New-Zenland.

the church by main force. A sculle ensues, in if they are faithful.—Church Review, which Mr. Westerton fails of his purpose.

Ones, Am Due source is Nonwell. Double suits in the ecclesiastical courts recunlikely to follow. Mr. Westerton sues Mr. Fitzroy for disturbance of public worship: and Mr. Fitzroy sues Mr. Westerton for "brawling"or assault and battery-in church.

### THE REVIVAL SYSTEM IN THE CHURCH.

We have now reached an interesting inquiry which we had proposed to ourselves in the out- in Ireland; last year, as appeared from a return, set of this discussion. May we recognize in the stere were only 2,300, system of the prayer-book, fairly interpreted, and faithfully carried out, the good elements of the revival without admixture of the evil? Taking the great mans of men as they are, and are like to be for generations to come, and taking the church as it is, and confining our notice to those administrative means at our disposal, which are strictly discreet, well-tried, and Catholic if you will, is it not is our power to avail us of the very instruments, so far as they are good, which have been found so potent in the hands of others?

nised in our system. What, we ask, in Lent, Missionaries will attest both the hardships and save a protracted meeting? It is very evidently the encouragements connected with their work; the design of the church, that at this season we seek to revive our congregations: to ing. We can appeal movingly to those who have persuaded themselves that any time will do to arnil themselves for deciding the question of obedience, of a season hallowed by such associations. It is well known that Lent is, in many churches, a season of large ingathering : and it seems to be in accordance with the spirit of the church, that, at this time, we should redouble our efforts, preach many sermons, and appeal to sinners by the memory of those events which at the recurrence of their anniversary become invested with unusual distinctness.

Moreover the annual visit of the Birliop affords a fit occasion on which to put forth special exertions. The young can then be gathered for continuous instruction and exhortation.— There is more than a good excuse for calling on men anew to say whether they intend to decide this question of obedience or no. Here, then, are two seasons of annual recurrence in the made to fall in quick and uninterrupted succession. Of course the utmost confidence must be given to regular and uniform ministrations.— They belong to the very genius and spirit of the church. But it is entirely consistent with this regularity, it is in the very nature of festivals and fasts, if they are anything more than a more form, that occasionally exertions should ora intense. Such efforts, moreover, being moderate and natural, and restrained within prescribed limits, are not followed by re-action prejudicial to the abiding ferrour of the congre-

And we may safely push this matter a little further. There are states in our Union where we have not one clergyman for ten thousand people. Is it not our bounden duty to make in such waste places continuous and united efforts? A sermon once a month is as water spilled upon a dusty soil; when we come again there is no trace of it left; but when many sermons are preached; when one and another with wise words seeks to fasten the nail in a sure place, an abiding result is produced; doctrines are it proves that the Church doctrines are in the motives of the gospel are brought to hear with wilderness. Many other missionar es might to pertain to another united force. We must in our missionary disolder dioceses, bring out the force of clerical | truly said, 'No man careth for their souls.' and in so doing we shall but follow out the invariable precedents of scripture, and numerous examples of antiquity.

We observe, again, that the Church encourages

a plain, direct and earnest style of preaching. She teaches her priests that they cannot compass the doing of their weighty work, but with countries have to contend with. During the doctrine and exhortation taken out of Holy past year, in which a fever of extraordinar. How she would have us preach, we may learn from the brief sermons which (" or another devastating epidemic, no less that ") we may use on specified occasions. We allude to the exhortations in the communion and visitation offices. How plain they are, and practical: how solemn and how affectionate! There is not one word in them about Cicero or There is not one word in them about Cicero or | "On Sunday, I completed my visitation tou Socrates: no metaphysical abstraction; no at Anatto Bay, in the parish of Metalf, wher stance, hear how she would have us address the vailing, ten persons having fallen victims

and of Ills dear Son. Jesus Christ, and as you day, was one poor girl, a Miss Horton, of excel-tender your own salvation, to take good heed of lent character, exemplary for her moral amthese things in time, while the day of salvation religious conduct, who had come to Antonio Bay lasteth: for the night cometh when no man can on the previous Thursday for the purpose o work . . . That we be not cast into outer dark | being confirmed. The sudden and premature shall be shut, and cry for mercy when it is the hundered me from getting to Metcalf on the first time of justice... Now you may claim the merits of Christ: but if you die in your sins, i didates for confirmation was much thinned by His sufferings will tend to your greater condemnation. O beloved, consider in this your day, between Thursday and Sunday. The church how fearful a thing it will be to fall into the was, however, crowded with a congregation bands of the living God, when you can neither | apparently most devout; and, penetrated by the merits of Christ to cover you in that terrible assembled, I, of course, addressed them on the

Now we are very far from disparaging the nowhere else are the cardinal truths and duties | there have been no less than four visitations of of the gospel more faithfully presented. But yet much of our preaching is thrown away; it is very sound and sensible, and all that: but it effects little. Occasionally we observe a lack of discretion in the choice of themes, and in the handling of them. The themes are not such as bear directly upon our salvation or our duty. Thus, we have heard one announce as his text, "Surely the Lord is in this place," and proceed thereupon to discuss the abstrucest question in metaphysics, whether space be objective or subjective, material or ideal. Instead of taking hold of some strong scriptural thought, and un-folding, and expounding and enforcing it, some take a text, and then take leave of it. Like some running vine, they branch out, and climb this way and that, until one is lost in ninarement, to find out how, starting where they did, they ever found themselves where they are.

Some of our preachers are very deficient in earnestness of manner; and their sermons are of little profit on this account. The people have not, and they ought not to have, any natience with the man who reads his serme Let him write it by all means, let him deliver it, if he will, word for word as it is written preach, not read it. We want to see, in the kindling eye, the modulated tones, the ing look, that his is no perfunctory tack, but a work of love and faith. We would have no rant or bombast, no effort to excite a storm just at the end; but we would fain hear from all our pulpits, brief, fervid, carnest sermons, with kind and respectful, yet pointed appeals to the the end; but we would fain hear from all our

Oxford in connexion with that:—another proof as an element of power, and especially over the of Mr. Brock's qualifications as a champion of unclucated and unrefined, who can only be the integrity of the church, to the confusion of bishops and archbishops.

Mr. Aitken has published the fact that he does teach the Catechism, and the whole Catechism, to his parish children. His reason for omitting that part of the exhortation which refers to the training of children by their sponsors, was that he made the same exhortation much more forcibly and impressively in another many. more forcibly and impressively in another man- reliable description of one of their "Protracted Meetings," and the whole scene, in point of ex Two new sees are soon to be erected in the discuss of Toronto, one to be fixed at Kingston, and the other at London or Woodstock. The fairly celipse a Methodist Camp Meeting. Only and the other at London or Woodstock. The fairly cellipse a Methodist Camp Meeting. Only the fires of Purgatory took the place of the termounts to £8000. Calcutta is also to be subdivided, and sees erected at Perth in Western that of the anxious beach. In all this, one Australia, and at Lyttleton or Christ Church, in thing has been gained. The religious sensibility, that spiritual consciousness, which, however The disturbances in the parish of St. Paul's, rude, perundes every human soul, and can Knightsbridge, are becoming too scandalous, never be lost eight of, has been appealed to and Mr. Fitzroy and his friends persist in singing controlled. We again put the question, whether, the responses in the Litany, in spite of the re-peated request of the rector. And Mr. Wester-ton, the protestant warden, walks up to Mr. turn "Redemptorists," nor Ranters, to find Fizzoy, in the midst of the Litany, seizes him their way to the hearts and consciences of their by the collar, and attempts to put him out of hearers. But that way they must and will find,

OPEX-AIR PRESCRING IN NORWICH .-- The promoters of this practice have fixed upon fourteen stations within and without the city. The discenting ministers throughout the country have joined in the same movement.

DECREASE OF ROMISH PRIESTS IN TRELAND. According to the Rev. R. Bickersteth, were about hix years ago upwards of 5,000 priests

#### COLONIAL.

The following give specimens of the way is which Church work is going on, both among northern snows and in the glowing tropics :-BRITISH NOATH AMERICA.-In the sever. Protracted services, then, are distinctly recessed if our system. What we need to the

"The winter had been marked by viciositude of almost unexampled rold, and warm thaws awaken the thoughtless, and to quicken the lukewarm. During Passion Week more especially, when the church repeats so calmly and so dangerous and difficult. I had, however, that the preaching of the Cross is specially interesting. We can appeal movingly to those who of attending divine worship. On the 22nd of January, I observed at Rustico Clorch two young men, who had walked some miles throng the driving snow to attend church, although i was one of the most dangerously freezing day I was ever out in-a flerce wind and drift raging with the thermometer at seven degrees ! zero. I found, a few days after, on inquiring that both these young men were frozen on their return, though they went into the houses on their way to warm themselves. Almost all the Frenc' who attended the chapel on that day were mor or less touched with the frost. On the followin Sunday, the thermometer was cleven degree below zero at the time of my leaving he church. With my face covered with a buffal skin, and with thick wrappings, I found it diffi cult to preserve the requisite amount of heat, I observed on the following Sanday, which was extremely cold also, a respectable farmer's wife, with an infant, which she had brought fe course of parochial duty, at which old truths with an infant, which she had brought for may be repeated, and the blows of the Word be baptism—an instructive instance of hardibon unparalleled in my recollection. It is very in structive to observe the difference in people endiness to suffer hardship, and make exertion that they may attend the church; and few thing are more cheering to a missionary.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsny, of Montreal, writes ne of his statious:---"The roads gro so had that I am obliged leave my horse a mile and a half from the plac where we assemble for worship, and walk a best I can. I often muse, as I take my lone! way, about those with whom I was, in formitimes, wont to go up to the house of God; and though under vastly different circumstances, rejoice that I am allowed to declare the Gospo d Christ among at the scattered ones of His flock We have an attentive congregation, comin together under circumstances apparently littl calculated to promote reverence. A small tabla serves as pulpit and desk, planks placed upo inverted buckets serve as seats, and the woode I building in which we meet is as yet unfinished. I feel that these services are being blessed; an seen in their connexion, and all the various of those who have been obliged to settle in the

> West Indies and Griana .- Society's miss sionaries in Jamaica, Barbades, Antigua and Guiana, 80. Expenditure, £2,700.

severest form has added to the Sickness in its difficulties which the missionaries in these countries have to contend with. During the malignity had followed closely on the track of cleven of the clergy of Jamaica, (i.e., one-tent of the whole body,) including two of the Society missionaries, have been removed by death. Th Bishop wrote to the Society on April 25: ---

To take a solitary in- I regret to say that the cholera is fearfully prethat yo may not knock when the door access of the 'seasons,' as they are called, day which I had appointed, and the list of conthe prevalence of the postilence, in the interval to protect you, nor to the awful circumstances under which they were ecasion, and trust that, by God's grace, I did not leave them without some consolation under this heavy calamity. Within the last four years epidemies of a most destructive character,"

Sorrn Armea. -- Society's Missionaries in Capetown, Grahamstown and Natal, 28. Ex-

A missionary lately sent the Society an account of his first Sunday in his mission. The after-noon service was thus described:---

"The Bishop of Capetown came to Capendrop, and we assembled in a room, for want of a more fitting place for worship. It was crowded, at least four-fifths of the congregation being colored people. They chanted the doxology as often as occurred in the service, and sang with correctness the magnificat, and a selection from the

new version of the psalms.

"After the second lesson, four noult candidates who had been prepared for baptism, three, young women and one young man, all of color, arranged themselves before the communion-table. The service was performed by the Bishop most impressively; all were moved-one or two candidates to tears. The Bishop then addressed himself successively to those who had been baptized in infarcy, to the newly baptized, to the catechinueus, and to those who had not yet been moved to seek Christian instruction. When the service was over, it was truly gratifying to see the friends of those who had been bartized. running up and cordially shaking them by the There was the usual collection of alms at the door, which, although composed almost entirely of pence, yet amounted to several shill-

Cape of Good Hope observes that his discess is

of his journeys have to be made in a cart or on of foot, and that he is to a large extent responsible for the support of each Clergyman whom he appoints. Natal is 1,200 miles from his see, has Graham's Town between 500 and 600 miles; and at present the whole population of the diocese is 800, 000. He mentions one astounding factthat some English emigrants have actually been converted to Mahomedanism by certain Malay

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. The letter from Carlton Place is reserved for

consideration. We question whether the "Anngram" is as well suited for the Church as for a secular paper.

H. C. B.'s letter is received, and reserved for

The letter of "A Layman," received a few weeks since and intended for publication, has unfortunately been midsid. Will the writer please send a duplicate copy.

consideration. Our columns are too fully occupied to enable us to publish it this week, at

LETTERS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 16. Rev. T. P. Lennoxville: J. A. M., Pakenham (W. C.'s paper has been addressed to luni fil, but is now rectified, and the two last papers sent as directed); Rev. H. B., Newcastle, remit tunce for himself and Mrs. G. in full, vol. 18; Rev. W. H. B., Kemptviffe; Rev. S. J. H., Edmonston, N. B.; Rev. J. W., Grafton, (the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Private Tuition by Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

### Che Church.

TORONTO, THE RNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1851.

We adverted at our last to a feature in the proceedings of the late Synod, calculated to awaken the best expectations,-to larger the happiest auguries for the future. It bespeaks that temper of mutual confidence,-that fan balancing of co-ordinate powers,-which is the best security for practical harmonious action. Doubt, disirust, and suspicion would be destructive of this unity. Any undue encroachment of one recognized branch of the Synod upon another, -- an assumption by the clergy, or a pressure by the laity,-would in itself be inequitable, and would disturb the happy equip-ise which leads to us ful nction. And to maintain that fair, independent co-ordinate working, there must be no encroachment by the clergy or the laity upon the rights of the Bishop, a distinct power and party in the legitimate composition of a Church of England synod, This right de ding has happily been recognized, and the good sense of our late ecclesiastical assembly has unanimously stamped the sanction of its approbation upon the equity and truthfidness of this principle.

The same honest judgment has been partially expressed in another question,the prospective selection of bishops in this Province. This is a power virtually conceded, limited only by a reasonable condition, the obtaining within the Province the means of supporting the episcopate. When exertions are already vigorously put forth in many quarters to fulfil this stipulation. and ensure the creation of a fund by which our episcopate is to be supported, it may not be premature,-especially in devising a Constitution for the Synod,-to discuss the best, or least objectionable, means of

acting upon that delegated power, It is a power practically new in the British dominions, the case of the Church in Scotland being excepted; and it should, therefore, be approached with caution. A due regard to rights and privileges should had just been preaching a sermon, &c., to an here be sacredly guarded: there should be builten Church to selebrate the Profield deliver. no encroachment by one body upon powers which may be thought exclusively to

The election of a hish op is, we conceive, tricts, even as is already done in many of our like these, of the inhabitants of which it may be one of those excepted cases in which the joint and concurrent action of the several orders of the synod cannot be brought to bear. The Bishop, the head of the Senod, may be appealed to in such a matter for the benefit of his indement and the weight of his counsel; but he can hardly be expected to throw in his suffrage, or apply cacy and of equity, is a restraint upon one order in the Synod; and should there not. on parallel grounds, be the restraint of an abor! It does seem to us that the choice of a bishop is the natural and ex- Synod, deputy master. At the dinner choice of their head and overseer, it does and sisters in their picturesque costume. the night before my arrival, and many, as I fear. I not seem right that there should be dictaapprobation of that separate body of broththis decision, we think, should be inceverof prudence,—from distrust, in fact, of the living reality, not an empty name, sound judgment of the clergy,—such apsound judgment of the clergy,-such anpeal from them should be thought needful, then let all the branches of the synod-

have a co-ordinate voice. We may be told that he is to be the overseer of the laity as well as of the clergy, and that therefore the selection; should pertain to both. But there is no similarity whatever in the jurisdiction he expresses over each respectively. In the ease of the Lity, it is indirect and undefined; in that of the clergy, it is actual and postave. So great indeed is the distinction, that while from the former case labours brought the Mohawk nation by God's tion having been thereby confirmed, it was his he claimed only that respect and reverence blessing into the true fold, and which from that which is due to the episcopal office, the latter are bound by an oath of canonical field and take courage" as it looks upon these to those churches whose patrimony they were obedience to their lish p in all things law- red children of Christ and His church. ful and honest. It would appear, then, invalious and unfar that the selection of the anspices of the Orange Society awaken us bill should be struck out, words which he could one armed with this constitutional authority to a sense of our duty as christian brothers? hardly understand how the hon, gentlemen over the clergy should be delegated, in when we see guids and our sister of the neighbours to have been introduced into their measure exempted from any standar jurisdiction.

when we look at the means respectively? possessed by each body of ascertaining the qualific trens of alm, who is to be elected bishop. The clergy have an extensive and often a timil ar acquaintance with one say our church is too; but where are the strong our land, but which he would hold it to be the another. They have the best means of bonds which should hind us in holy brotherhood, duty of the legislature to maintain. He would ascertaining, by grad at experience and as in the ancient church christian was bound to therefore more that these words be struck out that the world over the materials and there must be many hon, gentlemen from trial, the general scarcing, the theological wanting? Is brotherly love altogether dead Lower Canada who thought with him. In the attauments, the decrease some most, the among us, or want we some master spirit to stir debute which took place a few nights previous, practised judgment, to administrative us up to more united action? Thank tool? the upon the subject of "Religious Rollidays," hon. qualifications of their no event and, gen- general harmony of the last synodical meeting gendemen on the treasury benches then des revolution up to the present day. He afinded will be chosen as the permanent place

of talent or acquirement in an commant degree. The lany, on the other hand, can have no such opportunities. Their knowledge is limited usually to a locality; and large is limited usually to a locality; and hands the consideration and practical carrying their partialities are bounded by their out of such great things, and subscribe myself, knowledge. Their choice, therefore, might be the dictate of a personal feeling; they have had no means, as a body, of applying the test of fitness by a surer and higher

bishop will be left where it can only, we think, be legitimately reposed,—in the hands of the clergy. Common sense dictates the justice of this, and all Christian few words of explanation. neighbouring United States. In the tri-umph of a young democracy, powers would some members of the Synod attended only be claimed by the many which, it was thought, were too long arrogated by the that my object was to delay the adoption of a constitution, whereas my sole intention was to put a copy of these documents into every members that he had a after age of soberness that I considered a postponement preferable either to a silent acquirement and concluded that my object was to delay the adoption of a constitution, whereas my sole intention was to put a copy of these documents into every members that I considered a postponement preferable either to a silent acquirement and concluded that my object was to delay the adoption of a constitution, whereas my sole intention was to put a copy of these documents into every members and that it is a considered and that my object was to delay the adoption of a constitution, whereas my sole intention was to put a copy of these documents into every members and the put and that my object was to delay the adoption of a constitution, whereas my sole intention was to put a copy of these documents into every members and the put might wish undone. At all events, let us take our precedents farther back; and in looking at the often questionable adoptions.

My reasons for wishing a postponement to of modern improvement, let us be careful onable the Synod to have the declaration printed to sift abuses from advantages, and resolve to make experience at least the test of words are clearly innovations upon the in the document. The Rev. Mr. Boswell deoractices of the primitive church, and are tected this omission, and on his suggestion it at variance with the spirit of our own.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DISCUSE OF TORONTO. OLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES. CHAPELS AND MISSIGNARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND OBPHANS' FUND

	£	э.	d.
St. James' Church, Toronto, per			
churchwarden	:::3	10	0
Trinity Church, Thornhill, additi-			
onal 1 0 0			;
Oakridge station 0 11 10			,
per Rev. D. E. Blake	1	11	10
Orillia Church 1 5 0			
St. George's, Medonte 0 17 0			
C. W. Rood Station 0 11 6			1
Lee's schoolhouse, Oro 0 11 6			
per Rev. T. B. Rend	3	5	0
St. Mary Magdalene, Picton, per			
churchwarden		0	0
Wolfe Island, per Rev. T. Bousfield	O	tű	9
St. Peter's, Barton 1 8 3			
St. Paul's, Glanford 1 6 6			- 1
Per Rev. Geo. Bull,	:	14	9
St. Paul's, Norval, 1 14 5			
St. George's, Georgetown, 1 10 7			
Per Rev. Thos. Marsh,	3	5	0
Trinity Church, Howard, 0 18 0			
Clearville, 0 8 1			
St. Peter's Church, Tyrconnel 1 13 2			
Fingal, 0 11 0			
Per Rev. H. Holland,	3	10	3

# Correspondence.

60 Collections, amounting to ......£215 18 8

DEAN SIN-After so important an occurrence as the decided action of the Diocesan Synod to furnish matter for your valuable columns, it will perhaps seem asking too much to desire the insertion of a communication on the doings of a small Orange Lodge on the 6th instant. But there are circumstances connected with this which make it not altogether unworthy of being

rought before our fellow churchmen On that day, intending to proceed to Kingston, I stopped at the Indian wharf on my way down, he view of calling upon an old friend, the Mohawk Rector. Upon arriving at the Parson age however I found that that staunch loyalist Indian Church to celebrate the Acosfold deliver. nuce of the British Nation, by the good Provi-

dence of God, from Popish craft and tyranny.

As the procession had left the church, on its way to James Brant's house where they were to dina exercine my friend off with them, I was to dine, carrying my friend off with the easily persuaded to go in pursuit. Shortly after their arrival they sat down to a very excellent dinner, of which I was cordially invited to par-

take by two or three Mohawk brethren. For the delectation of those who delight in fat things I will describe the dinner. There customers throughout Thursday and Friday were two fine roasters, three turkies, several joints of beef, &c., with vegetables, puddings and pies ad libitum. Instead of the strong his veto. Here, then, on grounds of deli- waters so common on such occasions, the guests were supplied with abundance of tea, a new feature in anniversary dinners. The lodge is composed almost entirely of Mohawks; Joseph Claus being master, and Abraham Brant, whom you may remember as a lay delegate at the clusive prorogative of the clergy. In the scated with the members several of their wives of Hamilton, will leave a handsome sum for scarlet cloak, purple and orange scarfs and other insignia mingled with the women's dresses and the energy of the fair manufacturers and the tion, or control, or pressure from any other a few white faces presented quite a scene. The body. They may, in countesy, ask the whole affair rather resembled a large family approbation of that separate body of breth-party than a public dinner. The little kindly ren to their own so can dec son; but attentions shown to one another, the universal harmony and decorum made me think of the this decision, we think, should be irrever-sible by any other power. If, on grounds and undefiled, and christian bretherhood was a

therhood instead of a mere political meeting or worldly benevolent society's dinner, what a gladsome, hopeful sight would it have been. There was the evident yearning of christian hearts for visible christian unity and loving brotherhood in that simple, homely dinner of the Indian Orange Lodge. Brothers in Christ, of red-skin and white, with those whom their hearts held the forest child, sanctified and more fully de-

part even, to those who are themselves ing states coming forward to do the church's He aliaded to the words, "that it is desirable And this would be the more untair, brethren from the various societies that, doing church and state. The introduction of these hea we look at the means respectively the works of benevolence in a worldly way, words appeared to him to have taken place assessed by each body of ascertaining the have well nigh supplanted holy church and holy with the view of depriving the country, as it imitation to do likewise?

four times as large as Great Britain, that many singled out as possessing those requisites from the commencement of earnest work in the talent or acquirement in an edunant true and practical way which God ever blesses,

With all respect, Your Brother in the

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir. - I find that an amendment moved by me We hope, then, that the selection of a on the second day of the Synod has been misap

antiquity stamps it with its affirmation. It When the declaration had been read by the is the spirit, too, of the Church of England; though a terror of spiritual despotism, which a bygone domination had usurped, derable length. I believed that it would be vain has transferred the choice of bishops from to attempt amendment without knowing the the Clergy to the Crown,-from the Church exact phraseology of the declaration; I thereto the State. We need not ask what is fore moved. That the declaration and constitu-tion be printed before any discussion take place the spirit and usage of the church in the neighbouring United States. In the trehe claimed by the many which, it was the last clause of my amendment, and concluded

was rectified; but it was an oversight which should have prevented entire satisfaction with the remainder. If it was expedient to specify the Sacraments as "a true and faithful declara tion of the doctrines contained in Holy Scripture," the Creeds ought not to have been omitted. The omission of them may hereafter be thought significant when we remember that the American

Church rejects one of them.

2. We had been informed by the Archdencon of York that the declaration and constitution were not in a fit state for presentation to the Synod the day before we were called on to ratify

them.

3. There seemed no reason why the constitution should require to be printed which did not apply with equal force to the declaration of principle on which it was based.

4. Because the declaration sounded more like articles of pacification than a confession

5. Because the adoption of such a declaration by the Clergy was unnecessary, amounting in fact to a determination to abide by their oaths. 6. Because "all misunderstanding and scan lai" would have been more effectually avoided by the omission of any such declaration, and by salixing to the constitution the following or a similar introduction: We, the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada West, assembled in Diocesar Synod for the purpose of framing a Constitu tion, &c.

For these reasons I do not think that n unendment was inconsiderate; and though i vas withdrawn on an expression of opinion from his Lordship, yet it was substantially carried, both declaration and constitution having been printed the same evening,-the former, however oo late for any practical purpose. 1 am, &c.

J. TRAVERS LEWIS. Brockville, Nov. 11th.

# To the Editor of The Church

Drin Sin .- The recent Bazaar held by th ladies of Trinity Church, Simcoe, in order to raise funds for the purchase of an organ, ha met with no common measure of success. The spirit in which it was undertaken in the

first instance was most landable, and so the nergy with which preparations for it were arried on; nor were the proceedings attending the sale itself less satisfactory. As in the case of a former bazaar, held also in Sincoe, for the erection of a church in Port Dover, every thing bjectionable was carefully guarded against The articles produced by the labor of the fair operatives have been spoken of by excellent judges as displaying a great degree of taste and

There was every variety of needle-work, for ornament and use, amongst which were to be found valuable contributions from friends at a distance, on both sides of the Atlantic.

Messrs, Austin & Perry, the enterprising carriage builders, most obligingly lent their large wareroom for the occasion, which was tastefully decorated by the gentlemen.

Notwithstanding the weather, which was far from propitious, the tables were well plied by during which time an admirably conducted re freshment table afforded an abundant supply o reature comforts.

Taking into account the proceeds of a supplemental sale during the assize week, and a few things disposed of by private sale, the amount realized was £115, from which there was a small sum to be deducted for expenses This, after paying for the organ now nearly were completed by Messrs. White, Hager & Voght, The other church purposes

praiseworthy liberality of the purchasers, re-dounds greatly to the credit of the improving capital of the county of Norfolk.

# Colonial.

THE CLERGY RESERVES. To the exclusion of other matter we give underneath the Hon. J. Hillyant Cameron's

speech on the Clergy Reserves. It will be read with interest, though unsuccessful in its results. Hon. Mr. Camenon said, at the beginning of the session he had an opportunity of expressing his sentiments on the subject of the Clergy Re dearest, sat together in innocent enjoyment and serves secularization, and on that occasion he happy fellowship. The natural politeness of went at considerable length into the circumstances connected with the Reserves and their veloped by the church's teaching, was every- history from the time of the Constitutional Act where seen. The noble Society for the Propa- of 1791, down to the present hour. The second gation of the diespel in Foreign Parts, whose reading of this bill having been carried by a missionaries almost in the commencement of its large majority, and the principle of secularizatime till now has provided their religious instructors here in the wilderness, may well "thank ciple on the part of the Legislature with regard Sir, should not this simple gathering under instructions were, that certain words in thi When we see guilds and brotherhoods in our on the treasury benches could have ever allowed work in the church's way, and rescuing our to remove all semblance of connection between teaching, ought it not to excite in us a holy were, of its religious character, and to proclaim jaloud to the people, that there is no sort of Our country is making rapid strides, and we necessity for caristian education and rights in erally, long before there can be any connection of a name with the either there is good hope for were originally kept by the church and state,
seer in the chiral, assume one or other is

seer in the chiral, assume one or other is

seer in the chiral and many with the chiral and what now is his surprise, when hon memseer in the chiral and many with the future. When chiralment all shades and and what now is his surprise, when hon memideas show such unanimity, we cannot be far bers turned round and held, that the words

will be chosen as the permanent.

The Legislature of the same of New York had before the surprise, when hon memideas show such unanimity, we cannot be far bers turned round and held, that the words

in London, U. C. for the purpose of

which he (Mr. C. moved to strike out shoul is above that Logislature, reteed its he kept in this bill. It really seemed to him to would be well for us, in Canala it he kept in this bill. It really seemed to min to a wall so were overlooked by said the depriving the community of all religious tive body were overlooked by said character, for the legislature declare that they [Hear! hear] When we specified the said of the do not desire "any semblance between church inviolability of contracts and mere and state" to remain. The Act of 1791, gave civil right, and will not allow them a and state to remain the to the legislature of Canada, under certain re-to the legislature of Canada, under certain re-strictions, power to vary and repeal, from time the well for us if we would keep in strictions, power to vary and repeat to time, as they might think proper, the provisions contained in that statute, which approprisions contained in that statute, which approprisions contained in that statute, which approprisely tracts between man and his Mike sions contained in that statute, which approprisely the statute of New York have every sions contained in that statute, which appropriate do, is to declare that the income of a protestant clergy in all time to come. An Church Corporation should be annually. Act was passed in England in 7th and 8th Geo. so that the Corporation should be annually to the sale of 60,000 further to invest that fund in land. Act was passed in England in 7th and 5th Geo.

IV. cap. 98, providing for the sale of 60,000 further to invest that fund in land, a swell as in the former one, the lands were devoted to the same particular purpose. In the 3rd and 4th Vic., the Reserves had been lately administered; the same objects were found to have been as the same objects were found to large numbers of the people in the same of aiding and the same of the people in the same administered; the same objects were found to has occur in means of adding asj be kept in view with regard to the churches large numbers of the people in the su-entitled to the funds. He wished to call atten-tentitled to the funds. He wished to call atten-tentitled to the funds. entitled to the funds. He wished to call attention to the second resolution of his amendment. He (Mr. C.) would not hesitate to declare, that according to the Act of the 7th and 8th Geo IV. chap. 2s. appropriating the 600,000 acres, the legislature had not the power to deal with one of the Upper Canadian papers were acres of their proceeds and that there was not which were the organs of some of the second so the control of the Upper Canadian papers were the organs of some of the second so the control of the Upper Canadian papers were the organs of some of the second so the British parliament gave the Characteristic particles and the British parliament gave the Characteristic particles and the British parliament gave the Characteristic parliament. enny of their proceeds, and that there was not which were the organs of some et al. penny of their proceeds, and that there was not a provision of that Act repealed. The Act of triends sitting near to him, and we the Imperial Parliament, passed hat session, appeared in those papers, and it they the Imperial Parliament, passes has session, appeared in those papers, and if they which gave to this legislature the power to deal with this property, referred to the Act of Grd this very session, would Lower Canada and 4th Victoria, chapter 78, but did not repeal believe that a treaty is held of far many act of the chapter 1 than an act of parliament bed. and 4th Victoria, chapter 78, but dol not repeat perieve time a creaty of tay a one clause of 7th and 8th George IV., chapter than an act of parliament by the cone clause of 7th and 8th George IV., chapter Somebody had stated in the debute 62. Therefore his first resolution provided that the lands which have been sold and appropriated vious evening that if the Roma Car perty of Lower Canada were conficer under that statute, shall continue to be distrib-uted in the manner directed, namely, two-thirds ect of this legislature, that the emperor to the Church of England, and one-third to the would negotiate with England to p being sanctioned by the Queen. Such Church of Scotland, and that was the principle embodied in his second resolution, which could ment was ridiculous. If this legislate taken up and acted upon; and it was entry to determine to sweep away the Roman tirely different from anything contained in the commutation schemes of the administration. endowments, there was nothing which prevent it unless it was a rebellion in The third resolution had reference to the lands which he hoped to God, her Maje sold under the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 78, prevent, but the time had come when it and any change which the legislation might told that colonial responsibility is to a make from the original appropriation, would be that they were to govern and rule the Therefore, the position which he (Mr C.) assumed, was, that the proceeds which have been that they placed it before the Canalian invested of the 600,000 acres, under the Act of ture, trusting in their good sense and nevested of the 600,000 acres, under the Act of the and 8th Geo. IV., cap. 62, should remain and be distributed as heretofore, and that those lands sold under the Act of 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 78, also should be placed precisely in the country would lose all their mode and country would lose all t same position, leaving the government to deal with the instalments, rents, &c., which have been paid, and with the million of acres house who would sweep away incusts that remain, no part of which have been sold, once if they had the power to do so and which he (Mr. C.) thought would be much more than sufficient to divide among the muni-

they valued their own church, not to deal with the Protestant Church in a different spirit to

what they would be dealt with themselves.

The parties in favour of whom these provisions

were made, had rights given to them by an Act

of Parliament, and they believed that the pro-

ceeds of the lands ought carefully to be applied

for the maintenance of religious faith and wor-

ship, and they called upon the Roman Catholic

by all that was dear to them in their own faith

ind religion, not to interfere with them (the

parties to whom the rights were given) by op-posing the substance of that which he (Mr. C.)

of the Church of England better than the church

dal. The church was, no doubt, obliged to

poor ciergymen down at Gaspe and the Mani-

oulin I-lands were to be supported if the pit-

tance given to the Church of England were

taken away. A certain member the other night

had the audacity to assert, in that House, that

the clergy of the Church of England were fat

tening on corruption " Fattening on corruption"

indeed;—fattening upon £100 or £170 a year. Why, he (Mr. C.) would unhesitatingly assert

that there was more corruption in one day's ex-

istence, in the government, than in a hundred

God-fearing, self-denying men, that these sec-

tarians would now take away their small pit-

tance, their largest income being £170 a year.

The Church of England held, that their clergy

vere entitled to every consideration from the

hands of the legislature, and the hands of the peo-

ple of this country, and when this pittance should

be taken away, the doors of many a church would be shut, and public worship would be no more,

and this would tend to bring up the people in

a state of irreligion, because the boasted volun-tary system could not be depended upon. Now

selves. In the United States it is found that

voluntaries. The American Tract Society, in one

peculiar portion of the United States, spreading

over a large section of the country, there are

80.030 persons who do not attend the only sauc-

tuary, which did not include the tens of thou-

sands of families who only hear the gospel

undred thousand souls have been found in

America who habitually absent themselves

from all places of prayer, is a striking instance

of entire religious destitution in the community

It was the report of the American Tract Society,

not long since published, that made these discov-

eries. Thereports published by every state in the

Union, show that in some towns where there

are four hundred families there is not a single church, and there are six towns in which there

is only one church, and where service is per-

formed once a month. That was the effect or

voluntaryism. And there it also appeared that in some of the United States there were found

55,000 families without a lible in their posses-

sion. But he (Mr. C.) was happy to state that in the Diocese of the State of New York there

was more attention paid to religion, and that

there were more churches and religious houses

preached at long intervals. The fact that four

according to the declarations of a body of

what were the reports of the voluntaries

cears of all the clergy. And it was from these

tended for the committee to consider.

them for that. He would like to know he

cipalities, and to apply to the purposes of general education without taking from the churches people of this land or of the legislature and religious hodies any small pittances that would predominate, but afterthis act as they receive under the Act of 1791. No power the men who had such feelings in their the men who had such feelings in their was given to the Legislature to deal with any of now, would give vent to it more strong these lands other than in the way prescribed. ever. Many of them concealed their ill The moment that these lands were sold, and the and wanted to bring it forth, but they until the measure is consecrated, and the proceeds invested for the purposes specified, the power of the Legislature ceased, and they cloud which was no bigger than a man's could not vary, repeal, or make any appropria-tion of those funds. There could be no applica-tion made of them, except that directed by the the face of Heaven, and is so small eye of man can scarcely distinguish it increase in length and breadth, and spr the whole land with the rapidity of a statute, namely, for the support and mainteat sea, and everything would be swept nance of a protestant clergy in the province in [Henr, henr.] Then the present oppositie Church of England might look form which the Reserves were situated, and for no other purpose whatever; in the 7th and 8th Geo. recollect that there once were strong be IV., chap. 78, precisely the same, or even stronger words were made use of than appeared of that church in the shape of enion which they had destroyed,—a strong red would have remained erect as ever, but in the Act of 1791. In the 3rd and 4th Vic., chap. 78, the same language is used, and also in the statute passed during the last session of they had undermined and laid prostrat Parliament. The last Imperial Act which gave fury which had burst upon the Cha Parliament. The mass and the proceeds of lands sold under that statute could not therefore he touched. He (Mr. C.) contended that there he touched. He (Mr. C.) contended that there is so that their place should be known no need to the touched. He (Mr. C.) contended that there is members of the government to have the he to stand forward and adopt the principal to the could understant which all could understant. to deal with those lands sold under the Act of amendment, which all could understand 5th and 5th Geo. IV., chapter 78, and the provisions of that Act remain intact. He would, that were it not for many members therefore, move that the dispositions of the house, thinking that the ministry would property under that Act should be kept up as they were before, namely, two-thirds to the Church of England, and one-third to the Church of Scotland. When the hon, gentlemen of the a city of brick and left a city of market. Roman Catholic Church in that House told him alas! it would be their boast, that the that which had been appropriated for religions purposes should not be secularized or touched by the hand of the profane, he would ask them the Gospel to the poor, and make them it for perpetuating religious worship, us the Gospel to the poor, and make then and contented, and had left the land bu to remember that these lands are already sold, the proceeds are invested, and the British Parreligious endowments, -the voice of glad liament has said that they shall be reserved for silent, and its church and people moura the purpose of supporting and maintaining a desolate, because its rulers had proprotestant clergy in Canada; and he would tell that they had no longer any other those gentlemen, who thus exclaimed aloud as characteristics, but repudiated even the

> That it be an instruction to the said con to leave out the words "all semblanc nection between church and state" in t clause of the bill.

blance of connexion between church and lle moved the following amendment:-

To provide for the continued approfor the benefit of the churches of Englar Scotland, of the monies arising from the the Clergy Reserve Lands, authority of the statute 7 & 8 Geo. IV. ch in the same proportions as they have been tofore enjoyed by and appropriated had set forth in the instructions which he inchurches. viz.:-two-thirds England and one-third to the Church secularizers had said that they knew the wants

To provide also, in accordance with the portions secured by 3 & 4 Vic. chap. 78, continued enjoyment of the said churcall other denominations of christians de receiving the same, for the purpose worship and religious instruc that have arisen and been appropriate

To provide also for the absolute pays those churches and religious bodies, the pal monies so appropriated from the sale the said acts, so that the Executive Gov shall cease to have any control over the churches and bodies, charged with the

successful cruise for the Arctic's passer The Captain thinks they were pick outward bound ships. Saw the body of but was unable to pick it up.

ARRIVAL OF SIR EDMEND HEAD llis Excellency Sir Edmund Head, faz suit, arrived in Quebec on the morning Oth instant, as will be seen by the telegraphic despatch, which we receive Quebec last night:

"The new Governor-General, Sir Head, arrived at a little before Solder morning, in the steamer John Mana panied by her Excellency Lady Red.
Misses Ilead and Miss Murphy. Dewere met on the wharf by the Common the garrison, by Col. Thoradyke, B. A.-Col. Irvine, A. D. C., and Capt. Hamile. ary Secretary. Owing to the clearact night, the steamer arrived in port earli usual. Notwithstanding the early ben-siderable number of persons were on the No public demonstration was got up to day of the arrival of His Excellency as been previously known."

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. - We less special telegraphic despatch from Que terday evening, that at that time the Government question was under discuss Patrick moved a resolution for the di ance of the present system of alternate ments. Mr. Brown moved in ameadment before any final arrangement should he in that State than in any other. The reason of Toronto should be the seat for the case that was that at an early period the Kings of Findan i munificently appropriated, in the city of New York, lands for the purposes of religion, would carry: but, if the site of New York lands of the purposes of religion. which have live I through times of agitation and tem is discontinued, in all tikelihood

churches and for religious purposes, fi-sale of the Clergy Reserve Lands, un-authority of the last mentioned statute. of their clergy, in the same manner provided by law. The yacht Huck has returned from