said upon the sufficiency of the Scriptures comes in also here; for if the Scriptures ought to be our rule in anything, it must be chiefly in these matters which relate to the pardon of sin, to the quiet of our conscience, and to a future state." Therefore, with respect to the forgiveness of sins, we must deny the position that the Word of God needs any supplement, or is in any degree deficient. Neiher is there any ambiguity about our Saviour's words, "Suffer the little children to come unto me," requiring the explanation of the Church's practice. The Church gives her explanation, without the least intimation that the words were spoken with reference to infant baptism: the passage is read in the baptismal service because it shows "how he exhorteth all men to follow their innocency," and "how, by his outward gesture and deed, he declared his good will towards them." The Church points to this as an apposite illustration of what she designed to convey in this rite: Christ received the children, imbraced them in his arms, laid his hand upon them, and blessed them, "Doubt ye not therefore," says the Church, but earnestly believe that he will likewise favourably receive this present infaut; that he will embrace him with the arms of his mercy; that he will give unto him the blessing of eternal life." By this example she persuades us "of the good will of our Heavenly Father towards this infant, declared by His Son Jesus Christ, . . . and that he favourably alloweth this charitable work of

Church draws a parallel between the two actions, but does not say that one purposely prefigured, or bore a designed allusion to the other. The first action was quite onnected with baptism, was quite intelligible and complete in itself: it was a touching and interesting incident, and, according to our Lord's custom, was made the ground of instruction to those about him. That the Church does not consider Christ's words,

"suffer little children to come unto me," as in any way ambiguous, is evident from her plain paraphrase of them—
"Ye hear in this Gospel the words of our Saviour Christ, that he commanded the children to be brought unto him."

Also, had the Church interpreted the words as a command to bring infants to him in baptism, she would have made it general and extensive, by saying, "he commanded children to be brought unto him." It is worth remark ing that the words in the Bible and in the Prayer Book are not "suffer little children to come unto me," suffer the little children." The Greek strictly implies the same. (Mark x, 13, 14), Και προσεφερον αυτῶ παιδια, without the article and Αφετε τα παιδια, suffer the

The disingenuousness of this way of quoting we will not lay positively to Dr. Pasey's charge; a little word like this though of some importance here in restricting the meaning of the sentence, might have been dropped by the reporter. The analogy assumed between the teaching of the Church in the Creeds, and her practical comment upon Scripture in the act of absolution, I will examine in my next communication. H. C. C.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1846.

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APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT, IN JUNE, 1846.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren, the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends, D. V., to Confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list:-June, 1846.

13,	Saturday,	Nanticoke	11, A.M.
14,		Walpole	
15,	Monday, (	Church Town Line	11, A.M.
16,	Tuesday (		
		Erie Shore	11, A.M.
17,	Wednesday, I	Dunnville	11, A.M.
18,	Thursday, I	Bertie	11, A.M.
19,	Friday, F	Fort Erie	11, A.M.
20,	Saturday, (	Chippawa	11, A.M.
		Port Robinson	3, P.M.
21,	Sunday, S	Stamford	11, A.M.
	3	Chorold	3, P.M.

next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June .-Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., in that city, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Candidates for Orders are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

The Meeting was preceded by Evening Prayer in were read by the Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Simcoe, and the Lessons by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector of Clarke and Darlington. Upon the conclusion of Evening Prayer, after a short intermission, the Bishop and Clergy present, being thirty-nine in number, proused attecedent to its meetings, were read.

the object of the Meeting, and took occasion to congratulate the Clergy and Laity present upon the continued and increasing prosperity of the Society. He spoke of his own and the general regret at the inadetrations. The vacancies which, in the course of Providence, were occurring, appeared to exhaust all our available supply, and rendered it impossible to comply ter. turned; and a Collection had recently been made, couragement of Candidates for the Ministry.

His Lordship adverted to the duty and the be of combined and general exertion in furtherance of this Church, and to support them by Scriptural proofs. good cause; and instanced, as the effect of this united co-operation, the transmission to him lately, by a Esq., was as follows:--clergyman in England, of the sum of £35 Sterling, being the contributions of his parishioners,—much of them in small sums of two pence and even a penny. them in small sums of two pence and even a penny,towards alleviating the spiritual destitution of their

brethren who had emigrated to this Province. Society in endeavouring to effect the allottment to its these Societies; nor was it less a subject of thankfulprocure the settlement of some plan of Education on objects. It was important to give our best attentio Churchmen to be instructed in correspondence with by every possible means to augment their resources the principles of their faith. Without referring to the because, with the new fields, in remote parts of the their religious and conscientious persuasions.

statement of the efforts and success of the Society alluded to the time when the venerable Society just since the last annual Meeting, gratifying and encou-referred to was weaker and even less promising than raging as he was enabled to affirm this to be; because the one we have just formed in this Diocese: that he this would be anticipating the object of the Report contended, should be an encouragement to ourselves, which was now about to be laid before them. He and it must be attributable to our own want of Chriswould therefore conclude with calling upon the Secre- tian energy and zeal, if, with these auspicious begin-

will be found in another column, we do not conceive by similar Associations in the Mother Country.

the comment of the practice of the Church. But, as Burnet justly remarks, (Article XXII.), "All that was or to offer any remark upon it, further than to say that, while it develops in so satisfactory a manner the rapid progress of the Society, its tone and language evince in a very gratifying degree that the conductors of this Association are animated by a sound Church spirit, and that their principles are in strict harmony with the faith and discipline of our reformed Catholic commu-

> The first Resolution was proposed by the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACAULAY, and was read as follows :-

> "That the Report just read be adopted, and that it be printed, under the direction of the Standing Committee of the Society, in such number and form, as to them may seem expedient."

Mr. Justice Macaulay, in moving the adoption of the Report, expressed his gratification at the opportunity afforded him of taking part in the business of this valuable, and, as he was glad to perceive, prosperous Society, It was one whose objects combined so many departments of charitable and Christian duty, that no member of the Church could fail to feel an interest in its welfare, and contribute his best exertions in promoting its prosperity. He concluded a very excellent and pleasing speech by adverting to the great services rendered by one to whom, he believed, the first Resolution was usually entrusted, -the Chief Justice of the Province. Much of the time and great abilities of this distinguished individual was devoted and zealous members of its Standing Committee, none were more earnest and indefatigable than the Chief

The Rev. T. B. FULLER, Rector of Thorold, in seconding the first Resolution, spoke, as he had the ustest cause to do, of the great prosperity of the Society in his District, and of the very visible influence which it had exerted upon the condition and prospects of the Church in that quarter. The existence of the Society and the claims it periodically nade upon the time and substance of the members of the Church, seemed but to quicken the sense of ther responsibilities, and rouse them to a better vigour and liberality in every other Christian enterprise. Something had been done towards alleviating the spiritual destitution of the more remote and scattered members of the Church in the Niagara District, though not yet in the degree which their local resources would allow; but this was what they had to lament in common with every other District in the Diocese. The Holy Scriptures had been largely diffused through its instrumentality, and the best comment upon then,-the Book of Common Prayer; the increasing circulation of which had the tendency, which even Dissenter admitted, of rendering our members more humble and devout in worship, and more godly in their lives. The reverend gentleman concluded an eloquent and very effective speech by expressing his conviction, that the diffusion of the Report just now read would largely contribute to the support and benefit of the Society, and that the Resolution he had the pleasure to second was worthy of their cordial adoption.

The second Resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. McCAUL, Vice-President of the University of King's

College, and was as follows :-"That this Meeting desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God, for the success which He has been pleased to vouchsafe to this Society during the past year."

The very existence of this Society, he affirmed, was a subject of congratulation,-that the machinery of an Institution, calculated to achieve such great results, had been devised and put in operation; but it was a cause for especial thankfulness that its success and prosperity had kept pace with its progress. And here he could not but advert with satisfaction to the quiet nature of its advancement, so much in keeping with the whole spirit of the Church. It was of no forced or hasty growth, thrown into importance by excitement, or thrust forward by artificial methods to hold minent place in the public eye. Its growth was gradual and steady, and for that very reason afforded the best security for its permanency.

which marked all the arrangements of the Society, and the appropriate place which was given to every Resoution; and all must perceive, after its being stated in the Report what the Society during the last year had lone and the means were provided by the first Resolution of disseminating that knowledge, how appropriately the present Resolution was introduced of ascribing the praise where it was due, -to the blessing of Almighty God.

But while we looked to that Divine Being as the source of success in every work of piety and charity, the brief but satisfactory career of this Society would The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated CHURCH teach us the duty, at the same time, of vigorously and Society of the Diocese was held in the City Hall, at Toronto, on Wednesday, the 3d of June, instant.

These, indeed, would always be most heartily and diligently rendered, where faith was the strongest; and the Cathedral, at 1 o'clock, P.M., when the Prayers the hand upon the plough, where the eye and the heart was raised oftenest to heaven, would always be found the last to relinquish it. The combination of human exertion with an assurance and even foresight of Divine protection was beautifully illustrated in the case of St. Paul; who, although it had been promised by a voice ceeded, in their robes, to the City Hall; where the not to be mistaken that the lives of all the companions chair was taken by the Lord Bishop, the President of of his voyage should be preserved, bore his testimony the Society, and the usual prayers, appointed to be to the necessity of employing every resource of human skill and effort, in saying that unless the crew remained His Lordship then briefly stated, as was customary, in the ship, they could not be saved

This Resolution was seconded by the Rev. RICHARD FLOOD, Rector of Caradoc; who spologized for the Students' Fund." little which had been done in his neighbourhood and District on behalf of the Society, in consequence of quate number of clergymen in the Province, and the the general poverty of the settlers, and the pressure of impossibility of procuring them in any proportion to local and immediate wants. Still the discussion of the wide-spread and increasing demand for their minis- the claims of the Church, and the knowledge of her principles acquired through the establishment of the Society, was attended with fruits of acheering charac-Much improvement was visible amongst the with the anxious solicitations in various parts for the Indians attached to his charge; and the advancement

services of Travelling Missionaries. There was a of the youth of that people in a sound and religious department of the Society's objects, connected with education in a school within his mission conducted this want, to which its attention was being anxiously with great zeal and ability, was a subject of peculiar satisfaction. It was his privilege to participate quarunder the authority of the Bishop, to augment the fund terly in the examination of this school, and the profiso munificently supplied by the Society for the Propaciency of the native children was astonishing. The gation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the enbeing able to repeat the Thirty-nine Articles of the

> The third Resolution, moved by CLARKE GAMBLE. "That this Society rejoices to hear of the continued

He regarded it as a happy moment when the Almighty put it into the hearts of members of the Church His Lordship also alluded to the exertions of the in this and the neighbouring Dioceses to originate

trust and management of the share of the Clergy Re- ness that so many of the sons of the Church were found serves assigned to the Church of England; as also to to be earnest in the good work of advancing their holy a religious basis, which would allow the children of to the interests of our Colonial Church Societies, and very equivocal propriety of any direct tax for education, world, which were continually presenting themselves it became a serious hardship and a just ground for to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the complaint and remonstrance, if people were to be taxed Gospel, and the improbability that their funds would for maintaining a system of education at variance with be found to keep pace with these multiplying claims upon them, we must expect, and be prepared, to be His Lordship would not enter into any detailed thrown more and more upon our own resources. He nings, we should not hereafter discern results and The Fourth Annual Report was accordingly read fruits from the Church Society commensurate with a unity of co-operation was effected between the

CRONYN, Rector of London; who took occasion to ex- cerned the Clergy, in all things pertaining to the wdpress his regret that encouragement should be needed fare of the Church, was equally dear to the Lait; to candidates for the sacred ministry. Though it was and it was gratifying to observe how, by the welltrue that some few would always be found, actuated devised constitution of this Society, they were male by the most sincere desire of being useful in the Gos- to feel themselves part and parcel of the same boly pel vineyard, who required assistance during the pro- and to direct their energies in unison to one great secution of their studies, yet it was not unreasonable attainment. to look for a large supply of candidates for the ministry from a class of persons who were well able to endure the expense of their theological education. It should, therefore, be a subject of earnest prayer, that the hearts of parents of every class might be moved to excite and encourage in their children the desire of consecrating themselves to the work of their Divine

He alluded, with much feeling, to the perrersion of so many in England to the Romish Creed, at a time when the insidious advances of Popery called for more than ordinary watchfulness and fidelity; and contrasted with these lamentable aberrations the universal steadfastness of the Clergy in Ireland. The litter had bitter experience of the revolting character of the tenets they abjured; while to the former the system into which they were unhappily allured was made to wear a less repulsive disguise. A more diligent study of the Word of God, and a more faithful adherence to the letter of its teaching, would enable them to tear away this mask; for, like Athanasius against the world, to the Church Society, and amongst the many able they might, with the Bible in their hands, contend with assurance of victory against every strong delusion, and every form of error.

The fourth Resolution was moved by J. H.

HAGARTY, Esq., and read as follows:-"That the thanks of the Society be tendered to his Excellency Earl Cathcart, Governor General: for having consented to become a Patron of this Society."

Mr. Hagarty, from having only at the present moment received the Resolution, excused himself from offering any remarks. He had but just escaped from Court, and though unable to address himself to the Chair in support of the Resolution entrusted to him, he could not deprive himself of the pleasure of being present, if it were but for a moment, at the Meeting of a Society in whose welfare he had ever felt so warm

The Resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. BEAVEN, Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College; who expressed his gratification that individuals high in station and occupying a prominent position in public affairs, were so often found willing to take part in religious Associations like the present. This was the more satisfactory, as there appeared a growing disposition on the part of public men, in their collective capacity, -as portions of the government of the country,-to refuse their aid and encouragement in support of religion. It is, therefore, a subject of congratulation that the duty which the conscience of it into his heart to apply it to so holy an object. the State does not urge them to fulfil, the conscience of individuals holding distinguished positions in the State, should move them to discharge.

He regretted the paucity of candidates for the Ministry in the Colonies; but where we are as yet, in Establishment, and where the remuneration to ministers of the Church, after a long and expensive preparation, does not exceed the wages of a respectable mechanic or labourer, it is not altogether to be wondered at that this difficulty should prevail. Parents. nevertheless, should look beyond the mere temporal reward attendant upon this dedication of their sons to the highest of Christian duties; and in contemplation even of a little comparative privation, they should renember that such of their children as were devoted to the ministerial profession were placed in a position where the temptations were fewer to swerve from the

all temporal motives and prospects, would feel it to be to neglect the consecration of one at least of their sons to that office in which they could most largely and effectually advance the glory of God.

He could not conclude without adverting to the absence of all provision in this Diocese for the support of the Episcopate, and to the duty incumbent upon this Society to assist in such measures as world supply that great and serious want. Remonstrances to the Government should not be spared; bu, at the same time, the individual efforts of Churchmen should be directed to that object without delay. A beginning should at once be made, and a plan matured by which the Episcopal should be separated from farochial functions, and the means be thus allowed, in aDiocese of such vast extent as this, of annexing Archidiaconal to Episcopal Visitations, and thus ensuring a closer

The fifth Resolution was moved by A. T. KERBY, Esq., of West Flamboro':-

"That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Clergy of the Diocese, for having so zealously responded to the call which was made by the Society under Article XIX of the Constitution on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, the Missionary Fund and the Bishop's

This was seconded by Mr. Alderman Dixon, of Toronto, in a very effective speech. He complimented the Right Reverend Chairman upon a body of Clergy in this Diocese of which, for the zeal and ability with which their various important duties were discharged, his lordship might well be proud. The occasions to which this Resolution referred, testified, in a high degree, their earnestness and diligence in what concerned the diffusion of the Gospel through the Church.

He was unwilling to think that the Clergy of one portion of the United Kingdom deserved more credit for zeal and fidelity than another; and if we had to lament the successful encroachments of Popery in late years, we were not to shut our eyes to the sin and danger of Dissent. He joined in the grief that was evinced the extent of their religious acquirements in of the Clergy in the Mother Country to the Romish faith; but he could not but remind the present meeting of perversions in other quarters, against which they vere equally bound to guard. The names of a few individuals were sedulously blazoned abroad who had been corrupted to Popery; but too little was said, or perhaps thought of the number of renegade Churchmen who would hither and thither be found amongst the worshippers in Dissenting conventicles and chapels. He would not undertake to decide which was the greater and more lamentable evil of the two; but if we valued our allegiance to the principles of the Church, we must hold it to be sinful to violate it in the direction either of Geneva or of Rome,

The sixth Resolution was moved by the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton :-

"That the following Members of the Society be Vice

Presidents for the ensuing year:

"The Honourables the Chief Justice, R. B. Sullivan, the Vice Chancellor, L. P. Sherwood, Mr. Justice Macaulay, Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Justice Hagerman, P. B. de Blaquiere, Robert Baldwin, W. H. Draper, John Macaulay, Lames Gordon, Col. Wells, Cart. Roswell Cont. caulay, James Gordon, Col. Wells, Capt. Boswell, Z. Burnham, Thos A. Stewart, Wm. Dickson, Jas. Kerby, Wm. Allan, Geo. Crookshank, R. C. Wilkins, P. oughnet, John S. Macaulay, Henry Sherwood, Sir A. Macnab, the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Rev. Jas. Beaven, D.D., Henry John Boulton, Esq., John B. Askin, Esq., T. Mercer Jones, Esq., Guy C. Wood, Esq., Pred Widder, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Mr. Sheriff an, the Chairmen of the District Associations."

He held it to be a great and important benefit of the Society, as the present Resolution indicated, that will be kind enough to pay him over the amount of any by the Secretary, the Rev. W. H. Ripley; and as it what, under the Divine blessing, had been achieved Clergy and Laity in support of the Church of which Subscribers who may be in arrear, will be pleased to they were mutually members, and in the welfare of settle with him the amount of their respective dues.

This Resolution was seconded by the Rev. B. which they were mutually interested. What con-

He spoke of the benefits of the Society to the District with which he was connected, where it was in a flourishing and healthy condition; and urged the importance of vigorously pressing its claims, as a means of rousing Churchmen to a sense of their pivileges and corresponding responsibilities. The association of leading men in various parts of the country with the several Clergy, as officers of the Society, vas a part of its practical working from which gratifying fruits were already visible; for, as had been already remarked, it was a means of spreading our wants before the public eye, and it was only necessary that these should be accurately known to provoke the effort to supply them.

This Resolution was seconded in a neat address by G. P. Ridout, Esq., of Toronto; who expressed himself happy to advocate a resolution which served to enroll the names of so many of Canada's most distinguished sons in a cause so sacred and important as this. It was a sign that the pre-eminent value of Christian instruction and religious ministrations vas felt; and it was at the same time a security in which we could confide, that the work thus participated in by the highest and best in the land would, with the Divine blessing, presper. He hoped that pas one cess would stimulate us all to renewed exertion; and that every son of the Church would feel it to be his pride and duty to do honour to his holy and spiritual Mother.

The seventh Resolution was moved by the Rev. JOB DEACON, Rector of Adolphustown, as follows:-"That Wm. Proudfoot, Esq., and Lewis Moffatt, Esq.,

be Auditors; that T. W. Birchall, Esq., be Treasurer; that the Rev. W. H. Ripley, be Secretary; and Thos. Champion, Esq., Assistant Secretary, for the ensuing

He spoke of the spirit of liberality and self-denial which the formation, and discussion of the claims of this Society had awakened; and instanced an individual in his neighbourhood who made over a share which he owned in the Diocesan Press to the purposes of the Society, besides a generous contribution in money from each member of his family. He cited the case of another individual in humble circumstanees who contributed for the benefit of the Church Society, 100 acres of land; and on being reminded that this was a donation larger then could be expected from him, he replied by expressing his gratitude that he was enabled to bestow it, and that God had put

The Resolution was seconded by the Rev. S. B. ARDAGH, Missionary at Barrie, Simcoe District; who commenced with some humorous introductory remarks which caused the meeting to be very well disposed to hear an address even at a time when the siga great degree, without the settled features of an nificant number "Seven" would indicate that "no speech" was to be expected.

He spoke of the forwardness of the people in his quarter to aid in the designs of this Society, and adduced, as the best evidence of their Christian liberality in its behalf, their contribution of one-half the stipend of the Travelling Missionary now indefatigably engaged in preaching the Gospel through the scattered settlements of the Simcoe District.

He must take occasion, as did some of his reverend brethren who preceded him, to express his strong sense of the injury which the Church sustained by the perverted principles of those who had recently left narrow path of holy duty, and where the aggregate of her communion for the corrupt faith of Rome. He happiness,-that best happiness resulting from a con- considered that these had been thrust out from amongst science at peace, -was the largest. He was himself us by the trident, as he might term it, of the Liturgy, designed for the ministry from a very early age, and | Articles and Hamilies of the Church : for instead of he never regretted that he had been hus consecrated, being guided by those sound and safe expositions of were, by his parents to this sacred office: it her principles, they had yielded to individual impulses would, indeed, be a satisfaction and joy the same profes- interpretations of individuals like themselves. True sion: and he hoped that many parents, looking beyond | Church principles were to be found in the authorized formularies which she promulgated, and not it the a duty, amongst their other offerings to the Lord, not fancies or devices which Jesuits or enthusiasts hight adopt and propagate.

He contended strongly against the injustice of confounding Puritanism with Evangelical principles and spoke in earnest condemnation of a writer who had laid all the evils and detriment sustained by the Church of England to the charge of those who advocated the doctrines which were usually styled " Evangelical." He concluded with the observation that representations had been made in various quarters to the effect that our Bishops-not excluding the venerated Bishop of this Diocese-were unjust and tyrannical: that charge, he affirmed, was well disproved today, when differences of opinion, temperately and charitably expressed, were allowed to be freely canvassed by our Right Reverend Father in the Chair; while he could for himself declare that never, during a term and more frequent supervision of the machinery of the of 20 years in the ministry, had he experienced more kindness, courtesy, and affability than from the Lord Bishop of Torento.

The eighth Resolution was moved with a few brief and neat remarks by the Rev. J. WILSON, Missionary of Grafton and Colborne, and seconded by Wm. Good-ERHAM, Esq., and was read as follows:--

"That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Officers of the Society for their services during the past

The Bishop having left the Chair, the Rev. Dr. BEAVEN was requested to take the same, and it was moved by the Rev. R. J. MACGEORGE, and seconded by LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq.

"That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

His Lordship, in returning thanks, took occasion to express his high gratification at the numerous attendnce of the Clergy and Laity on this occasion; at the excellence of the speeches which they had heard; and the kindly feeling, notwithstanding partial differences of opinion, by which the meeting was characterized. In regard to those who had, in the Mother Country, left the pure Church of England for the corrupt communion of Rome, it was undoubtedly a cause for deep regret that any should have been thus perverted; but we might assume it as a subject for congratulation that, with their warped and erroneous views, they had gone entirely from us. Very few of the Laity had followed their example; and now that they were removed from us, their influence was gone : the people they had forsaken were beyond the reach of their insidious artifices; they were objects of distrust and repugnance, and ceased to give ground for that apprehension and alarm which their presence amongst us might reasonably awaken.

The Meeting being concluded with Prayer, the Clergy, preceded by the Bishop, returned to the Cathedral, and after a few congratulatory remarks from his Lordship, and a renewed expression of his thanks for their attendance, they retired.

We learn from the Montreal papers of Tuesday, that Parliament was to have been prorogued on that day, at 3 o'clock.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Thomas Ryall, will, in a few days, proceed to the principal towns of Canada East, and will probably extend his journey to parts of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the business of this Office. It is requested that our several Agents on whom he may be enabled to call, subscriptions they may have in hand, and that the several

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Dio-

The Cathedral, Toronto-per Churchwardens 32 Trinity Church, do. do. St. Paul's Church, do. do. St. John's Church, York Mills, do. Trinity Church, Thornhill...... £4 15 0
German Mills ...... 1 0 7 7 Collections...... £56 5 5

THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

June 10, 1846.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in laying the Fourth Annual Report of its labours before the members of the Church, commence the grateful task by recording its humble thanks for the encouraging measure of success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless its exertions, during the past year, in behalf of Apostolic Truth and Apostolic Order. During the same period, the various objects for which the Society has been incorporated, have been kept steadily in view and carried out, as far as circumstances would permit. The circulate of backs from the Depositors has been at Toronto for concentrating the business of the Society, whether as regards donations to its objects in money or lands, and for putting everything in a more efficient train of action. It is true, that no addition has been made this year to the number of Travelling Missionaries, but this has arisen from an impossibility of procuring Clergymen not from any deficiency in the funds appropriated for this purpose, as the hopes expressed last year, on this point, have been realised to a considerable extent, and the Society is now in a position to support from ten to

The successful working of the Church Society for four successive years, stands as a living witness, that a holier and more faithful state of things is gradually spreading amongst us. It will be seen, that not only has a check been given to the natural tendency of the human mind to he vague system of universal religion, of which sincerity is the only test, but also, (when we remember that the teaching of the Church of God is, by a Divine necessity, exclusive) a sound and practical belief is silently establishing itself, that, as there is but one way of redemption, so there is but "one body" of Christ, and one divinely appointed ark of salvation; and men are learning, that the main opposition to the spread of the Christian religion arises from the want of unity in its professors. The history of the past has forced this truth upon

humble and reflecting minds with an unearthly reality. They have seen that the most vigorous attempts to plant \*the Gospel without the Church, have, with hardly any exception, either failed and been broken up in the moment of temporary success, or have died away with the human agents who went forth to proclaim the glad tidings, or else have dwindled down to a sickly state of lukewarmness, and in many cases have degenerated into mere rationalism. During the three centuries which have elapsed since the National Church was enabled, by the Divine grace, to purify itself, and return to its primitive faith, many such exertions have been made with almost a primitive zeal, by those who dissented from her, and ich has been done with such a holy hatred of sin, and such evident self-denial, that we may not doubt but that, on some occasions at least, the angel of God descended, and stirred the foul waters of heathenism and infidelity; but still, in the moment of success were sown the bitter seeds of disunion, and consequently of ruin. There was no promise of perpetuity to such labours, however ear nest and sincere, inasmuch as the Apostolic commission was wanting; and though the piety with which these efforts in many instances were made was, we humbly trust, accepted for Christ's sake before the mercy-seat, (and such virtue is there in that sacred name, at which we reverently bow our heads, that it would seem, that even when preached of contention, it did not return void yet it is evident that the grace of perseverance was vithheld, for no care had been taken fastly in the "Apostles' doctrine and fellowship." Hence we learn, that if we expect the Divine grace to give reality to our labours, all we do must be done in the name of the Lord, and in the way of his appointment. Amid human corruption, and that unhappy proneness to return to exploded errors, which the nineteenth century

has again revived, we learn that the Gospel in the Church is alone immutable and eternal, and that the Christian verities can alone be preserved in all primitive fulness and simplicity, when they are treasured up and faithfully guarded in the temple and sanctuary, built for this sacred ourpose by the only-begotten Son of God. Besides once more pressing upon all, the continued ecessity of providing, to the utmost extent, for the sup-

pers to bear in mind, that the Church Society was incororated, also, "for the encouragement of Education, and or the support of Day Schools and Sunday Schools" in conformity with the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland. This is a matter which, at the resent moment, requires our most unremitting attention The education which is afforded in our Common Schools, is, in consequence of the unhappy religious divisions amongst us, intended to embrace all, and thereattempt to render it, in any practical way, truly religious, must be expected to fail, because, under such circumstances, God's truth must be suppressed in part, in order that those who receive the whole truth may be enabled to combine with those who receive only a part of it. With such a state of things around us, and the immi-

ent danger of thousands of our children being instructed, at the best, only in a system of mere morality,—which is dangerous substitute for Christ's holy truth, bounden duty to lay our hands to the plough, and use every honest exertion to provide for the proper training of the little ones of the flock. Let it be remembered, that the Almighty works through second causes, that He has condescended to select human instruments to preach His holy Gospel, and administer His holy Sacraments; and thus, that not only the fulfilment of the Divine promises, but also the working of the Almighty himself, is to be looked for through the instrumentality of means. Now in order that men may be effectually taught, they must be taught of God; but in order that they may be taught of God, those means must ordinarily be employed, which he hath ordained for this gracious end. Since, then, we are commanded to train up our children in the way they should go, education, to be effectual, must be re-

Nor can a work be said to be done in faith, if any portion of religious truth be kept back; for the commiss given to the Church is to teach the whole truth to every creature, and it is only in the faithful attempt to dis-charge this sacred duty, that we may expect the Divine blessing, and trust that our children shall be taught of In this way alone can the world see the difference between instruction in merely secular knowledge, and the training of the moral nature by the constraining

and hallowing power of a lively and religious faith.

The most effectual means by which a system of religious education can be carried out, is through the medium Parochial Schools; and the Society embraces the resent occasion to impress upon all, the necessity, and duty, of establishing such Schools, wherever it man be found practicable. Together with the ordinary secular education, such Schools would combine daily religious nstruction, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church; and the labours of each day would begin and end with authorised prayer. Undoubtedly there are many places where daily Parochial Schools cannot at present be organised, but through the exertions of the Clergy, Sunday Schools have been very generally formed throughout the Diocese: it only therefore remains to keep these in as disciplined a state as possible, until the time may come when a daily Parochial School may be

Thus, by the blessing of Almighty God, through the medium of this Society, we may all constantly aid each other in holding the faith in unity of spirit, and in the bond of peace, striving as members one of another, to carry the ministrations of the Church into every township, among our poorer brethren, and, in deper apon the Divine promises, to "train up" our children "in the way" they "should go."

INCOMÉ AND EXPENDITURE The following is a brief account of the Society's Income and Expenditure for the past year:- 
 March 31st, 1846
 3004
 7
 1

 Repaid from Diocesan Press
 150
 0
 0
 Which has been laid out thus: £2304 3 0 Expenditure .....

£3744 7 1 \* See this truth set forth in the most powerful and scriptural man-ner in Grant's Bampton Lectures, 1842.

This statement exhibits a considerable, and it may be added, a sound, increase in the Society's income, as the amount has not been swelled by any special appeal, such as that which was made last year for the distressed

such as that which was made last year for the distressed Clergy, and a corresponding increase has taken place in the incomes of some of the District Branches.

As a proof that the collection of such a considerable income has by no means impeded local exertions throughout the Diocese, the Society would appeal to the simple fact, that since the erection of the See of Toronto in 1839, 78 churches have been built, and many are now building; besides which, several others have been enlarged and repaired.

repaired.
The income of the District Branches, including dona-

tions for special purposes, has amounted Deduct amount of proportion remitted

o Parent Society
Which leaves a balance of ......
To which add the income of the Parent 1462 11 5

FOUR ANNUAL SERMONS.

By Article XIX of the Constitution of the Society, it s provided, that four Sermons be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapeis and Stations within the the several Churches, Chapels and Stations within the Diocese, in aid of the funds of this Society. During the last year three such Sermons have been preached, from which the returns have been satisfactory. The proceeds of the first Sermon have been only in part expended for of the first Sermon have been only in part expended for Missionary purposes, owing to the impossibility of obtaining Clergymen. The proceeds of the second have been invested in behalf of the Widows and Orphans' fund; while the third has been given for this year to assist in the education of Candidates for Holy Orders, it being believed that the Diocese contains many young men who desire to undertake the sacred office, but who have been hitherto kept back by the want of such means as are absolutely necessary to enable them to prosecute those studies, which are so essential to a que preparation for the pastoral office. During the past year, very active measures have been taken at home, with regard to the new Missionary College of St. Augustine, at Canterbury; and it is trusted that in a few years the Diocese of Toronto will receive from this Institution also, a valuable increase of Missionary strength.

(To be continued.)

On Thursday, May 7th, a Bazaar was held in London. Canada West, in aid of the Church lately erected at Met-calfe. The dining-room of the Western Hotel was selected for the occasion, and a variety of elegant fancy work, as well as many articles of an useful description, books, well as many articles of an useful description, books, stationery and drawings, were exhibited. A large proportion of the articles disposed of was contributed by friends of the Church in England, sent to a lady in this country, to whose indefatigable exertions and liberal support the Church at Metcalfe is largely indebted, and under whose auspices it was commenced and is now brought nearly to completion. There were also contributions from native talent and industry, among others some very beautiful drawings, painted by the artists for the occasion. The fine band of the 81st Regiment was in attendance, and enlivened the scene with music of no ordinary excel lence; and a table supplied with various refreshments, appeared to be by no means unappreciated. Many thanks are due to those friends of the Church, who, from a more highly favoured portion of the Christian world, have been induced to lend their aid in the erection of this temple in the wilderness; and the thought naturally arises, How rapidly and how largely might the knowledge of Gospel Truth be extended, if all those who "profess and call themselves Christians" would make even a very trifling effort in support of a cause which they acknow-ledge to be so vital in its importance and so sacred in its character. - Communicated

UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK. We take much pleasure in deriving from the New York Churchman the following particulars of this most interest-

The Consecration of this beautiful edifice to the worship and service of Almighty God, which has been looked forward to with so much interest by the parishioners of Trinity, the members of the Church, and the community in general, took place on Thursday last, May 21, being the Festival of the Ascension of our Blessed Lord.

At an early hour the massive gates of the church were beset by crowds of persons, all eager to gain admission,

so soon as might be, within the very dome, whose archiectural structure not only commands admiration, but nspires the mind with awe and reverence, and bespeaks for the place a solemnity of thought, and a suitablenes of demeanor, which furnish the best criterion of its adap tation, in character and design, to its sacred purposes-the adoration of the Deity. Indeed, it is quite impressible for any man, woman, or child, to enter this majestic, yes subdued and chastened pile of human art, and not to feel devotion. And when, at the close of the services, the tower gave forth its music, and the chimes did ring their merry peal, how many a heart was then transported to scenes beyond this mundane sphere, where the notes of Cherubim and Seraphim are constantly attuned to hymns of praise! But to return to the events of the day. No sooner were the doors opened for the admission of such persons as had tickets, than the seats were as speedily upied by the first comers.

In the intermediate time, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Michigan, who has for some months past been entrusted with the performance of Episcopal duties in the diocese, and has and has given such general satisfaction to all parties in the exercise of his functions, assembled with the Reverend the Clergy and Laity, at the residence of Mr. William J. Bunker, No. 39, Broadway, where the accommodations for forming the usual procession on such occasions, were amply sufficient, and had, at all events, been tendered to the vestry with such kindness, as declared the proprietor o be a BON-CŒUR.

As anticipated, the influx of country clergymen was immense; or, as the Psalmist literally expresses it, "great was the company of the preachers;" and we may add, of the hearers, too, for every parson brought with him at least a tithe of his congregation, and what with church-wardens, vestrymen, and the ever-active female friends of the Church, the household of the faith was most respectably, and never better, represented in this city.

The Clergy in attendance altogether numbered over two hundred, and all in the procession in surplices. At the hour appointed—heaven smiling upon the scene, and the propitious sky giving token of its favour—the assemblage moved towards the church in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION: The Sextons and their assistants, with staves The Rector, Teachers, and Scholars of Trinity School, founded in 1709, and from that time continued without interruption.
The Architect, his Assistants, and Master Workmen. The Vestry of Trinity Church, with the Officers

of the Corporation.
The Vestries of the City Churches, (in the reverse order of dates of organization, viz.. the
last organized first in the line).
Students in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in
the United States.
Lay Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Society

for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York. Trustees of Columbia College.

Lay Members of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and Lay Deputies and Provisional Deputies to the General Convention

Strangers special Clergy in surplices, not of the degree of D.D. Doctors in Divinity, in surplices. THE BISHOP, On arriving at the principal entrance, the procession

led off for the Bishop to take the precedence into the church. And here one of the most imposing features was that in which a clergyman, with the two m ul pupils of Trinity School, first entered the Church.— The magnificence of the building, the solemnity of the occasion, cast a feeling of deep admiration into every oreast; but when these children came into the church love filled every bosom, and admiration and love mingled their streams, to brighten the eye of the world, to see the emblems of innocence entering their Father's house to bless it. This is truly the Church of Christ, which, while it reaches beyond the loftiest, forgets not the most

the Morning Prayer, from the reading desk, on the right, and in advance of the altar, in a line with the centre of the middle range of pews, and outside of the chan-cel. The Lessons from a bronze lectern—a fac-simile of an ancient lectern in the parish Church of Lynn, in England: it is made in the form of a spread eagle, mounted on a globe, which revolves on its axis, and is placed

first flight of steps leading into the chancel.

The subject of discourse was enunciated by the Bishop in the very words of the text, Leviticus xix, 30, "Reverence my sanctuary; I am the Lord!"

The Churchman expresses an assurance that a request will be made to the Bishop for the publication of the ser-

iately in front of the centre aisle, at the foot of the

mon. We hope the expectation will be realized. The discourse is thus described:— In fine, it was a Christian Bishop's disc Christian people; it was simple, yet sanctified, free from bombast and words that do not profit; it was scriptural, It went to the heart, as it came from the heart; it told us

the truth in the language of sincerity, free from controversial strifes and dogmas, and made an impression which will be lasting. Of the style and manner of the Bishop,