 5 P. M.
	Monday10 Amherstburg 10 A. M.
	Sandwich 8 P. M.
14	Tuesday11 Irish Settlement 10 A. M.
	Friday14 Chatham
	Saturday 15 Walpole Island 3 P. M.
	Saturday16 Moore 10 A. M.
	Sarnia 4 P. M.
85	Monday 17 Plympton, Errol 11 A. M.
36	Tuesday 18 Warwick Village 3 P. M.
3	Wednesday 19 Brock, town line 10 A. M.
	Fourth line, South 3 P. M.
277	
	Thursday20 Warwick, East 10 A. M. Adelaide 3 P. M.
08	
300	Friday21 Metcalfe 4 P. M.
100	Mates ville
8	
e	St. Johns, London Township 3 P. M
	Monday 24 Nissouri 11 A. M
E	Tuesday25 St. Mary 3 P. M
y	Wednesday 26 St. George, London
0	Township 11 A. M
5	St. James, Biddulph 4 P. M
ıl	Thursday 27 Snell's School House,
n	Stephen II A. M
e	Tuckersmith's Sc'lhouse 3 P. N
11	Sunday 29 Goderich 11 A. M
11	
HE	Tuesday 1 Hyperbury 11 A. 2
10	Mitchell 3 P. M
144	a cu ac ad a li A. A

in their several missions.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

Hayesville

will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday, 5th July, at the Society's Rooms, at 8 p. m. THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY.

HISTORICAL COINCIDENCES.

tion of Church property. We have used had drifted away from the old land-marks

suitable forms of prayer for an increase of the word some advisedly, for the majority laborers in the Lord's Vineyard, and for the of our opponents do not condescend to blessing of Almighty God upon their labors, the use of argument, but seem only to be were much needed, and would be extensively influenced by a blind unreasoning and influenced by a blind, unreasoning and unchristian spirit, as vulgar as it is virulent. I shall be glad to find that the wishes of the Soci- Such individuals as the Editor of the ety have been satisfactorily answered by the ac- " Examiner," and the Mr. Christie, M.P. P., who is pledged "to wade to his knees in blood" when necessary, in order to carry out his schemes of Church robbery, are types of this much-to-be-pitied class. For an Increase of Laborers in the Lord's Vine- Being deficient in argument they have recourse to assassin like bullying, of a very Almighty God, who by Thy Son Jesus Christ, didst give commandment to the holy Apostles, that they should go into all the world

No. 48

But there are others who affect to treat tions. Look with compassion upon the heathen that have not known Thee, and on the multi-phical manner, and it is to this class we tudes that are scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd. O heavenly Father, Lord of the harvest, have respect, we beseech Thee, to our prayers, and send forth laborers into Thine harvest. Fit and prepare them by Thy grace in that infernal tragedy of horrors which

In reading the speech of the very accommodating and pliant prelate, whose they may set forth Thy glory, and set forward name we have just mentioned, we could the salvation of all men, through Jesus Christ almost fancy we heard Mr. Solicitor General Morrison, or some other of the same stamp, plausibly arguing on the pro-For a Blessing on Missionaries and their Labors. priety of robbing the Almighty of what

But we must do the French Jacobins justice. They had strong reasons for secularization, which happily do not exist in this country, viz., the exigencies of the civil establishment and the crushing burthen of a public debt; and, furthermore, they devoted a portion of the plunder to the payment of the Clergy, not desiring, like our secularizers, to strip them of every reliable sixpence.

In moving his spoliatory resolutions, Talleyrand especially dwelt on this latter point, for the tenor of his motion ran that the ecclesiastical property should be devoted to the support of the ministers of religion and the payment of the public debt. He argued that the Clergy were not proprietors but depositaries of their estates; that no individual could maintain any right of property or inheritance in them; that they were bestowed originally by the munificence of kings or nobles, and might now be resumed by the nation. To this sophistry, which so closely resembles that used by our modern levellers, it was replied by the Abbé Maury, and Sièyes, "that it was an unfounded assertion that the property of the Church was at the disposal of the state; it flowed from the munificence or piety of individuals in former ages, and was destined to a peculiar purpose, totally different from secular concerns; that if the carried into effect, it should revert to the Brethren the Clergy of Hamilton and all the heirs of the donors, but certainly could

great measure of spoliation was the first step in revolutionary confiscation, and would soon be followed up by the seizure of property of every description; and that in truth it was a sacrifice of the Church and her estates to the capitalists of the metropolis who held the public debt, and the vociferous mob who ruled the counsels of the assembly."?

But their eloquent defence was all in vain-the temptation was too powerful. A great majority declared that the ecclesiastical property should be placed at the disposal of the people, and the first step was taken in that sullen and desperate career of revolutionary anarchy, foretold, as if gifted with prophetic vision, by the Abbe Maury. Well does the brilliant and truly philosophical historian declare in commenting on this fact .- "The arguments which prevailed with the assembly were the same as those urged on similar occasions by all who endeavour to appropriate the property of the public bodies. It is no doubt plausible to say that religion. if really true, should be able to maintain itself; that the public will support those who hest discharge its duties. * * * *

The marked and almost unaccountable irreligion of a large proportion of the French ever since the revolution is sufficient proof that the support of property · · is requisite even to maintain the cause of truth. The reason is apparent.

Worldly enjoyments are all agreeable at the outset, and only painful in the end. Religious truth is only unpalatable at first, and its salutary effects are only experienced after the lapse of time. Hence the first may be safely entrusted to the inclination or taste of individuals, the last requires the support or direction of the state. If individuals be left to choose for themselves they will select the best workmen or architects; but it by no means follows that they will pitch upon the best religious guides. The ardent will follow, not the most reasonable but the most captivating; the selfish or indifferent, the most accom-last to seek it. Ecclesiastical property is required to relieve the teachers of religion The Clergy are requested to take up the from the necessity of bending to the views annual collection in behalf of the Mission Fund or sharing in the fanaticism of the age. of the Church Society, on Tuesday, 9th July, Those who live by the support of the publie will never be backward in conforming to its inclinations. When children may be allowed to select the medicines they are to The Monthly Meeting of the Church Society take in sickness, or the young the education which is to fit them for the world, the Clergy may be left to the support of

the public, but not till then." We are in a "land of progression," as Mrs. Moodie calls it, but it would do the In looking over Sir Archibald Alison's more honest of our progressionists no harm History of Europe, we were struck with to take an observation occasionally, so the similarity of the line of argument pur- that they may discover their exact posued by some of the agrarians of our time sition. If our hint were acted upon, we and the Jacobins of the French Revolu- doubt not but that many would be exceedtionary period, with respect to the aliena. ingly amazed at the distance which they

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