regularly to conduct our several services, and, I must say, be consulted,—too many prejudices, for special ends, under much encouragement, considering the peculiar difficulties by which we are surrounded. Whatever those who have ill-will to Zion may say, there is to the eye of him who understands the ways of God, a great work going on. The kingdom of God in general, cometh not and conscientious Churchmen. going on. The kingdom of God in general, the by observation, but by a slow gradual development of the mind and purposes of the Lord. This all who are engaged the control of the control o in the work cannot but see. The testimony of God to the simplicity of the truth as it is in Jesus, is borne on Mount a strong degree of hope, that the concentrated efforts Zion, in its true, seriptural, and ecclesiastical form. A friendly intercourse is maintained with all with whom we come in contact, whereby inquiry is promoted. A mission, in compliance with the divine command, that "Repentance and remission of sins should be preached among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem," is maintained among the numerous Jews, who are daily increasing, from among the numerous lews, who are taken among whom divers have been baptized during the past among whom are now under instruction. The attenyear, and some are now under instruction. The attendance at the daily morning Hebrew service, of converts and inquirers, is truly encouraging. At the monthly celebration of the Lord's Supper, there are not unfrequently upwards of twenty Hebrew communicants, who, together with their Gentile brethren, partake of that blessed ordinance; thus testifying on the hill of Zion, that through Him who, in this very place, broke down the partition wall, having abolished in His flesh the enmity, that He might reconcile both (Jews and Gentiles) unto God-"both have now access by one Spirit unto the Father."— During the past year the interests of our Church and mission have also been extended to other places in the Cathedral, amongst other important appendages a Holy Land. A station has been established in Safet and

The Jews at Jaffa and Hebron have also been visited, pointed out to us in His providence, we are sure to see greater things, and to reap in due time, if we faint not.—
I would therefore beseech you, dear friends and brethren, by the mercies of God—by those mercies, which, by the time this is read, will have been brought before your special notice in the commemoration of the Saviour's advent—in the extension of His love and mercy to the Gentiles, commemorated by the Church in the festival of Epiphany—and in the mercies of God's love and goodness, her which won hear here, savend to another year—by the by which you have been spared to another year by the consideration of all these and other mercies, I would be eech you not to grow weary in your love for Emmanuel's land, not to be discouraged by any difficulties which may, and must be expected to arise; and, above all, not to be influenced by the false and wicked reports by which the enemy endeavours to crush or injure our establishment. But, in addition to your efforts, be earnest in prayer for the divine blessing upon them; and especially on the day of the anniversary of our arrival in the holy city, which his Majesty the King of Prussia very justly designates "a church-historical and important event," I trust you will unite with us in fervent supplication, wi thanksgiving to Almighty God, that he may be pleased in mercy to take us and our mission anew under His special care and protection, that His spirit may be poured out upon every member of our establishment, that we may indeed and in truth prove a blessing to all around us, and that the Lord may speedily cause Jerusalem again to be a praise in the earth. And with the assurance that we hope, God willing, to remember you and the Church of God generally on that day, I beg to subscribe myself, your faithful friend and servant in Christ,

(Signed) M. S. ANGL. HIEROSOL. Jerusalem, Oct. 21, 1843.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1844.

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We request attention to the article upon our first page, describing the "Model Training School" at page, describing the "Model Training School" at Stanley Grove, in England, under the active and able direction of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. The object of the Institution, as will be seen, is to train up a body of the Institution, as will be seen, is to train up a body of the Mother of the National Schools of the Mother of the Christian religion as to separate the and just view of the Christian religion as to separate the stanley Grove, in England, under the active and able direction of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. The object of the Institution, as will be seen, is to train up a body of Masters for the National Schools of the Mother Country,—men, who shall be fitted not only by the common acquirements of education for their honourable and responsible duty, but who, by careful instruction in the principles of the Christian faith, and with a given when the disciples were sent out to preach the Gospel to the lost sheep of the boss of Israel? 'When they are the corresponding training in the distinctive polity and Apostles. And after the resurrection, the proclamation of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. The object is this dectrine of the appointment of the Christian ministry. There can be no such thing in any intelligent as this to find the appointment of the Christian ministry. There can be no such thing in any intelligent as this test of the Mother Country,—men, who shall be fitted not only by the common acquirements of education for their honourable and responsible duty, but who, by careful instruction in the principles of the Christian faith, and with a given when the disciples were sent out to preach the Gospel to the lost sheep of the bouse of Israel? 'When they shall be qualified to charities in a Court of Equity?' And with this Fleave this part of the case."

It is off the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. The object is this dectrine of the appointment of the Christian ministry. There can be no such thing in any intelligent as this this dectrine of the appointment of the Christian ministry. There can be no such thing in any intelligent as the ternal welfare, of one hundred millions of hun discipline of the National Church, shall be qualified | Apostles. And after the resurrection, the proto impart the same most essential knowledge to the was sent forth that the Christian religion should become children committed to their care.

much has been done in late years in the Mother creature.' I say, therefore, that there is no authorit Country for the improvement of the spiritual condition more clearly set forth, than the authority of appointing of the people, -the Churches erected, the additional Ministers employed, the extension of the benefits of a religious education,—a system, in short, which begins its influence with the infant mind and is carried on, in declared to us in his revealed Word. Then I can't see its course of blessing and consolation, to the hour of why any attempts should now be sanctioned to overturn death, -which is designed to embrace within its this important arrangement and order of things, resting ennobling and sanctifying operation, high and low, rich and poor, old and young; that all, instructed in "the eyes to the whole history of this matter? Why do we, way, and the truth, and the life," may have the means of peace in this world and happiness in eternity. The benefit and influence thus imparted flows necessarily from individuals to communities; from isolated Christians to the body politic,-giving to order and law their best security, and, with the fear of God, bringing down the blessing of God upon the land. Thus, with received-where was the Christian religion ever planted, devout, lowly and exemplary Christians, we have quiet and obedient subjects: there is little room for the artifices of the ambitious and the selfish: the demagogue finds but few patient or gratified hearers; and the turbulent declaimer against the National Church meets but a cold response from those who prize its privileges, and have daily experience of its practical

Let education, built up upon such a foundation, be rendered a national thing in the strict sense of the word; let schools be established in every parish, faithfully and zealously conducted by such men as are likely to go forth from the training of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, and in another generation Chartism and its rebellious principles would be unheard of,and Dissent and its animosities would have well nigh died away. But to maintain such an influence,-to give it a right direction,-to diffuse it correctly and efficiently,-we must have competent instructors of the rising generation; men embued deeply themselves would desire that their children should be placed in this with the great principles of Christian truth, and having familiar and intimate acquaintance with the structure to bear on his mind? I very much doubt if there is any and organization of the Church,—its distinguishing | Christian father who hears me this day, and I am quite

If our Mother Country can, with any justice, be charged with having in past times slumbered over this duty, it is cheering to perceive that she deems it not too late to awake and retrieve the error. It is a subject for thankfulness to feel that she is not deterred from this course of duty by any disheartening signs of the mercy and kindness of that spirit which, when it had the decided step which I now propose to take, not only for nothing else left, gave a cup of water, in the name of a reasons which I have stated before, but because I feel it fastens upon the bright glimmerings of hope that can, be discerned, and in Christian confidence make that her polar star, -the unerring guide to peace and

The Institution to which we have solicited attention, is one which we hope, ere long, to see attempted even in this Province. We can have no expectation of any Provincial enactment, touching the education of the people at large, which can possibly meet the views of Churchmen: either religion will be altogether excluded from the system, or it will be inculcated in connection with views and principles in which it will be impossible for us, as Churchmen, to acquiesce; or at best, in the endeavour to inculcate religion in some general and inoffensive way, our own distinctive, and, as we regard them, essential tenets will be kept out of sight. A common error, of the lawfulness of conflicting and contradicting creeds and systems, will be assumed and acted upon, -a daily and hourly contra-Church of Christ now, should be one and integral with the Church of Christ from the beginning. Our belief is, that to suppress the truth, is very little better than directly to inculcate error; and what we believe to be the truth will, on many leading and essential points, be suppressed, or suffered to lie dormant, in any system of Provincial education which, as Colonial society

to be respected and soothed, -to allow of the estab-

Under these unpropitious circumstances, our resource must be in ourselves; and we cannot but feel of the members of our communion, through the channel of the "Church Society," will, if that institution be vigorously and generally maintained, bring about the end which we are well assured will never be accomplished to our satisfaction by any public enactment. By the constitution of the "Church Society," each Parochial Association is allowed to expend threefourths of its income within its own bounds; and by and by, let us hope, that after the necessary abatement for other important purposes, this amount of revenue, combined with an allottment which could in most cases be made from the Offertory Collections, would suffice to support at least one school in every parish, in direct connection with, and under the influence and control of, the Church. Nor is it too much to hope Cathedral, amongst other important appendages, a Model Training School also, -the nursery of Christian Teachers for our Parochial Schools scattered throughwhere more permanent and regular efforts will, we trust, shortly be established; and if, by God's grace, we are enabled stedfastly and patiently to pursue the course pointed out to us in His providence, we are sure to see

> establishment. The plea which appears to have been opinions, and that a system which gave occasion to so much diversity of sentiment and such acrimony of disputation, was better excluded from, than fostered in, an institution which was designed for the instruction and improvement of the rising generation!

We have often said that the divisions so causelessly naintained amongst professing Christians, was often a stumbling-block to the simple or illiterate inquirer, and a triumph to the opponent of the truth; and without meaning to justify such a conclusion, or to say that it exempts from condemnation the individual who can rest in it, we cannot be blind to a very common result of such discord amongst Christians as appears to have affected the sceptical mind of the late Mr. Girard. Mr. Webster, as will be seen in the extracts we give below, advances some important truths and such discording the proposition—important as I believe it to be for your honors' decision—whether the proposed school, in its just character, objects, and tendencies, be not derowed by the consumed, the Books and Surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be saved. "This," says our correspondent, "is a severe blow to us, as we had built the Church at a cost of in its just character, objects, and tendencies, be not derown to christianity and religion? And if it be, as I state of the proposition—important as I believe it to be for your honors' decision—whether the proposed school, in its just character, objects, and tendencies, be not derown to christianity and religion? And if it be, as I state of the proposition—important as I believe it to be for your honors' decision—whether the proposed school, in its just character, objects, and surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be for your honors' decision—whether the proposed school, in its just character, objects, and tendencies, as we had built the Church at a cost of with Services in the Books and Surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be saved. "This," says our correspondent, "is a severe blow to us, as we had built the Church at a cost of with Services in the Books and Surplices alone having been ment, the proposition—important as I believe it to be—for your honors' decision—whether the proposed school, the proposed school, the proposed school, the proposed school with the Church at a cost of the proposed school, the proposed school with the proposed school with the church at a cost of the proposed school with the church at a cost of the proposed school with the church at a cost of the proposed school with the church at a cost of the proposed s result of such discord amongst Christians as appears able arguments, to which we request the particular attention of those who impugn the principle of a Divine Constitution of the Ministry of the Church :-"There is not in the New Testament a religious truth

narrow inheritance of the Jews-the command was given, It is refreshing and gladdening to observe how 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every one, cannot, and does not, believe the other. The mode this day, enjoy the lights and benefits of the Christian religion? We owe it to the early, successful and continued labors of the Christian Ministry. Departing from Asia Minor, traversing Asia, Africa, through Europe to Greenland, Iceland, almost to the very Poles of the earth, suffering all things, enduring all things, hoping all things, in order to carry with them the blessings of the Christian And where was the Christian religion ever or where did it ever take root, but by means of a Christian Ministry? Did we ever hear of -does the history of the world afford an instance of a single speck of earth that was ever Christianised by the efforts of lay teachers? Descending from cities down to parishes and villages, we by human agency, and that agency was the ministers of the Gospel. And the history of the operation teaches us hat every where the greatest results have been produced the early administration of Christian truths to small cles and in small quantities.
"I maintain, therefore, that this devise is defective so

far as regards it being entitled to the legal term of a charity, by this leading principle which runs throughout it —the rejection of all the appointed means by which Christianity has been taught since the creation of the

Further on, he continued :-

"And I would ask, would any Christian man consider it desirable for his orphan children, after his death, to find refuge within this asylum, under all the circumstances character and characteristics which belong to it? school, to be for twelve years exposed to the certain exposure to those pernicious influences which must be brought and organization of the Charlet, the authority for tenets, the foundation of its polity, the authority for now called upon to lie down on the bed of death, although they had to leave their children as poor as children can be left, who would not rather trust them to the Christian charity of the world, however uncertain it has been said to be, than to place them where their physical wants and comforts would be abundantly attended to, but away from the solaces, the consolations, the graces and the grace of the Christian religion. They would rather trust them to -to that spirit which had its origin in the fountain of all good, and of which we have on record an example the most beautiful, the most touching, the most intensely affecting that the world's history contains-I mean the offering of the poor widow who threw her two mites into the treasury! What more touching, more exemplified by that poor woman, whose name we know ot-whose tribe we know not-whence she came, or whither she went—of whom there is nothing etc.

"1.—I shall recede from all rights which, as Vicar of this parish, I now possess, and resigning the exclusive came to cast their proud offerings into the treasury, this parish, I now possess, and resigning the exclusive cure of souls to the Vicars of the new parishes which ried order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order, he unites a purity of heart and noble generated order. gone-sunk deep into a hundred millions of hearts since e commencement of the Christian Era-and that exam ple has done more good than could be accomplished by a be placed on an equality, vested with parochial rights, and thousand marble paraces—because it was charity mingled with the full powers of pastors over their several parishwith true benevolence—given in the fear, the love, the service, and honor of her God—because it was charity— God—because it was a gift to the honor and glory of God!

In many legacies that have been left, they have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come that have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come and all the usages of Christian man? I arraign no man for mixing up a love of distinction and notoriety of character with his charities. I blame not Mr. Girard because he desired to raise a splendid marble palace in the neighborhood of a beautiful city, that should endure for ages, and transmit his name and fame to posterity. His charity

in the usual work of the mission; we have been allowed lished. There are too many conflicting interests to It is not a charity, for it has not that which gives to cha- In almost all the churches which have hitherto been built, rity its vitality

Mr. Webster said he had shown that the Christian religion and its general principles, must ever be referred as the foundation of the found garded as the foundation of civil society. He then proceeded in an effort to prove that the tendencies and effects of Mr. Girard's plan of education, as embodied in his will, was opposed to all religions of every billy and assistance in the minister resides in the midst of his people, that the poor are brought to regard him as their protector and friend, to whom they may, as a matter of course, resort for advice in difficulty, and assistance in kind. He said:-

ligious tenets, I take it, and I suppose it will be generally conceded, mean religious opinions; and a youth that has arrived at the age of 18, who has no religious tenets, why then it is very plain that he has no religious. I don't care whether you call them dogmas, tenets, or opinions. If the youth does not entertain dogmas, tenets, or opinions, or opinions, tenets, or dogmas, then he has no religion at all. And it is idle to pretend that he has. And this strikes at a broader principle than when you merely look at this school in its effect upon Christianity alone. Now, we'll suppose the case of a youth of eighteen, who has just left this school, and has gone through an education of philosophical morality, precisely in accordance with the views and expressed wishes of the donor. He comes then into the world to choose his religious tenets. The very next day, perhaps, after leaving this school, he comes into a court of law to give testimony as a witness. Sir, I protest that he acab. Match that every clergyman should reside near his school; for as much good is done by frequent casual visits as by formal examinations. And I hope soon to see schools established in every parish by the liberality of the National Society. We must never rest until we have provided for every poor man a pastor, and for every igious tenets, I take it, and I suppose it will be generally that every clergyman should reside near his school; for into a court of law to give testimony as a witness. Sir, I protest that by such a system he should be disfranchised. He is asked, 'What is your religion?' His reply is, 'Oh, I have not yet chosen any: I am going to look round, and see which suits me best.' He is asked, 'Are you a Christian?' He replies that the religion that the replies that th see which suits me best. He is asked, 'Are you a Christian?' He replies, 'That involves religious tenets, and tas yet I have not been allowed to entertain any.' Again, 'Do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian contents?' and he answers, 'That involves religious tenets, and the proceeding on the part of Dr. Hook with his customary share of ignorant and unprovoked abuse.—

If personal sacrifices to a great extent, and those made are the proceeding on the part of Dr. Hook with his customary share of ignorant and unprovoked abuse.—

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If personal sacrifices to a great extent, and those made are the proceeding on the part of Dr. Hook with his customary share of ignorant and unprovoked abuse.—

If personal sacrifices to a great extent, and those made are the proceeding of the proceeding of the proceeding of have the will to labour. It is a subject well worthy of our consideration and deeply deserving of our prayers; and it is an object which may well quicken our efforts in every quarter to give impulse and success to the designs of our "Church Society."

To you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments? And he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments? and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from ments?' and he answers, 'The tinvolves accessed in the soft in the schings, and the proposition in the state of great extent, and those made accessed to a great extent, and those made accessed in the schings of the clusters of great extent, and those made accessed in the schings of the special extent and thiplocated extent, and those made a We are indebted to a Philadelphia paper for the following admirable extracts from Mr. Webster's arguments on the "Girard Will Case," now under discussion in the Supreme Court of the United States.—

The particulars of that Will, as touching the Christian Religion, we cannot, at this moment, state explicitly;

The particulars of that Will, as touching the Christian Religion, we cannot, at this moment, state explicitly;

The particulars of that Will, as touching the Christian Religion, we cannot, at this moment, state explicitly; Religion, we cannot, at this moment, state explicitly; but we believe we are correct in stating substantially, that Mr. Girard, a very wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, who died a few years ago, in leaving a certain sum of money for the foundation of an Institution for Education, stipulated that the teaching of the Christian Religion should positively be excluded from that excellence—their purity of heart and life—their chastity establishment. The plea which appears to have been that is in Heaven and on earth, that is worth being on earth, that is worth being on earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creative designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, that is more than is in Heaven and on earth, that is more than is more to earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creative designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, that is more than is more to earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creative designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, that is more than is in Heaven and on earth, that is more than is more to earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creative designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, that is more than is in Heaven and on earth, that is more than is more to earth. It destroys the connecting link between the creative designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, that it destroys the connecting link between the creative and the Creator—it opposes that great system of universal benevolence and goodness that binds man to his Maker. No religion till he is eighteen! What would be to eat a large amount of spiritual destitution, and is directing to wards its immediate and adequate supply the energies of his influence. It is not link is gradually and surely spreading amongst our neighbours in the Universal benevolence and goodness that binds man to his Maker. No religion till he is eighteen! What would be cause for the designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, and is designated as a man of craft and worldly cunning, and is dea establishment. The plea which appears to have been advanced for this most derogatory and insulting provision, was that Christianity presented a conflict of and Christian feeling, that now render our young men and young maidens, like comely plants growing up by a streamlet's side—the graces and the grace of opening manhood—of blossoming womanhood? What would become of all that now renders the social circle lovely and belowed? What would become of society itself? How beloved? What would become of society itself? How could it exist? And is that to be considered a charity which strikes at the root of all this—which subverts all ticulars of the destruction of the Church at London, the excellence and charms of social life—which tends to

Binney, and concluded thus:-

contend it is, of an obviously irreligious character and don, and had recently completed side-galleries, to meet in some degree the wants of our rapidly increasbe considered a charity, and to the just protection and support of a Court of Equity? I consider this the great question for the consideration of this court. I may be excused for pressing it on the attention of your honors. Such being the present progress of the truly sacred art of Church Music, both in England and America, let us now some debts of the Church which remain still to be It is one which in its decision is to influence the happiness, the temporal and eternal welfare, of one hundred millions of human beings, alive and to be born in this

control all the parishes of that large and populous under this severe and trying deptivation.

that each parish priest might be able personally to have the oversight of each member of his parish, acting himself Esq., and John Kent Esq. "It was on this principle that Leeds was constituted a parish in the Saxon times. We are told by Whitaker the oversight of the whole parish

became invested with the cure of souls throughout the the Seat of Government to Montreal actually be carparish; and in those rights and privileges, first conferred upon him by the Bishop and then ratified by convocation, he is protected by the laws of the land.

were naturally desirous of having places of worship nearer men, nominated by the Vicar, were licensed by the Bishop, to officiate in them, although for the reception of the Sacraments, till a period within the memory of many of the parishioners, the inhabitants of the changing were me. Hence chapels of ease were erected, and clergythe parishioners, the inhabitants of the chapelries were still obliged to resort to the parish church.

the pastoral superintendence of the out townships, by degrees and by a tacit understanding, devolved upon the curates of the several chapels, and from the necessity of the case, his own pastoral duties were confined to the case, his own pastoral duties were confined to the constituted and assembled by the representation of Legislative Council and of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Council and of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by of the parish, becoming that rather of Rural Dean than of pastor. Indeed it was as a kind of Rural Dean that he which support the Throne, and uphold the Church. was regarded by his Diocesans the Archbishops of York. In like manner, when the town itself increased, and churches or chapels of ease were built within the town-ship of Leeds, the pastoral labours of the Vicar were again, of necessity, chiefly directed to the poor and popuous district which surrounds the parish church, and one of the first measures I adopted on coming to Leeds, was assign a particular district to each of the other churches. But this measure was only preparatory to that more to be due to my brethren of the clergy that, with the responsibilities, they should also be invested with all the legal authority of the pastoral office."

The following states the individual sacrifices which, for the public benefit, Dr. Hook proposes to make, - and very sure we are, that were the principles carried solemnly affecting example could we find than was here a leading object in the whole plan being to ensure to out universally which he has been so earnest and honthe poor, ample and suitable accommodation in each est in propagating, we should be a more loyal, a more Parish Church:-

oners, and in immediate subordination to the Bishop.
"3.— All the fees, vicarial tythes, moduses, and other

vention of the sound and important principle, that the the term, for charitable uses. But can that be truly called the inhabitants of that parish.

The term is the term in the term is the term in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus to secure for my poorer and they could be a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God," I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God," I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God," I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God," I am most anxious thus the charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, "I am most anxious thus the c

brethren the privileges of a free and unrestricted partici pation in the Sacraments and Ordinances of our Holy Church: in making each church a parish church, I have in view the conferring upon them a right to a seat or kneeling therein. The galleries will still be reserved for private pews; but I trust that the occupants of pews on may have been well intentioned, but it is not to be the floors of the several churches will be ready to sell valued, if it has not the chastening influences of true relithem at a fair price, or, where they can afford it, to give the floors of the several churches will be ready to sell is at present constituted, we can hope to see estab- gion-if it has no fragrance of the spirit of Christianity. them as their contribution towards this important measure. be struck off in Pamphlet form-

distress: it is only then that the gospel can be effectuall "I will not now enter into a controversy with my learned friend about the definition of the word 'tenets' it is only then that the eloquence of a good example can have its full influence. It is, moreover, very essential ligious tenets. I take it and I sweet it is it is only then that the eloquence of a good example can have its full influence. It is, moreover, very essential that every elergyman should reside near his rehealt for And yet the "unscrupulous" Editor of the Banner,

Since our last we have received some further parlestroy the very foundation frame work of society, both of that parish. The cause of the fire is not known,—
whole decency, the whole morality, as well as the whole
Christianity and government of society? No, sir! no, sir!"

of that parish. The cause of the fire is not known,—
all having been left secure at the conclusion of the
service, on Ash-Wednesday; but about half-past four He then referred to various cases quoted by Mr. o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the flames broke forth, and in less than an hour the Church was totally "I repeat again, before closing this part of my argu- consumed, the Books and Surplices alone having been ing population. The building was insured for £1000;

announced of Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, in his proposition to surrender the patronage and much of the emoluments of his present office, by constituting the emoluments of his present office, by constituting to the injunction of Scripture, to "rejoice with them ted zeal of Mrs. Cameron, promise ere long to arrive at one week after such demand made, it shall be in the power his spiritual charge into separate and independent vicarages. The present incumbent of Leeds possesses the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop in the patronage and influence almo the patronage and influence almost of a Bishop, in again, in reference especially to the best means of manifested. having under his direct supervision and immediate rendering assistance to the congregation of London,

gentlemen whom we are proud and happy to reckon

Mr. CARTWRIOHT proceeds to England, at the instance of many of his fellow-subjects in Upper Cahat the town contained a population of not more than a housand souls; and though the district attached to it was extensive, being thirty two miles in circumference, yet, as to plead, at the same time, the claims of his native rally in the town, and therefore one pastor was sufficient town Kingston to the consideration which is clearly due to it, from the great pecuniary loss which will, in 'It was thus that the incumbent of the parish church many instances, be sustained, should the removal of ried into effect.

It is impossible to anticipate what may be the re But as the population increased, villages were formed the surrounding districts, the inhabitants of which report the surrounding districts, the inhabitants of which he will furnish on the subject of our Colonial affairs assertion of them will be peculiarly influential, will "Under these circumstances, although the Vicar still render his mission, on great public grounds, an important and successful one.

Mr. Kent leaves this Province, -so long the scene of religious and political turmoil, -to seek, in more cellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of waship of Leeds; his office, as regards the other portions an honest and Christian mind must flow from the hearty which support the Throne, and uphold the Church, Of both he has ever been the warm and eloquent defender; and both the State and the Church would be ungrateful, should his valuable and disinterested services ever be slighted or forgotten.

Mr. Kent is a son of the Church, who never shrinks from the honest promulgation of the truth, because it is the truth, and because the suppression of it, -especially where the prevalence of opposing error is working out such destructive results,-cannot be short of sinful. If this course of high and undeviating principle has been distasteful to some, we know that it has worked a happy influence upon multitudes of others; virtuous, and a more religious people.

With intellectual powers which fall to the lot of And that example has been read, and told, and shall be formed, my duties and labours will be thenceforth confined to the parish annexed to St. Peter's Church.

"2.—The incumbents of all churches in the parish will clime, admirers and friends; and if, in his future career his resits of all churches in the parish will clime, admirers and friends; and if, in his future career his resits of all churches in the parish will care the labour state of than they appear to have been amidst the strifes and approbation of his own conscience, and the consolatory assurance, in his latest hours, that his hearty effort always has been to consolic to the state of the morning of Easter Scales Scales Scales for Service on the morning of Easter Scales Scales for Service on the morning of Easter S effort always has been to cause high and low, rich and poor, to be steady and exemplary in the duty to "fear God and honour the Queen."

> A Copy of the Church Temporalities' Act for the Diocese of Quebec will be found in another column; which we are most happy to have the opportunity of publishing for the information of the Clergy in that Diocese. It is probable that a few copies will shortly

Communication.

CHURCH MUSIC. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-In looking over a file of late English papers, I have been much gratified at seeing the greater attention which the cultivation of Sacred Music is now receiving England, than it did a few years ago. As evidence of this improvement, I may adduce the fact, that the works of such composers as Tallis, Boyce, Purcell, &c. are now eagerly sought after, and are gradually and I trust permanently, displacing the unmeaning melodies which, for upwards of half a century, have been suffered to profane the services of the English sanctuary. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has, I observe, set a noble example evoting his fine musical talents to the composition of several pieces of Sacred Music, which have been per-formed with great effect by Doctor Elvey, Her Majesty's Organist, in the Chapel Royal of Windsor Castle. Mr Organist, in the Chaper Royal of Windsor Castle. Mr. Hullah too, the distinguished Professor of Music in the University of King's College, London, has published a complete collection of Parochial Psalmody, which is highly eulogised in the English papers, and I notice that a new edition of the sublime Cathedral Service of Tallis, whose music to the Evening Hymn "Glory to thee my God this night," is familiar wherever the English language in the control of the sublime Castle states. guage is uttered in praise or thanksgiving, has just issued from the press. Of this latter great work I find the folowing notice in the Church Intelligencer :-The Order of the Daily Service of the United Church of Eng-

land and Ireland, as arranged for use 'in Quires and places where they sing.' By Thomas Tallis, newly edited by JOHN BISHOP, of Cheltenham. London: Messrs. Cocks & Co., Music-sellers to Her Majesty, Princes' street, Hanover-square. 1843. 8vo. P.

"Of Tallis's incomparable service it would be superfluous

It is gratifying to know that this improved taste for Sacred Music is not confined to England, but is gradually the Anguean Church, which allord cheering evidence of the healthy re-action that is in progress. The first is a very elegant edition of Boyce's "Te Deum," and "Jubilate," by Dr. Hodges, the eminent English Organist of Trinity Church in New York. Of the high merits of these compositions of Boyce, it would be superfluous to speak in the present day, or to question the title of their author to be placed in the very first rank of English com-Service and on Fast and Festival, alike elevate the piety and purify the taste of the devout worshipper. For the compilation of such a work no one, I am sure, could be found better qualified than Dr. Hodges. The next work which I have to notice is "Muenscher's Church Choir." his is an admirable book, and contains the best selection of Psalmody adapted to the Services of the Church which I have ever seen. The tunes are all of the highest class, selected evidently by a Churchman of great taste and judgment, and arranged for the Organ and Piano Forte, in the most admirable manner. The last work that I have to notice is "a Selection of English Cathedral Chants, corresponding with the music.

Such being the present progress of the truly sacred art

There was never, perhaps, a more disinterested and noble act performed, in connection with Christian zeal and self-denial, than that which has lately been announced of Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, in his

nanifested.

Cobourg, 5th March.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Scotus.

of the Cathedral Chants by Hayter is under a dollar; so that for the comparatively small sum of three dollars and half, every Church in Canada and family that can afford it, may obtain a copious and varied collection of Sacred Music, of the highest order of excellence.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

AN ACT to makesprovision for the management of the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec, in this Province, and for other

Council.
6th October, 1843.—The Royal Assent signified by Message of
His Excellency the Governor General to the Legislative
Council and Assembly of this Province.

WHEREAS it is desired, on behalf of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec, that provision should be made by law for the internal managehereof, and also for allowing the endowment thereof, and it is just and expedient that such provision sho Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Ex-Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled An Act to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government Canada; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, the soil Church of England and Ireland. tioned, by whatever title the same may now be held, whether vested in Trustees for the use of the Church, or whether the legal Estate remains in the Crown by reason of no Patent having been issued, though set apart for the purposes of such Church, Church Yard or Burying und: Provided always, that nothing herein contain shall extend to affect the rights of any Parsonage or Rectory now established by Letters Patent, or of any

ng let to them by Church-wardens, and holding a certi-Vestry for the purposes in this Act mentioned and rites of the said Church of England and Ireland,

of appointing Church-wardens for the ensuing year, and that at such meeting, one Church-warden shall be nominated by the Rector or other Incumbent of the said Church, and ordinary charges attendant upon such Church, and the other shall be elected by a majority of those present and entitled to vote at such Vestry meeting as aforesaid: Provided nevertheless, that in case of such Rector or Incumbent declining or neglecting to nominate as Church-warden, then both of the said Church-warden, then both of the said Church-warden, then both of the said Church-warden ation to such Church, as an advowson in fee presentative chall for the current year healested in the manner of the control of the said Unite. shall, for the current year, be elected in the manner aforesaid, and in case the members of such Vestry shall neglect to elect a Church-warden, then both of such Churchwardens shall, for the current year, be nominated by the

Rector or Incumbent: Provided always, that if, from any cause, a Vestry meeting shall not take place at the time aforesaid, such appointment of Church-wardens may take place at any subsequent Vestry meeting, to be called in manner hereinafter provided; and in case of the death or change of residence to twenty miles or more from any such Church, of either of the said Church-wardens, a Vestry meeting shall be thereupon called for the election, by the said Vestry, of a new Church-warden by the ector or Incumbent, in case the one deceased or removed

ad been nominated by the Incumbent.

IV. And be it enacted, that no person shall be eligible the office of Church-warden, except members of the aid Church of the full age of twenty-one years, and who

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shall also be members of such Vestry.

V. And be it enacted, that such Church-wardens shall hold their office for one year from the time of their appointment, or until the election of their Successors, except n case of an appointment or nomination to fill up any vacancy occasioned by death or removal, as aforesaid, and in such case the person so appointed or nominated, shall hold the said office until the next annual election.

VI. And be it enacted, that such Church-wardens so to be elected and appointed, as aforesaid, shall, during their term of office, be as a Corporation to represent the interest of such Church and of the members thereof, and shall and may sue and be sued, answer and be answered unto in all manner of suits and actions whatsoever, and may prosecute indictments, presentments, and other criminal proceedings, for and in respect of such Churches, and Church Yards, and all matters and things appertaining thereto, and shall and may, in conjunction with the Rector or Incumbent, make and execute faculties or conrevances, or other proper assurances in the Law, to all Pew-holders holding their Pews by purchase, or leases to those holding the same by lease, and shall and may grant certificates to those who shall have rented sittings, ch conveyances, leases and certificates to be given within a reasonable time after demand made, and at the charges of the person applying for the same; and, further, it shall be the duty of such Church-wardens, from time to time to sell, lease and rent, Pews and sittings, upon such terms a may be settled and appointed at Vestry meetings to be holden for that purpose, as bureinafter provided. Purided always, that any such sale, lease or renting, shall be subject to such rent-charge or other rent as may from be subject to such rent-charge, or other rent as may from time to time be rated and excessed in respect thereof at such Vestry meeting.
VII. And be it enacted, that in case of the absolute

purchase of any Pew in any sud, Church as aforesaid, the same shall be construed as a Frehold of Inheritance, not subject to forfeiture by change of residence, or by discontinuing to frequent the same, and the same may be bargained, sold and assigned to any perchaser thereof, being a member of the Church of England and Ireland, and such purchaser, provided the same be duly assigned and conveyed to him, shall hold the same with the same rights, and subject to the same duties and charges as the original purchaser thereof.

VIII. And he it appeted that any Para hold we have the

VIII. And be it enacted, that any Pew-holder whether by purchase or lease, and any person renting a Pew or Sitting, shall and may, during their rightful possession of such Pew or Sitting, have a right of action against any person injuring the same, or disturbing him or his family n the possession thereof.

IX. And be it enacted, that such Church-wardens so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall yearly, and every year, within fourteen days after other Church-wardens shall be nominated and appointed to succeed them, deliver in to such succeeding Church-wardens a just, true and perfect account in writing (fairly entered in a Book or Books to be kept for that purpose, and signed by the said Church-wardens) of all sums of money by them received, and of all sums rated or assessed or otherwise due and not received, and also of all goods, chattels, and other property of such Church or Parish, in their hands as such Church of such Church or Parish, in their hands as such Church-wardens, and of all monies paid by such Church-wardens so accounting, and of all other things concerning their said office, and shall also pay and deliver over all sums of money, goods, chattels, and other things, which shall be in their hands, unto such succeeding Church-wardens, which said account shall be verified by oath before one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who are hereby authorized to administer the same, and the said Book or Books shall be carefully preserved by such Church-wardens, and they shall and are hereby required to permit any member of such Vestry, as aforesaid, to inspect the same at all reasonable times; and in case such Church-wardens shall make default in yielding such account as aforesaid, or in delivering over such money, count as aforesaid, or in delivering over such money goods, or other things as aforesaid, it shall be in the power of the succeeding Church-wardens to proceed against them at Law for such default, and in case of the re-appointment of the same Church-wardens, then such account as aforesaid shall, in like manner as is aforesaid, be made and rendered before an adjourned meeting of such Vestry.

fourteen days after such re-appointment.

X. And be it enacted, that it shall be in the power of the Incumbent of any such Parsonage, Rectory, or Parish, as aforesaid, or of the Church-wardens thereof, to call a Vestry meeting whenever he or they shall think proper so to do, giving at least eight days notice thereof

previous to such intended meeting.

XI. And be it enacted, that in all Vestry meetings, the control all the parishes of that large and populous town. How this patronage came to be vested in a single individual, is thus explained in the letter of Dr. Hook, which contains the proposition we have referred to:

Note.—I may mention that the several works of Sacred Music which I have noticed in my letter, are published at an extremely moderate rate. The price of the Manney those who would be passengers in the last Steam packet from Boston to Liverpool, are two to:

Note.—I may mention that the several works of Sacred Music which I have noticed in my letter, are published at an extremely moderate rate. The price of the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" of Boyce is only 5s.; that of the Church Steam packet from Boston to Liverpool, are two the Church Choir by Muenscher, 7s. 6d.; and the price case there be no Vestry Clerk, or he be absent, then such person as the Chairman shall name shall be the Secretary of such Vestry meeting, and the proceedings of such Vestry meetings shall be entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose, and preserved in the custody of the Church-

XII. And be it enacted, that the rent charge to be paid upon Pews holden in freehold, and the rent to be paid for the Pews and Sittings in Pews, leased or rented, shall be regulated from time to time by the majority of those present at such Vestry meetings as aforesaid: vided nevertheless, that no alterations shall be made therein except at Vestry meetings called for such special purpose, and so expressed in the notice calling the same; and, further, that the charges to be made in respect of such conveyances, leases and certificates, shall, in like such conveyances, leases and certificates, shall, manner, be regulated at such Vestry meetings as afore-

12th October, 1842.—Presented for her Majesty's Assent, and reserved "for the signification of Her Majesty's Assent."
23d Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty in Privy Council.

Council and Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty in Privy Council and Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty in Privy Council and Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty in Privy Council and Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty in Privy Council and Angust, 1843.—Assented to by Her Majesty's Assent." and appointed by the Church-wardens for the time being, and that their salary and wages shall be brought into the general account, to be rendered as aforesaid by such

Church-wardens.

XIV. And be it enacted, that the fees on marriages, baptisms, and other services of the Church of the like nature, and the charges payable on breaking the ground in the cemeteries or church yards, and in the said Churches for burying the dead, shall be regulated by the Bishop of the Dicease, or such other regions as he cannot of the Diocese, or such other person as he may appoint

as Ordinary.

XV. And be it enacted, that it shall be in the power of the members of such Vestries, by the majority of those present at such Vestry meetings, as aforesaid, to make By-laws for the regulation of their proceedings, and the present at such Vestry meetings, as and each, to By-laws for the regulation of their proceedings, and the management of the temporalities of the Church or Parish to which they belong, so as the same be not repugnant to this Act, nor contrary to the Canons of the said United

same, that from and after the passing of this Act, the soil and freehold of all Churches of the Communion of the said United Church of England and Ireland, now erected or hereafter to be erected in the said Diocese, and of the Church Yards and Burying Grounds attached or belonging thereunto, respectively, shall be in the Passon of the endowment of his See, of for the general uses ing thereunto, respectively, shall be in the Parson or other Incumbent thereof, for the time being; and the wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church, as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint, or other wise, or for the use of any particular Church then erected and the said Church as such Bishop may appoint the said Church and the said Church-wardens to be appointed as hereinafter is men-Parsonage, Rectory, or Living, or for other uses or pur poses appurtenant to such Church in general, or to any particular Church or Parish to be named in such Deed, and any such Deed or Conveyance to any Parson or Rector, or other Incumbent and his successors, for the endowment of such Parsonage, Rectory or Living, or for other uses or purposes appurtenant thereto, shall be valid and effectual to the uses and purposes in such Deed or Conveyance to be mentioned and set foul. the Acts of Proprietary Chapel or any other Church or Body of Conveyance to be mentioned and set forth, the Acceptains, to any landed property or Church now erected, Parliament commonly called the Statutes of Mortmain Parliament commonly called the Statutes of Mortmain or other Acts, Laws or Usages, to the contrary thereof

passed.

II. And be it enacted, that all Pew-holders in such Churches, whether holding the same by purchase or lease, and all persons holding sittings therein, by the same beginning to the plot to them by Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and to endow the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the event of any persons to the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and found a Church or Churches, and the erect and the er let to them by Church-wardens, and holding a certi-te from the Church-wardens of such sitting, shall form Church, and of Divine Service therein, according to and may be lawful for him or ti em to do so, upon procut