sure whether he thoroughly understood the Venerable Archdeacon, nor whether his venerable friend's remarks The object for which the referred to past or future measures; but his reverend labour, is well stated in the following passage :-friend knew very well that the measure which came be fore the public at the time the educational branch of the . " The Scholar must work for the age in which he lives, if he association was established, was objected to quite as much by himself as by his reverend friend. He felt bound to state however, that he never heard of any scheme of edu-cation being proposed that was intended to be made en-tistic a security scheme. He had then the faciling state however, that he never heard of any scheme of each state however, that he never heard of any scheme of the bern of his pursuits, the course of his labours, the tork of the states, must be determined by the intellectual and moral states of our leading public men, but more especially wants of the time and the people in and amongst which his lot lar education apart from a religous one. The main diffe-rence of opinion had been this : In what manner the religions instruction should be given, and whether it should given by the same teacher who imparted the secular instruction, as was the case in parish schools and in most of our other schools at the present time; or by the ministers of religion belonging to the different persuasions of which the children might happen to be members ? Here seemed to be the great point, on which he, for one, had held a very different opinion from many good men on the cause of education, because he had felt with his rev. friend that it was essential to real education that the two should not only be given in the same school, and that all children should receive a religous education, but that they should receive it at the same time that they received a secular one, and that the two should be so far blended as that those who gave the secular education should be Christian men, and those to whom the children should look up and feel grateful for having communicated to them the truths of religion. Assuming that we were all agreed that reli-gous education should be given, that no education should religous instruction, there came another difestabilities for self-deception ands, not I have lost a day, but I have lost my ther we were prepared to support that education, if it was not to be connected with that branch of the church, and by being so connected, placed immediately and so far as the direction of the religous education went, solely, under the direction of the clergy? That was a proposition which all of us affirmed when we unanimously consented at the meeting to which the Archdeacon had alluded, to make the subject of education a branch of this Diocesan Association, and in doing so he most cordially gave his support to the resolution. He begged to be understood as not in any way expressing an adverse opinion to the re-ligous education conducted by other bodies of Christians, even against that other system where Dissenters and Churchmen might combine, and in many instances, as he knew, could carry on a most satisfactory and excellent system of instruction. But he gave the preference to the first kind of education; and he thought the Association had not only acted wisely in deciding that point, but that they were equally wise in deciding that this should be an association in connection with the Church of England, and that it should also be in some degree connected with the local institutions, if he might so say, of our own diocese. To come to the third distinctive characteristic of education which they were anxious to promote, he was bound to say that next to the education given in our train-ing schools being of a truly Christian character, he thought the fact of the schools being in some way diocesan was of the greatest advantage, owing to the great advantage the teachers being brought up under the influence of the same principals, and being distributed through a limited district, never at any time placed so far away, but what they could keep up communication with each other, and what was still more important could keep up communication with the centre of union, and carry on an additional intercourse with the principals of the two institutions, and with those of the committee and those gentlemen who had taken the most active part in the management of those schools, an intercourse which he was quite sure had been found by those teachers to be a valuable help to them, and had not only given them the means of refreshing their own knowledge of their professional duties, but had brought about a kind of brotherly affection to those placed over them, which was one of the most pleasing circumstances which resulted from the labours of this Society. Some members of the Association objected to the training schools on the ground of their great cost. He did not know that they had gone so far as to say that the good was not worth the cost at which it was produced ; but still they thought it very expensive. Now the report stated that the expenses of the two institutions were considerably less than the expenses of the Central Institution in London; and from his own enquiries he knew them to be less than those of all other institutions of which he had knowledge. After all, the concernent of a number of the second secon

vantages of education, we ought not to think of expense. Education appeared to be an object beyond all price; and if it cost ten times as much, the money would be well spent. His lordship was ended to require an two of the weak spent. had not the means of supplying what was required. When greater efficiency in the various schools should result from

to the general education of the people. He was not quite not fail to bring, more or less, before the public mind, of God, and in a word to stand in the position, to keep himself Th

The object for which the Christian Scholar is to

tirely a secular scheme. He had thought that the teering, not only of our leading public men, but more especially of the great mass of the people, had long since decide this most momentous of all questions. He did not think that there was any portion of the people in this country, in numbers which could in any way influence legislation, prepared to agitale for a secular education, that is, a secu-be consulted to many firm the toturn his steps; not certainly as un-there denoting any: not as if he did not allow to each its proper based on the people in this country, is a secular education, that is, a secu-be consulted to many firm and allow to each its proper based on the people in this country. lase and dignity, as forming a part of what is all divine ; as knowing that here as well as elsewhere, there are opportunities for self-denial and self-sacrifice. As knowing that in learning as well as life, the finger of GoD directs, the voice of conscience orders, and that both must he obeyed. To recur to an illustration which has been used before; as it is with the progress of some vast architectural erection, so is it in this atter. It is vain, it is worse than vain, when it is time to lay the foundation deep and strong, to be endeavouring to pile the graceful pinnacle or rear the slender shaft, or swing the vaulted roof. It is vain, it is worse than vain, when it is time o strengthen with the firm buttress weak and trembling walls, to attempt to carry round those walls, unstrengthened and unsustained, the light and carved parapet, or to rear upon them the lofty spire. There is a time for all these various works; but to attempt to do them out of time is loss of labour, and a binderance to the progress of the plan. So in all learning -Each age has its work, clearly laid upon it, distinctly poi out ; and the danger is not small, nay, rather it is great, that the Scholar will choose his own work rather than that which is laid before him, and therefore fail and fall : saying at last, when

It was a saying of the great Selden, that " no man is the wiser for his learning." He had in view the race of those misguided scholars who exhaust a great deal of time and strength in the acquisition of unprofitable knowledge. With them the fruits of study can make the subject of education a branch of this Diocesan be turned to no good account. Their efforts, how laborious soever, terminate in no real advantage to themselves, and are equally unserviceable to their fellow-creatures. They understand comparatively nothing of the world; and it never enters into their thoughts that the talents they possess have been given, not merely to promote their own satisfaction, but to nprove, in some measure, the condition of mankind. The mind, whose researches are not uniformly controlled by a sense of duty, very frequently wanders in untried paths which lead away from God. The pursuit of science for itself alone has, no doubt, often proved most dangerous to the spirit of a trusting faith. How easily can knowledge be rendered an earthly idol! and what a vain excuse it would be to plead that the God who formed the intellect was still worshipped and honoured; but only, as it were, through the medium of an image. When the student becomes conceited in regard to his acquirements, and seems to enlarge them only that he may the more display them, all his devotion is as effectually detached from God, and centred in his intellectual idol, as if his knees were bowed to a carved representation of the great Jehovah. But even where the knowledge gained by the student who wholly secludes himself from the rest of his species is, in itself, genuine and true and good, it is still most certain that the gifts of mind, as well as the advantages of birth, or station, or fortune, when not dispensed to others, become unprofitable to the owner. It is Bishop Horne who has made the solemn observation, that "the most painful conviction we can feel in our last moments, is that mankind are the worse for us; next to it is the thought that they are not the better." The remark is well worthy the attention of the Christian Scholar.

The character of the practical scholar is well delineated by Mr. Williams; and with this description

"He is the man, who when he comes in contact with another mind, has power to give that mind a bent, an impulse, a lofty tone, a high direction, an earnest ardour, and to impart to it something in the way of knowledge, as well as to wake it to himself such a man? He who rearises to the turn that generate position of the Christian Scholar, he who avoids the danger attendant on that position, to which your attention has been called. He and none other shall gain every point. Will he slight learning, will be turn away from the treasures of the past, and suffer himself to fall into the wretched, unmeaning talk one often hears about book-worms and book learning?-Will he neglect his own mind, and take ro care to fill it with all knowledge which he can, ever directing his pursuit of know-ledge by the wants of the age and people in and amongst which he lives? Such a man is not a precision and anongent which he lives? Such a man is not a practical Scholar. Do men call an artificer practical if he does not know his trade; and would it not be *prima facie* evidence against him, were his shop found utterly unfurnished, and presenting to him who came to see, a floor with nothing on it, girt about with four bare walls? So with the Scholar's mind. If it be not stored, and well stored, he will be a man trying to work without instruments and means; his natural capacities may be what you please, and the greater they are, the more conspicuous will be his failure. To store well, then, is the first part, the very foundation of that Scholar's dory who would be a really and truly practical man. And in storing let him not forget the rule so applicable to his work, "Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci. 'For,' says Bishop Hurd, 'the unnatural separation of the dulce and the utile, has done almost as much hurt in letters, as that of the honestum and utile, which Tully somewhere complains of, in morals. For while the polite writer, as he is called, contents himself with the former of these qualities, and the man of erudition with the latter, it comes to pass, as the same author expresses it, that the learned are deficient in popular eloquence, and the eloquent fail in finished scholarship." "But again; for thus far we have but viewed the half of the Scholar's duty. The other half is to use what has been gained, by bringing it so to bear on other minds, as that some mark, how humble soever, shall still be left on them; some impuls ty which are well worth the care of preserving, and would not dishonour the ample repository of sacred tration, homely indeed but still significant, as without knowlearning formed by the pious labours of the long and brilliant succession of our English Divines. The Church which publics in its established of worthing of worthing and instruments are all in vain to one who folds his hands and will not. This state is I suppose what they have in view, who Church which numbers in its catalogue of worthies such men as a Hobart and a Doane, and others of cial, magisterial, collegiate, parochiai or private efflorescence, like character, may claim to have done good service to the Christian faith. It is to the untiring and well-directed efforts of such faithful "fellow-workers of the soil on which it has broaded like an incubus, giving neither God" that wholesome doctrine, as taught through the Church and maintained by its Divine Author, has ld hope flourished with so much promise in the neighbouring Roundling The Angel Strate Angel Strate S Republic. To American prelates of this stamp we have been often indebted, as our readers are aware, where the pattern of all life, and all its parts is found, in that for clear and scriptural expositions of the truth in most awful life which the world has ever seen, which itself connexion with those religious topics which, for some time past, have been matters of general inquiry and discretion. Their definition and accessed of their view was that awfal, most mysteritime past, have been matters of general inquiry and discussion. Their definition and avowal of that which is "worthy of all acceptation;" their repudiation of everything calculated to excite division, or to mislead and pervert the minds of men,—have alike been ex-and pervert the minds of men,—have alike been explicit and unwavering. They have delivered a calm and sober judgment on subjects the most intimately such must be the Christian's life; such too must be the life of associated with strong prejudices and intemperate feelings. The late charge of the Bishop of Western New-York, from which we quoted freely in our last two numbers, represents the grave and dignified po-sition which has been taken up by a large class of his brother Bishops during a season of comparative diffi-culty and trial. If many of the Charges delivered by bishops of the Thinking of the Charges derivered by bishops of the Church in the States abound in wisdom and prudence, and in an earnest and moving eloquence, the American Pulpit has produced a large number of Discourses, excellent both as to style and contents, and expound-himself, needful for other men. The world has seen in him the ing, with much force and impressiveness, that which shrinking trembler, the dreamer of some dream, the unreal man, Christian people need most to know and practice. Under this head may be classed a production which is that the best and truest knowledge of humanity they have gainnow before us, the author of which is the Rev. J. ed who have best known themselves: and that the cloistered Williams, M. A., the Rector of St. George's Church, Schenectady. It is not precisely a sermon, for it was not delivered on any occasion of public worship, nor written with reference to any reastingly and the server of the control of the server of the control of the server of the control of the server of the s written with reference to any particular passage of afford to wait : for they are men of little plans and paltry ends, Scripture, but it is a discourse which dwells upon holy things in a religious and scriptural way. It is an Appears to the Convocation of Trinity College ADDRESS to the Convocation of Trinity College, Hartford; and the subject of it is, "The Christian Scholar, his Position, his Dangers, and his Duties." The principles of the Discourse are sound, and accom-panied with much profitable counsel and good advice. Tors mainly by endeavouring to infuse positive truth; to advance all in it that is good and true; to fight manfully against that form, be it what it may, under which Satan attacks the truth

The Church.

Instalment on

from the dangers, and to discharge the duties of a Christian Augus

"Especially, as I have said, will he labour to discover, for he is quite sure that it exists, the mode which in his day, the at-tack of the adversary will assume, against that Faith whose defence is the highest form of his vocation. The mode varies, Now it is direct assault; now it is insinuation; and again it is imitation. This last is the mode of our day: it is evident in Il the literature of whatsoever kind, which certain sections o the intellectual world are sending forth; and to correct, or at least to expose and denounce which, is therefore the bounden duty of the Christian Scholar."

We find the following extract from a periodical en- The Rev. J. M titled the English Gentleman, appearing in several of our contemporaries :---

"WORKING CLERGY .- As a set-off to the sketch of a 'Servant of All-work' in the English Gentleman of last week, we this week give our readers an extract from the diary of a clerthis week give our readers an extract from the dury of a cler-gyman in the eastern part of London, pledging ourselves to its accuracy: --- 1846, Sunday after Trinity : left home after, fa-mily prayers at a quarter after nine; walked a quarter of a mile to the schools, heard the children their collects and catechism, and distributed the reward tickets for early attendance; walk-ed afterwards. ed afterwards a quarter of a mile to church and married two couple; commenced service at eleven, read prayers and preached; walked half a mile home to dinner. After dinner walked half a mile to the workhouse, commenced service at a quarter past two, read prayers and preached a sermon in the chapel. At half past three went to church for afternoon service; read prayers aud preached a sermon; afterwards churched ten wo-York and baptised fourteen infants; attended a funeral, and read the Burial Service in the church; walked a quarter of a mile, and got home to tea at a quarter before six; left home again a little after six; walked half a mile to church for evening scrvice; commenced service at half past six; read prayers and preached again to a large congregation; after service was over; ported; read prayers and administered the sacrament to him valked three quarters of a mile and got home at half past nine not more tired than usual on a Sunday, having for upwards of twenty years been similarly employed."

Although, as is here represented, this may be a ound of ministerial labour of no unfrequent occurrence, we do not hesitate to say that it is very much more than one man should be expected, or even allowed, to undertake. Where a person is obviously overworked, the elasticity of his mind must give way, his energies become exhausted, and his labours, in their sult and benefit, prove much less efficient.

There is a vast difference in the result of toil duly pportioned to one's strength, and that heavy and isproportionate labour which is systematically gore through with because it must be done. In this latter the spirits and the heart cannot habitually second the physical efforts; and where there is no vigour of zeal r warmth of life in him who imparts, the languor and the deadness will, imperceptibly but surely, steal also upon those to whom his services are imparted. There a risk that it will become mechanical merely; and, therefore, no radiation, as we may term it, will follow of the grace within.

In the instance above adduced, we have only a Sunday's labour detailed; but it must not be thought that the week days of this hard-worked pastor would exhibit any material diminution of his toil. The details of his six day's labour would, perhaps, surprise as much as this statement of his ordinary sabbath-day duties; and demonstrate that the title of "vorking elergy" is one which, in very few instances, is mis-ap-

If the contemplation of the boundless and whitening harvest drives many an honest steward of the sanctuary to an exertion far beyond his strength, well may it rouse and quicken those, to whom God has vouchsafed the neans, to contribute with a larger liberality towards the supply of labourers more adequate to the work before them. The dissemination of the Redeemer's kingdom, by the application of every talent entrusted to our keeping, is a test of sincerity of our Christian profession which all must recognize; and these words, divinely taught, "Thy Kingdom come,"-would prove

but the dissembler's prayer, if no thought were felt or action entered on to speed its progress, and bring the 1 d Length its influence of progress and bring the 1 d Length its influence of progress and how the 9th concession of the said Township, containing 800 whole world beneath its influence of peace and hope

receipts since the 1st August have be	en-		
t-Mission Fund	£10	5	
Brockville Parochial Association	2	0	
Sales in Depository	73	17	
Mission Fund	15	7	
Widows and Orphans' Fund	3	15	
Sales in Depository		13	
		10	-

The payments during the same period have	e bee	n
Accounts audited 5th August	£65	11
Instalment on Land in Mono	9	10
Land Scrip, £5	2	15
The Rev. W. M. Shaw, per Mr. Boucher	20	15
The Rev. J. McIntyre, for Indian Interpr'r.	18	15

£117 6 9

The Standing Committee recommended the p		
he following accounts for August:	oro	nte
necial contributions	10	0
Farquahson, for survey of Village Lots in	17	6
ickering	17	6
	8	4
ssenger's Wages	10	C
the attack to a least of the second s	3	4
The Standing Committee recommended the the following accounts for the month of Septe	payr	ne
the following accounts for the month of the		

£ 9 10 Thomas Champion, one month's salary 2 10 0 Messenger's wages.....

to the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, for the purpose of repairing the Parsonage House at Woodstock, from the Junas consisted by the Brock Dis-It was Resolved—That the sum of £10. per annum be granted to the Rev. Wm. Ritchie, Rector of Sandwich, or the purpose of enabling him to pay a Catechist or choolmaster, at the Protestant Settlement, near Sandwich. The Minutes of the Land Committee were read, and it was resolved, on the recommendation of the Land Com-

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. 7. L. Osler, for his donation to the Lord Bishop of Toron-o, of part of the S. half of Lot No. 22, in the 7th concession of Tecumseth, containing 2 roods 30 perches, as an addition to the Parsonage-grounds in the said Township, which said Land is made over to the Lord Bishop by

deed from James Armstrong. That the thanks of the Society be given to James Hum-phreys, for his donation to the Lord Bishop of part of Lot No. 15, in concession D of Scarboro, for the site of a

That the thanks of the Society be given to Col. Duggan, for his donation to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of part of the N. half of Lot No. 15, in the 3rd cession of the township of Innisfil, containing 2 acres, for the site of a Church and Burying-ground.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Thos. Askell, and others, for the donation to the Lord Bishop of Toronto of part of the S. E. parts of Lots No. 4 & 5, in the 9th concession of Puslinch, containing fourteen acres, one rood, and twenty four poles, in trust for the site of a Church and the endowment of the same; and that the note of the Rev. A. Palmer accompanying the deed for the said land be inserted in the Minutes of the

That the thanks of the Society be given to William Nelles, Esq., for his donation to the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Rector of Grimsby, of part of Lot No. 9, in the 1st con-cession of Grimsby, in trust for the endowment of the Rectory of Grimsby. That the thanks of the Society be given to Mrs. Col.

Sarah Elliott, for her donation to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, of part of Lot No. 6, in the 2nd concession of Mersea, containing 30 acres, in trust for the maintenance of the Clergyman doing duty in the said township.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Mrs. Harriet Cartwright, widow of the late Rev. R. D. Cartwright, ther donation to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, of Lot). 13, in the 5th concession of Marlborough, containing 200 acres, in trust for the support of a Travelling Misnary in the Midland District.

That the Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt m the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., of a deed of gift from the said John S. Cartwright to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, of the east and west halves of Lot No 29, in the 5th concession of Verulam; and of Lots acres, in trust for the support of a Travelling Missionary

vidence, we trust, will kindly shield them from a renewal of these trials. The Bishop's temporary Chaplain, the Rev. W. Mc-

Murray, returned to day by stage to Dundas. This was to become Patron of the Society. a circumstance which much grieved us all; as his pre-sence gave life and cheerfulness to the party, and his iging attentions were very useful and gratifying to the

We dined at Mr. Cronyn's with a number of the leading men of the parish who had been invited to meet the Bishop; and after dinner, Mrs. Cronyn treated us with some sacred music, in which she appears to be a great proficient, and we spent a social and most agreeable

Saturday, August 16 .- The Bishop spent the greater part of this day in writing letters, inspecting the Church, and visiting a few friends in company with Mr. Cronyn. Towards evening we drove to the Rev. C. C. Brough's, who holds the second rectorship of the township, to din ner, and remained at his parsonage all night. This latter is very beautifully situated on a rising ground on the river Thames, a little more than two miles from town, and with an excellent road.

Sunday, August 17 .- Drove to the Rev. Mr. Brough's first Church, which is three miles from the parsonage: this we found had been put in good repair, and a hand-some fence placed round it. The Church was crowded to excess, and delightful it was to see so large a congre-gation collected in the midst of the forest; nor was it less pleasing to witness the affectionate regard which they manifested towards their Rector, who lives amongst them as a father, and possesses with them unbounded influence. Thirty-one persons were confirmed, and the services seemed to continue longer than usual, for it was nearly 2 o'clock before they were ended: we had, therefore, no time to lose, as Mr. Brough's second Church was distant (Agreed.) £22 8 6 It was resolved—That the sum of £12. 10s. be granted o the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, for the purpose of repairing the Parsonage House at Woodstock, from the Junas remitted by the Brock Dis-trict. ther living near the Chorch. It had looked all day like rain, and just as the congregation was used all day like to pour down. We found Mr. Robson, his wife, and aged mother, very kind and anxious to make us comfortable. There are several brothers in the settlement, all industrious and intelligent men, much attached to the Church, and, in proportion to their having proved that, they are well disposed to serve her.

Monday, August 18 .- This morning proved cold and raw, and the drive was a very dreary one along a bad By road and through tangled woods, with a misty rain. degrees, however, the clouds appeared to rise a little and degrees, nowever, the clouds appeared to rise a little and to be more free from moisture. After driving several miles with no disposition to speak, for the damp cloudy atmosphere appeared to communicate its gloom and chill to the spirits, a little of the bright azure sky was disclosed; and although this soon vanished, the same sign of bright day was presently vouchsafed, and the space blue sky revealed to view became wider and wider. O Out spirits rose at this appearance, and even the horses ap-

peared to recognize the sign, as they held up their heads and proceeded at a more rapid pace. Such is a picture of human life: a little depresses and weighs it down; and just as little raises up again and cheers the desponding

We stopped in the township of Biddulph at Mr. Hodg nson's tavern, to refresh our horses, and here we parted from our kind friend and companion, Mr. Brough, from hence returned to his family. At this place, we have many friends who are anxious to have a Church and the Canada Company have reserved an excellent lot valent be given by Government. The Bishop advised them to wait a little longer, as the settlement is yet too new and too poor to enable them to proceed without great

We now continued our journey to Goderich, where we arrived at 8 o'clock. The Bishop found his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, with their two children, in good health-having reached home from Toronto only the day before.

Wednesday, August 20.—Had service this day at 11 A.M.; when the congregation was good, and 88 persons were confirmed. This was a beautiful and interesting spectacle; and the large number confirmed (although 17 ad been kept back by sickness and other casualities) reflected no little eredit on the zeal and diligence of the Rector, the Rev. R. F. Campbell, as much pains must have been exerted in searching out and preparing them, especially as many lived at a considerable distance and ch separated from one another.

Early this morning His Excellency Lord Cathcart, and taff arrived, to inspect Goderich as a military station appeared well pleased with the locality of this town and its great capabilities.

s great capabilities. Saturday, August 23.—The Bishop had arranged that the Manitouawning Island, and, waiting until the ser-ces were over, to land him at Owen's Sound. We had, the Society is under the instance of the cen-table of the 13th Article. As that clause now stands the Society is under obligation in the ser-ter fore three developments of the ser-ter fore three developments of the ser-ter fore three developments of the ser-stands of the ser-ter fore three developments of the ser-ser fore three developments of the ser-ter fore three developments of the ser-ser fore three developments of the ser fore three developments of the ser fore developments of the vices were over, to land him at Owen's Sound. We had, therefore, three days' leisure, which were very agreeably spent at the hospitable mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. We embarked at 4 P.M. in the Steamer, and moved along but slowly in consequence of the many islands in our route; and when this danger was past, a strong head wind rebut slowly in consequence of the many islands in our route; and when this danger was past, a strong head wind re-tarded our progress, so that we had made but little way when we retired to rest. Sunday, August 24 .- The wind lulled and the Lake became smooth, and between 3 and 4 P.M. we landed on the Manitouawning Island. We were expected some hours sooner, but it was of the less consequence, as the converted Indians were all in the village, and quite ready to attend the service whenever the Bishop arrived.—We had on board the Steamer two Roman Catholic Priests going to assist their mission on another part of the island. They were both very courteous and the Bishop had a good deal of conversation with them. One of them knew the Indian language, and the other had a manuscript vocabulary of Indian words, and was assiduously employed in learning them; a proof of Zeal not unworthy of imitaon, for a Missionary never can acquire much influence, until he can freely speak their language. We repaired to the Church immediately on landing, that we might not needlessly detain the Steamer. The settlement seemed but little improved since our last visit, nor was the congregation so large; a circumstance, how-ever, not to be wondered at, as the Indians are by nature erratic, and are indisposed to remain long in one place. The Bishop confirmed 9. and, assisted by the resident Missionary, the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, administered the communion to 26.—About six o'clock we embarked for Owen's Sound.

fresh courage and spirit from their calamities; and Pro- Patron. By his donation to the Society, his honoured name will, however, stand in the list of Life-Members.-But we have much satisfaction in announcing, that His Excellency the Earl of Cathcart has signified his consent

CLERGY RESERVES.

The Provincial Legislature has been again appealed to to interpose with Her Majesty's Government at home to obtain an alteration in the Imperial Statute 3 and 4 Vict. ch. 78, to the effect that a portion of the Clergy Reserves, equivalent to the amount of the proceeds of their sale awarded to the Church of England by the Imperial Act, might be vested in the Church Society, to be managed for the best interests of the Church. Petitions were presented, as on the previous Session of Parliament, from atmost every parish and mission in the Diocese, nume-rously signed, but we regret to have to add, that this very reasonable request was not acceded to by our Represen-tatives. The Petitions to the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, were referred to Select Committees of either house respectively, and favourable reports were made, but on an adverse proposition being introduced by a member of the Legislative Assembly, involving the re-jection of the prayer of the petition, it was adopted by a

onsiderable majority. But the subject is one of paramount importance to the future interests of the Church; and a great responsibility devolves on us to see that this property should not only, not be sacrificed, but should be rendered as productive as possible, towards the endowment of the parishes and missions in the Diocese.

It is presumed that no person desires to lay sacrilegious hands on this property, dedicated to the service of Al-mighty God, and devote it to secular purposes; neither that any would do indirectly or partially what hor and a regard to public opinion, if not Christian princ forbid them attempting directly and wholly. It is there-fore assumed that it cannot be the desire of the majority fore assumed that it cannot be the desire of the inajoing in the Legislative Assembly, who voted on the occasion referred to, (which majority consisted almost entirely of gentlemen who are members of other Christian Commu-nions, unconnected with the Church of England), but that this property should be made to yield all, that, by judi-cious management, it may be calculated to afford, for the permanent maintenance of the Ministry of our Church in the Director. the Diocese. With due respect and deference, therefore, to the decision of one branch of the local Legislature, which refused to interpose with the imperial authorities in England to procure an alteration in the Imperial Sta-tute, particularly remarking the circumstances under which that decision was made, it must, we apprehend, be regarded as perfectly open to the members of the Church to exercise their sacred privilege of addressing Petitions immediately to the Queen in Council, or to the Imperia

Legislature, in order to obtain an alteration in the referred to. WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' (CLERGY) FUND.

A distinct fund has been commenced for this interesting object of the Society. In the autumn of last year, Sermons were preached in the Churches of the Diocese, and collections made for this purpose. The amount paid into the hands of the Treasurers of the Society, conse quent upon these appeals, is £281 7s. The mo lected has been invested, for the present, in Montreal Bank Stock, and the dividends accruing therefrom are to be expended, this year, in providing for the education the orphan children of a deceased Clergyman.

A Committee of the Central Board was appointed in January last to consider and report upon the best means of investing or applying this fund. They have sought information from the different Life Insurance Companier, and have received data and calculations from persons well informed on the subject. informed on the subject. It is hoped that they will be enabled to elaborate some scheme of Life Insurance, or mode of investment which mode of investment, which may be satisfactory and pro-fitable to adopt. The Board has received from its Committee a preliminary report, in which it was recomme as a necessary part of any plan that may be devised, that an annual collection after Sermons should be made in the

INVESTMENTS.

During the past year, an additional sum of £307 from e Society's General Fund has been invested in Queber Bank Stock. The whole sum invested in that Stock, for the general

reposes of the Society, is now £700. The sum of £277 10s. has been employed in the put chase of ± 250 Stock of the Montreal Bank, specially the Orphans and Widows' Fund. There is also inves in Quebec Bank Stock, in the name of the President of the Society, for the special Endowment Fund of Nicole hurch, the sum of £225. £100 of this money was pai by the Society, in accordance with its pledge, con in the 8th Clause of the 13th Article of the genera the general By laws, as referred to in the last year's Report.

BY-LAWS.

downent of existing Churches. On the contrary, their desire and purpose has been, as they trust it will be that of their successors in office, to encourage and forward the endownent of our Churches by voluntary contribu-tions; but inasmuch as the clause, as it now stands, might, under peculiar circumstances, occasion much embarras-ment to the Society's operations, it is thought preferable to leave the amount to be granted, optional with the Executive Board of the Society.

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the operation of the training schools, he thought funds for the support of the parish schools would arise from the pupils themselves, even if the more wealthy did not come forward with subscriptions. He trusted that the facilities of intercourse, lately opened by the railway, would also prove facilities of moral improvement, and of strengthening the Association. Next year, he hoped to see a larger gathering of the diocese; and he trusted that the com-mingling of inhabitants from comparatively distant places would promote a spirit of love, and cause us to regard with more charity existing difference of opinion .- The noble earl concluded by seconding the resolution; which was thereupon put and carried.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE

First Page. Poetry.—The Death at Sea. Revival of Church Principles. An Inquiry. Present state and prospects of the Church. University of King's College. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—The One-and-twentieth Sunday aft. Trinity. All Saints' Day. The Two Triumphs. Garner.—Rev. G. R. Johnson; Rev. Dr. Jelf; Archd'n. Man-ning; Rev. F. Bragge. First Page. Poetry.—The Death at Sea. Revival of Church Principles.

Our sister Church in the United States furnishes us with many stores of valuable Theology. Youthful as she is, she has already produced treasures in Divinity which are well worth the care of preserving, and

We are glad to take advantage of this instructive composition, more especially at the present time, when the late proceedings of our own University can-the sentiment has been echoed on this side of the Atlantic.

We have been kindly favoured, amongst other pub lications from the same source, with a copy of a little work lately issued by Mr. Murray of London, as one of the series of his "Home and Colonial Library," entitled MEMOIRS OF A MISSIONARY IN CANADA. This, however, has come so lately into our hands, and at a time when our columns are so much thronged, that we must postpone to next week the notice which it claims.

We have made inquiries at the Post Office in this City, in regard to the closing of the English Mails, but have not been able to obtain any definite information. The Mail via Boston will probably be closed on Saturday, the 7th November.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

C	NADA.
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D

COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary

Stations throughout the Diocese, for the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese :-St. James's Cathedral, Toronto-per Churchwarden£37 15 0 Additional.....0 1 3 3 37 16 St. Paul's Church, Toronto-per Churchw'dn 4 11 Trinity " St. George's " 46 46 7 17 25 . 66 St. Jude's " Oakville, 2 15 0 St. Philip's " Weston £1 1 $8\frac{1}{2}$ Christ's " Mimico 0 16 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -per Rev. Dr. Phillips 1 17 11 St. Paul's 0 13 9 per Rev. W. S. Darling St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, per Rev.Official 1 13 71 10 11 3 St. Paul's do. do. 0 11 1 Manvers..... 0 2 5 per Rev. S. Armour Trinity Church, Chippawa, per Rev. W. Lee-Trinity Church, Howard, per Churchwarden,

St. George's Church, St. Catharines, per do. 12 10 St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, per Rev. J. St. John's Ch., Prescott, per Churchwardens 15 5 0

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The Treasurer particularly requests that all letters for him may be addressed - To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Dioccse of Toronto, TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Church Society's House. An adjourned meeting of the Church Society was held on Wednesday, 14th October, 1846. The LORD BISHOP in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read.

The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the table, shewing a balance of £275 9s. 4dd.

* Guelph, September 23, 1840

* Guelph, September 23, 1846. My dear Sir,—Some years ago a small number of persons in hum-ble circumstances, from Gloucestershire, planted themselves in the l'ownship of Puslinch. They purchased a small block of land and made a reservation in the centre of it for a Church, which they have, y a good deal of exertion, succeeded in erecting, and in which I officiate every alternate Sunday. Mr Thomas Askell, as the representative of the settlement, has arely executed a Deed of the land set apart for the Church, and the fifticiating Clergyman. It consists of upwards of 15 acres of excel-lent cleared land, and is vested in the Lord Bishop in trust for the purposes stated. The donors pref.rred conveying it in that manner. I remain your's faithfully.

The donors preserved I remain your's faithfully, ARTHUR PALMER. THOS. CHAMPION, Esq., Secretary Land Committe, Church Society.

PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845.

(CONTINUED.)

Wednesday, August 13 .- For a place so completely rural as Adelaide, the congregation to day was good, and eleven persons were confirmed. Having taken some refreshment with Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, we proceeded to Metcalfe, 14 miles. We found the road exceedingly bad, and about half a mile from Katesville we broke down in a deep mud-hole. Not being able to get another wagon, the Bishop wrote a note in pencil to Capt. Beer, mention-ing the accident, and the impossibility of keeping his engagement that evening, and appointing therefore the owing morning for service. He was in the act of handing it to our guide, who was on horseback and en-joined to ride quickly forward and deliver it, when Capt. Beer's strong wagon came in sight. That gentleman, anticipating difficulty, had, with great kindness and foresight, sent his carriage to meet us. We transferred our-selves and luggage from the broken vehicle, which we left the driver to get mended, to Capt. Beer's wagon, and continued our journey. The Bishop, finding that we should be late, dispatched the guide to inform the congregation of the cause of delay, and to apprize them of our approach. As it was, we were nearly an hour after our time, but the people, making allowance for the bad-ness of the road, waited patiently. This was the Bishop's first visit, and the Church was very full,—great pains having been taken to make it comfortable for the occa-sion, although the frame only had been erected. Nine persons were confirmed, -a small number for so large a settlement, where the members of the Church too are so numerous; but had not Mr. Mortimer been sick, to whose mission this station belongs, there would have been more than double. The greater portion of the audience had never seen a Bishop or a Confirmation, and were very much struck with the simplicity, beauty, and impressiveness of the services. Capt. Beer and his family received us with the greatest kindness, and made us very comfortable, though not, we fear, without inconvenience to them-selves. It was 8 o'clock before we sat down to dinner; and besides the family, some of the more respectable of the neighbouring families were invited, and we spent the evening very pleasantly. Thursday, August 14.—This is the section of the country

in which the chesnut most abounds; and before breakfast the Bishop went with Capt. Beer and some friends to look at the largest chesnut tree in Upper Canada. We had to walk rather more than half a mile through the thick forest, and saw many trees from 20 to 24 feet in girth; but they appeared as nothing compared with the great one which was the special object of our visit, being it is said 35 feet in compass. It is indeed a wonderful tree, and well worth visiting. The whole country, too, is very fertile and the woods noble: Capt. Beer's farm is most magnificent, and he knows well how to manage it. After breakfast, we returned in Capt. Beer's wagon to Kates-After ville, where we found our own vehicle completely repaired. Here the Rev. Mr. Mortimer met us, being somewhat better, but looking very ill. The congregation at this station was very thin and four only were confirmed; yet the few who, in this quarter, belong to the Church, have erected a neat place of worship, and it is to be hoped that as the neighbourhood fills up with settlers, the congregation will become in all respects stronger. The services being ended, we proceeded to London, 20 miles distant; and the roads being good, we reached that place at 6 o'clock, and the Bishop drove up at once to the hospitable residence of his friend, the Rev. B. Cronyn, Rector of the

Friday, August 15 .- The service here was held in the Mechanics' Hall, as the new Church, designed to replace the one which had been burnt, was not yet ready for Divine Service. The congregation was large, and forty-one were confirmed. The new Church was well advanced towards completion; being a fine Gothic structure, and promising to be one of the most beautiful in the Diocese.

The effects of the late destructive fire in London are rapidly disappearing, and the town is being now built up with a much superior style of houses. The old wooden buildings are being replaced with handsome brick edifices,

the inhabitants, indeed, in overcoming these difficulties cannot be too highly praised: they seem to have acquired

(To be continued.)

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

"To do good, and to distribute, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." This Apostolic inction, addressed to the whole Christian family, should be received by every member of the Church in this Diocese, both as a command and an encouragement to active benevolence. The Church Society, whose Fourth Anniversary we are this day met to celebrate, is constituted in strict conformity with this Divine sentence. Our richer and poorer members are here united in doing good,-in distributing of their worldly substance, to send forth the Minister of Christ to those destitute of the means of Grace, to assist in the erection of Churches, and in other ways to promote the Glory of God and the spiritual good of men; and the more our individual efforts have the nature of "sacrifices," may we not expect from the encou-raging declaration of St. Paul, a larger blessing from on

High upon our Society, and upon our Diocese. In detailing the proceedings of the past year, the Cen-tral Board would renew their expression of devout acknowledgment to God, for the measure of success which has heretofore attended the Society's operations. Deeply conscious that He alone giveth the increase, we would ask the prayers, as well as the strenuous exertions of the members and friends of the Society, that a double blessing may rest upon it during the ensuing year. There is a great work to be done, and the Society has fairly entered upon it; may its own prayer, offered in the Psalmist's words, be graciously answered, "Prosper, O Lord, the work of our hands upon us: O, prosper thou our handy

STATE OF THE FUNDS.			
Balance in Bank of Montreal, 1st July, 1845 Do. in Quebec Bank ""	£334 269		
the my density of	£604	5	6
Received by Treasurer at Montreal since 1st July, 1845 Received by Treasurer at Quebec since 1st	788	9	10
July, 1845	515	7	10
pite the such release should be ? it !"	£1908	3	-3
Expenditure, consisting of grants made by the Ceatral Board, Salaries of Travelling Missionaries, &c. Invested in Bank Stock (Montreal) on ac-	898	12	4
count of Widows' and Orphans' Fund		10	(
Invested in Quebec Bank Stock		0	(
Balance in Bank		0	11
A subscription	£1908	3	
This account exhibits an increase of r			

Treasurer in Montreal, over those of last year, of £203 1s. 51d., and in Quebec of £260 0s. 2d.

PATRONAGE.

of them pointed with cut stone. The energy of habitants, indeed, in overcoming these difficulties t be too highly praised: they seem to have acquired is province, the Society lost a munificent is society which remembered them in their time of need.

TRAVELLING MISSIONARIES.

It is with regret we have to announce that the Society has not at present any Travelling Missionary engaged. The Rev. E. G. Sutton, who was appointed by the Lord Bishop in July last, visited many destitute settlements on the Ottawa River, and proceeded as far as Clarendon, the data and the settlements of the settl officiating as opportunity was afforded him. He also visited the Eastern Townships. His strength proving insufficient for the arduous but grateful duties of a Travelling Missionary, he retired in January to become the Assistant Minister at Grenville. The Rev. C. Rollin whose duties lay in the Districts of Quebec, Megantic, and St. Francis, was actively engaged in visiting desti-tute settlements of our people, until the breaking up of the winter roads. His labours appear to have been very acceptable, and we trust much blessed of Him who "sendeth forth labourers into his harvest." In the course of his duties he assisted occasionally in the formation of small District Remembers of the Society and in the app of his duties he assisted occasionally in the foroation of small District Branches of the Society, and in the pro-motion of subscription lists. His connection with the Society ceased in May last, and he has received the so-pointment of Missionaries are in the hands of the Secre-tary, who will be glad at any time to furnish extracts, or to transmit them to any member of the Society who may

tary, who will be glad at any time to furnish extracts, or to transmit them to any member of the Society who may desire to peruse them. It is trusted that the Lord Bishop will be soon enabled to supply the place of the retired Missionaries with well qualified, earnest, and single hearted labourers, and that this interesting and needed part of the Society's operations, may yet be more abar dantly blessed.

dantly blessed. The Missionary at Russeltown, the Rev. R. G. Plet, may also be regarded as connected with the Society, in the capacity of Travelling Missionary. His Mission embracing a large portion of the country that was formers under the charge of the Missionary of the Montree Society, that body continued to pay the half of Mr. Plees income, until it merged in the Church Society; since that time the Church Society has made quarterly grants to Mr. Plees, equal to what he had previously received. His Mission is extensive. He has eight Stations, which he regularly visits, and where he officiates. One Church has been errored through his extensions his which has been erected through his exertions since his appoint-ment to the Mission, and a second is drawing near its completion.

GRANTS.

As might have been expected from the detail of works in progress in all parts of the Diocese, furnished in the previous Annual Reports of the Society, the applications of during the previous of the society of the applications for aid during the past year have been numerous and ur-gent; and the Central Board, with the valuable assistance of the Finance Committee Reports, have endeavoured to exercise a wise and kind discretion, in meeting the sever ral cases, and making the sever ral cases, and making grants in proportion to their rela-tive claims, to the utmost extent which the resources of

the Society would admit. The grants have been twenty-one in number, amount-ing to £266 16s. 10d. cy.; of these grants, ten have been made to assist in the erection or completion of Churches in the Diocese—three towards the erection of Parsonager houses—four to Clergymen (the Rev. Messrs. Plees and Rollit, Travelling Missionaries)—one to the Widow of a deceased Clergyman of the Diocese—one to aid in the purchase of a site for a Parsonage—and one small grant deceased Clergyman of the Diocese—one to aid in the purchase of a site for a Parsonage—and one small grant for the purchase of Sunday School Library Books. There was also another grant made, at the May meeting of the Board, to purchase a lot of land on which a Parsonage house had been inadverteutly built, without previously securing a deed of the site, the amount to be determined by the Lay Committee, to whom it must be determined by the Lay Committee, to whom it was referred to effect

by the Lay Committee, to whom it was referred to end the purchase of the land. That these grants have been beneficial it is unnecessary to say; the circumstances of the cases, as recited in the letters of application, and the grateful acknowledgments iii li of the parties assisted, strongly attest it. Neither will it be doubted that they will have proved encouraging to the parishes and missions assisted, both in leading them to renewed and increased exemptions of the particular the pa enewed and increased exertions to accomplish the good

On the departure of Lord Metcalfe from Canada, in the works in hand, and in inducing the determination,