THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1847.

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Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

We have been instructed to announce the following appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this CITY during the month of May next.

May 2nd, Trinity Church 11 A.M. 3 Р.М. " St. Paul's " 9th, Rogation Sunday, St George's " 16th the Cathedral 3 P.M.

Highlands of Scotland, owing to the failure of the potato crop for two consecutive years, which had unalthough charity, public and private, has already done much in Great Britain to relieve the growing distress, and great sympathy has been widely exerted, yet the Church, when the judgments of the Lord are abroad, calls upon her children in all lands to hasten with their alms and prayers to alleviate, in as much as it may be In their power, the misery caused by such heavy dispensations. And more especially does she call upon us their fellow-subjects whom God has blessed with abundance, to extend the hand of Christian benevodisposal of our Heavenly Father, by whom nations and empires rise and fall, flourish and decay, and who His face how soon might we be troubled with the like calamity-for the locust, the canker worm, the caterpillar and the palmer worm, His great army, are ever ready to execute His high behests, and He alone can the Gaols. stay their progress and restore the years which they

To give some conception of this dreadful visitation, it may be truly stated, that even the pestilence which raged among us some years ago was much less appalling in its frightful results than the famine now afflicting Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, for it was confined to certain localities, but this judgment preys

suggest, to improve the glorious privilege of relieving the distress of your fellow-Christians, and testify to that love which responds to the cry of anguish from the Gospel only could reveal.

Under these circumstances I have to request that a Scotland for the benefit of our suffering brethren.

our offerings and supplications for good, and let it be of the required conjunction of the "harmlessness of our earnest entreaty that He may be pleased to with- the dove." It is mere craft and cunning that is grievous calamity, against which their only security is included and the control of the truth or to the glory of God control of the truth or to the glory of the glory of the truth or to the glory of the truth or to merits of our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus

JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 18th March, 1847.

We have felt some scruple in giving the following extract from the Edinburgh Review, -the production we believe, some years since, of Mr. Babington Macaulay, -a place amongst our selected matter; not because it is not marked by very considerable ability, stamped with many truths, and calculated to convey no unimportant lessons, but because it accords not with the tone and tendency of the articles which, in that department of our journal, we usually place before our readers. At the risk, therefore, of trespassing perhaps unreasonably upon this portion of our space, we insert it here:-

"THE POLICY OF ROME .- It is impossible to deny that the polity of the Church of Rome is the very masterpiece of human the Mother Church, they should be hindered from wisdom. In truth, nothing but such a polity could, against forming sects without, they would be engendering of twelve hundred eventful years, the ingenuity and patient care of forty generations of statesmen, have improved it to such perfection, that, among the contrivances of political ability, it occupies the highest place. The stronger our conviction that reason and Scripture were decidedly on the side of Protestantem, the greater is the reluctant admiration with which we regard that system of tactics against which reason and Scripture

We will, therefore, at present advert to only one important part of the policy of the Church of Rome. She thoroughly understands, what no other Church has ever anderstood, how to deal with enthusiasts. In some sectsparticularly in infant sects-enthusiasm is suffered to be ram-In other sects-particularly in sects long established and richly endowed-it is regarded with aversion. The Catholie Church neither submits to enthusiasm nor prescribes it, but uses it. She considers it as a great moving force which, in itself, like the muscular powers of a fine horse, is neither good nor evil, but which may be so directed as to produce great good ald be absurd to run down a horse like a wolf. It would be still more absurd to let him run wild, breaking fences and tramroin, and then to urge him to full speed. When once he knows his master, he is valuable in proportion to his strength and spirit. Just such has been the system of the Church of Rome with regard to enthusiasts. She knows that when religious feelings have obtained the complete empire of the mind, they impart a strange energy, that they raise men above the domiaion of pain and pleasure, that obloquy becomes glory, that don't itself is contemplated only as the beginning of a higher and happier life. She knows that a person in this state is no object of contempt. He may be vulgar, ignorant, visionary, extravagant: but he will do and suffer things which it is for her interest that somebody should do and suffer, yet from which salm and sober-minded men would shrink. She accordingly colists him in her service, assigns to him some forlorn hope, in which intropidity and impetuosity are more wanted than judgment and self command, and sends him forth with her benedic

"In England it not unfrequently happens that a tinker or citable nerves and strong imagination, he thinks himself given over to the Evil Power. He doubts whether he has not committed the anpardonable sin. He imputes every wild fancy that springs up in his mind to the whisper of a fiend. oken by dreams of the great judgment-seat, the open the harmony and prosperity of the Church itself.

That, however, is a question which we should be the control of the church itself. books, and the unqueuchable fire. If, in order to escape from these vexing thoughts, he flies to amusement or licentious indulgence, the delusive relief only makes his misery darker and more hopeless. At length a turn takes place. He is reconelled to his offended Maker. To borrow the fine imagery of one who had himself been thus tried, he emerges from the Valley of the Shadow of Death, from the dark land of gins and suares, of quagmires and precipices, of evil spirits and ravenous table Mountains, and catches from their summit a distant view of the shining city which is the end of his pilgrimage. arises in his mind a natural, and surely not a censurable desire, to impart to others the thoughts of which his own heart is full -to warn the careless, to comfort those who are troubled in The impulse which urges him to devote his whole he were pleading for his life, with tears, and pathetic gestures,

composedly while the rector preaches on the apostolical succession. Zeal for God, love for his fellow-creatures, pleasure in the exercise of his newly discovered powers, impel him to become a preacher. He has no quarrel with the establishment, no objection to its formularies, its government, or its vest-ments. He would gladly be admitted among its humblest ministers. But, admitted or rejected, his vocation is deter-mined. His orders have come down to him, not through a long and doubtful series of Arian and Papist bishops, but direct from on high. His commission is the same that on the mountain of Ascension was given to the Eleven. Nor will he, for lack of human credentials, spare to deliver the glorious message with which he is charged by the true Head of the Church.— For a man thus minded, there is within the pale of the estab-For a man thus minded, there is within the pale of the establishment no place. He has been at no college; he cannot construe a Greek author, nor write a Latin theme; and he is told that, if he remains in the communion of the Church, he must do so as a hearer, and that, if he is resolved to be a teacher, he must begin by being a schismatic. His choice is soon made. He harangues on Tower Hill or in Smithfield. A congregation is formed. A license is obtained. A plain brick building with a desk and benches is run up, and named Ebenezer or Bethel. In a few weeks the Church has lost over a hundred Bethel. In a few weeks the Church has lost over a hundred families, not one of which entertained the least scruple about her articles, her liturgy, her government, or her ceremonies.

"Far different is the policy of Rome. The ignorant enthu-

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

My dear Brethren,—The accounts from the Mother Country have for some time shewn that famine was approaching our fellow-subjects in Ireland, and the Wichlands of Santhard Santha the alms of those who respect his spiritual character, and are grateful for his instructions. He preaches, not exactly in the potato crop for two consecutive years, which had un-fortunately become the principal article of food in these unfortunate districts; and the last intelligence informs us that the calamity has actually begun. Now Church he becomes as strongly attached as any of the cardinals, whose scarlet carriages and liveries crowd the entrance of the palace on the Quirinal. In this way the Church of Rome unites in herself all the strength of establishment, and all the strength of dissent. With the utmost pomp of a dominant hierarchy above, she has all the energy of the voluntary system below. It would be easy to mention very recent instances in which the hearts of hundreds of thousands, estranged from her by the selfishness, sloth, and cowardice of the beneficed clergy, e been brought back by the zeal of the begging friars.

Even for female agency there is a place in her system. To devout women she assigns spiritual functions, dignities, and abundance, to extend the hand of Christian benevo-lence in this hour of their actual want. Every think-ing person must feel how completely we all are at the disposal of our Heavenly Father, by whom nations enters the cells of a prison, to pray with the most unhappy and degraded of her own sex, she does so without any authority from ean in a moment let loose upon us His sore judgments the Church. No line of action is traced out for her; and it is of war and famine and pestilence. Were He to hide

Well if the Ordinary does not shake his head at such irregular benevolenec. At Rome, the Countess of Huntingdon would have a place in the calendar as St. Sclina, and Mrs. Fry would be Foundress and first Superior of the blessed Order of Sisters of

"Place Ignatius Loyola at Oxford. He is certain to become the head of a formidable secession. Place John Wesley at Rome. He is certain to be the first General of a new Society devoted to the interests and honour of the Church. Place St. Theresa in London. Her restless enthusiasm ferments into madness, not untinctured with craft. She becomes the pro-phetess, the mother of the faithful, holds disputations with the devil, issues sealed pardons to her adorers, and lies in of the Shiloh. Place Joanna Southcote at Rome. She founds an order of barefooted Carmelites, every one of whom is ready to upon its millions, and is perhaps the heaviest affliction that has befallen our Mother Country for many generations.

But, on such an occasion, your own hearts and consults with the country of the country for many generated to her memory:—and her statue, placed over the holy water, strikes the eye of every stranger who enters St. Peter's.

"We have dwelt long on this subject, because we believe that of the many causes to which the Church of Rome owed

sciences will supply motives far stronger than any I can be safety and triumph at the close of the sixteenth century, the chief was the profound policy with which she used the fanaticism of such persons as St. Ignatius and St. Theresa." We are not unwilling to unite, in some degree, in the most distant quarters of the globe, -a love which the commendation bestowed by this writer upon the

policy of the Church of Rome; but it is with the feeling begotten by these words of the parable: "And the Special Collection be made in all our Churches, on Lord commended the unjust steward, because he had Good Friday, the 2nd of April, and that the funds be done wisely." No praise is given to his justice-not forwarded to T. W. Birchall, Esq., Treasurer of the a word is spoken in favour of his integrity: on the Church Society, to be transmitted to Ireland and contrary, there is every implied reprehension of his And may God in His clemency open our hearts on us, in the lauded policy of Rome, the "wisdom of the that day of prayer and deep humiliation, and sanctify serpent" stands isolated and abstracted; there is none

> consummate worldly policy is no doubt made, as a hint by which our own National Church may be profited. But we should consider the Church to be descending from her high spiritual elevation, -to stoop from the purity, not less than from the dignity of her position. ould she give the formality of her sanction and the weight of her credentials either to a vulgar fanaticism or to a high-bred extravagance. The workings of passions like these, no matter in what class of life they are discerned, are intrinsically wrong and injurious: their general effect upon doctrine and practice, upon the genuineness of religious feeling and the habits of every day duty, is just as baneful in, as out of, the pale of the recognized Church of the realm .-They annex their depravation, of necessity as it were, to the several classes and characters susceptible of their influence; and if, by a shew of indulgence from the Mother Church, they should be hindered from factions within. We should only, in such a case, be left to the choice of war without us, or commotions within,-to the alternative of foreign aggression, or

Of this, indeed, the Romish Church itself affords a remarkable proof. We have there orders of monks contending for ages one against another,-the jealousy "If we went largely into this most interesting subject, we of religious parties within her bosom disturbing the peace of the world. We question much indeed whether this guileful fostering of fanatical spirits, this sanction and protection of erratic doctrine, has not been a leading cause of many of the corruptions by which that communion is deformed,-whether it has not proved the foster-parent of that host of abominations which Rome now presents as a warning to the world. Nor is it, perhaps, less certain that the distractions and the jealousy which this vicious system has introduced, paved the way for that giant blow to its influence and power,—the Reformation. This, to pling down passengers. The rational course is to subjugate his will without impairing his vigour—to teach him to obey the upon principles from their effects—we must pronounce upon principles from their effects—we must deal with upon principles from their effects,-we must deal with facts as they are.

Surely, then, we are more than justified in doubting whether the Anglican Church would be a gainer by the adoption of such a policy. With an admirable symmetry of structure, - because it is Apostolic and Scriptural,—it presents, perhaps in an unparalleled degree, the aspect of harmony and union; but even with all its comparative advantages of internal peace, it cannot be denied that sometimes an injudicious latitude of indulgence, even now, is productive of injury to the perfectness of its proportions and even to the stability of its foundation. We hear regret often ex- work more complete than when first issued from the pressed, and perhaps not without cause, that the plain and unquestionable teaching of the Church is not ecal-heaver hears a sermon, or falls in with a tract, which pressed more closely to the letter on such of its acalerms him about the state of his soul. If he be a man of excredited ministers as are inclined to the excess of principles. credited ministers as are inclined to the excess of private interpretation; and the effect of this indulgence, where it is contended there ought to be monition and His restraint, is often adduced as telling hurtfully upon

That, however, is a question which we should be reluctant to discuss,-from a knowledge of the diversity of men's minds and tenderness for our common failings; but we need have no such reserve with the case which the subject before us offers for reflection. If we could reckon upon the zeal of the enthusiast without any accompanying extravagancies,-if we Then out his wildness of opinion or his doctrinal vagaries, it of one or two numbers of your paper ere I ventured upon a duty which I had hoped would have been taken up by might be comparatively safe to appropriate them to the cause and service of the Church. But this, perspirit. The impulse which urges him to devote his whole his to the teaching of religion, is a strong passion in the guise of a duty. He exhorts his neighbours; and, if he be a man of tokens a mind unhinged and a spirit warped from its

same time, count on many accompanying manifestations of mental wildness and spiritual error,-much to discompose, perhaps to disorganize the whole machinery in the combinations and working of which

they are allowed to bear a part. We cannot, then, but condemn this policy of Rome collateral benefits which ought not to be overlooked. We may imitate the wisdom of "the children of this world," so long as we forego not the character which properly appertains to "the children of the light."-We are not without an impression that the gradation of ministrations, such as the primitive Church embodied in its purest and palmiest days, is hardly enough preserved in the Anglican communion. We have, as an instance, often discussed in this journal the questionableness of the policy which allows the order of Deacons to be virtually suppressed; and which, from the practical abandonment of the integrity of that order, has permitted the inexpedient and often hurtful shift of lay interposition in duties strictly ministerial. Something appears to be wanting in the working of our system, by which to bring the ministers of the Church more in familiar and habitual contact with the humbler orders,-by which a spiritual intercommunity between the highest and the lowest, and that through intermediate and commissioned agents of various grades, should be healthfully and vigorously maintained. There is abundance in the fountain. there is provision enough for the nourishment of all; but we seem to want more means of communication, more veins and arteries through which the spiritual nutriment shall be conveyed.

pectation of useful operation, without some complexity in its arrangements: we have the principle recognized and acted upon in mere worldly and utilitarian schemes; and we see it pursued by the sects and de-We may learn even from our enemies; and if, in the case before us, we take the custom of the early Church as our guide, there is little fear that we shall err in adopting the lesson which even our opponents furnish.

With a determination to close the discussion upon which the letter of C. C. B. has its bearing, we give insertion to his communication; and to testify our anxiety for peace and our abhorrence of strife, we publish it without a further word of reflection upon the lish it without a further word of reflection upon the individual whose name has given rise to this controversy, or upon the merits of the apology in his behalf which appears in our columns to-day. We shall content ourselves with saying, in reference to a separate point in the strictures of our correspondent, that differences of opinion will exist as to the value or tendency of the articles in this journal with which he, no doubt with perfect conscientiousness, finds fault; and that, while some will be found most honestly to join with him in that opinion, immeasurably more will unite with ourselves in thinking that we have been zealously and successfully fighting the battle of the Church against Rome, rather than contending even indirectly for Rome against the Church.

Rumours and surmises, with all their exaggerations and unfairness, are a sorry dependence for the enquirers after truth; and we are glad that our estimable correspondent avows himself-what we know he means to be-so far above these sinister influences as to think well, and speak well, even of those who have been maligned as countenancing error and festering delusion. Our friend and fellow-labourer will agree with us in believing that there is nothing in the aspect of our local affairs to justify apprehension or alarm as to the purity or stability of our Canadian Church; dishonesty. And in the case more immediately before and he cannot but pour forth his thanksgivings often, as we do ours, that God has permitted us in this Diocese to prosper so much. The gracious Providence to which we owe all, works, however, by human means and agencies; and, under God, the united draw His heavy hand from those who are suffering un- praised,-artifice and skill undirected by high moral voice of this Diocese will testify, we are indebted for der His judgments, and turn away from them that principle, and irrespective of all but selfish views and our recent wonderful advancement to the energy, and

> Fre-eminently, with the Divine blessing, do we owe our success to his exertions; but, in the class of subordinate agencies, let us be pardoned for saying,what few, if they speak wisely and honestly, will deny -that the Church newspaper occupies no mean position amongst the benefactors of our Colonial dioceses. It has worked steadily on in the good cause of truth and order; and, irrespective altogether of any merit or demerit of its contributors, it has been indirectly and of necessity an instrument of vast and incalculable

The past may reasonably be deemed to afford some guarantee for the future; and it would be unfair to doubt of its soundness and value in time to come, if it has presented so much of truth and benefit in bygone days. Should the time ever unhappily arrive when its conductors would emancipate themselves from the restraints, as it were, of authority, and start upon a presumptuous career of independence, we should not be able to speak with this confidence, or assert this security; but as it is, we again aver, and our correspondent will be amongst the last to question our sincerity, that there can be no ground for apprehension, -not a shadow of cause for alarm.

We have received a Proof impression of the Portrait of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, from the painting by Mr. Berthon. The Engraving is an excellent one; and Mr. Rowsell, as well as the Subscribers, have every reason, we think, for being gratified with it.

The Secretaries of the District Branches the Church Society of this Diocese are requested to forward their several annual Reports to the Secretary of the Parent Society on or before the 20th April, together with such Parochial Lists of Subscribers as may be intended for insertion in the General Report of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto for

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

We regret to learn, on enquiry at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, that his honour is not expected to survive many hours. Thursday Evening.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZATEER. - The compiler of this really useful and valuable Gazeteer has just published a new Travelling Map of Canada West, and 3 wood cuts representing St. George's Church, Toronto, Osgoode Hall, and the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, all of which are bound up with the Gazeteer, making the

Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the numes of new Subscribers to this paper.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,-In again addressing you on the subject of a former communication, believe me I am not actuated by a desire to appear in print, and I trust I can with equal ie I am not actuated by strife. I was not impatient to enter upon this discussion, and my first letter will shew that I waited the publication udging by the remarks in your journal of the 12th inst., I feel that I am again called upon to notice the subject.-You appear to suppose, as also your correspondent, "A Layman," that I wrote with a view to espouse the cause of the Rev. Carus Wilson. Such was not the case; the alpropriety,—something shaken and out of balance in lusion in my letter to the character of that gentlemen was ground for the use of the United Church of England and and burning words; and he soon finds with delight, not per- the moral and intellectual conformation. In cherish- incidental; but, although I have no desire to make his

aps wholly unmixed with the alloy of human infirmity, that ing, therefore, this frenzy of zeal, in appropriating this name the ground of contention amongst us, I am not preexuberance of religious earnestness, we must, at the pared to credit what is alleged against him. I confess my slowness to believe that the man whose name has long 2. Resolved—That the Clergy of the United Church of been a praise in the churches—that he, who may be considered the parent of many eminent charities—whose bounty and devotedness originated a place of education, of respectability and comfort, for the orphan daughters of the sympathies and advanced the happiness of many-We cannot, then, but condemn this policy of Rome as it stands thus revealed; and yet it presents some collateral benefits which ought not to be overlooked. such a one would wittingly impede the progress of the Gospel, or wantonly mar its holy purposes. That he would do so, the language transcribed from the Montreal Courier, with me is insufficient edvidence, and its reiteration by a lay abetter is as little convincing. He may have interfered in the business of this diocese unnecessarily, and under imperfect information; but candour here obliges me to state, that the character of many of the articles, found from time to time in the Church newspaper, has awakened an apprehension in the minds of many, me and in this country, that our theology is unsound and I confess that (judging by the same criterion) if I were not upon the spot to see, and believe, and hope otherwise, I should equally dread that there existed in Canada an approximation to the system which has of late plunged so many of our communion into the abyss of

But to my purpose. I appeal to you, Reverend Sir, I desire ingenuously to submit to you, whether the plea of the law and usage of newspaper editors indemnifies you morally or justifies in your pages the insertion of opprobrious terms? I ask, is a journal, designed to assert the character of the Church, and to aver her godliness, to become the medium of "railing accusation?" Suppose the conduct of the Rev. Carus Wilson even such as is by some represented, are we on this account to be overcom of evil, or to overcome evil with good? Are we to return railing for railing, or contrarywise? It will be vain to boast "the temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord, are these," and overlook the mind of the Lord of the temple. The Church newspaper, to be a blessing in this No system can exist on any great scale, or with the Christ," and of the Spirit that was in Him. But should its morality be in consonance with the article I have noticed, it will endanger, I fear, the spreading of an influence of which your lay correspondent seems to have already drank so deeply. Whatever the pretensions of definition which have separated from the Church. The may learn even from our enemies; and if, in the see before us, we take the custom of the early Church our guide, there is little fear that we shall err in the seems to have already drank so deeply. Whatever the pretensions of that individual may be, I think it would have been safe for him, in the sight of God and man, to have been less hasty in judging of motives, and have thus attributed to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, "every scheme which malice could devise, or an evil spirit dictate." He recommends me to examine "coloring and the seems to have already drank so deeply. Whatever the pretensions of that individual may be, I think it would have been safe for him, in the sight of God and man, to have been less hasty in judging of motives, and have thus attributed to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, "every scheme which malice could devise, or an evil spirit dictate." He recommends me to examine "coloring a coloring a colorin examine, "calmly and without prejudice," the conduct of the gentleman named, and in doing so, (am I to suppose), calmly and without prejudice, withholds from him even the prefix of his profession or his rank. He conceives, too, that I have formed a very exaggerated idea of the demerits of the language copied from the Courier; that he does so, the style of his letter prepares me to believe, but perception. I concede to him the indulgence to use towards me such language as suits his taste, and couple with me, if he will, my brother presbyter of the Church, and accordingly, in his value for good order, pronounce concerning us both, that we are "as erratic in our ideas of consistent Churchs and in the concerning of consistent Churchmanship, eminent piety, and faithful labours," as the man whom he declares to be moved by "an evil spirit, and every scheme which malice could devise." But I humbly trust that "A Layman," in his adherence to the Church, will yet have his mind assimilated to her noble principles, and imitate and admire their beauteous portrait, in the example of Him, who when He was reviled, reviled not again, and bequeathed it as a pre-cept, and an abiding maxim to His people, "to be swif to hear, slow to speak." I beg, Rev. Sir, to close this communication with fervent prayer that your journal may prove, in these perilous times, a messenger of truth the herald of "the glorious Gospel," yielding to yoursel the reward of faithful labours, and to the Church of Christ growth and edification.

Ceclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. lections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Students in Theology.

Previously announced, in No. 80, amount, 217 9 33 St. John's Church Ancaster£1 5 0 St. James's Church Dundas 3 5 0 per Rev. Wm. McMurray£2 3 4½ Hurontario' Church .. St. Paul's Church Norval 0 11 6 2 81 per Rev. F. D. Fauquier

Eastwood—per Church Warden

Emily—per Rev. Robt, Harding 93 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL,

The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of £20 10s. from W. C. Clarke, Esq., Divinity Student, being the amount of a loan from the Bishop's Students' Fund, returned, with interest during the term thereof .-Also, from H. C. Barwick, Esq., Treasurer of the Brock District Branch, the sum of £45 4s. 71d., the unapprowarden at Eastwood, 10s. 8d., a collection on behalf of the Mission Fund; and from ditto, for the Widows and Orphans' Fund, 5s. 3d. From the Rev. F. D. Fauquier, 5s. 3d., a collection made at his Station, Twelfth Conces-

March 18, 1847.

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

sion Zorra, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Parish of Quebec .- Our readers may remember the account which we furnished, of daring robberies com-mitted, at the close of the last year, in the Cathedral Church of this city; when, together with other articles, the robes belonging to the Rev. Official Mackie were stolen from the Vestry. Several members of the congregation, on hearing of the loss, conceived that a fitting opportunity was afforded to them of testifying their regard for one who has laboured for now more than ten years as Curate of the parish, and resolved, by means of contributions to be limited in amount, to present him with a new and complete set of clerical Vestments. Not having been able to obtain what they desired, in this city, they sent an order to Toronto; and hence a delay of some weeks has occurred. The testimonial arrived on Friday last, and was shewn during Monday and Tuesday to those interested, who expressed themselves much gratified.-The robes, of a very handsome silk, were made by Mr. Preston, Tailor and Robe Maker, Church Street, Toronto, and are contained in a box of Canadian walnut, lined with plush—this box being again enclosed in a strong and substantial leather case, which forms of itself a very serviceable portmanteau. The box is of such a chaste pattern, and of such perfect and exquisite finish, that we are sorry not to have it in our power to give the name of the manufacturer who turned out an article so creditable to our provincial handicraft. A silver plate on the cover of the box bears the following inscription :-

Presented

THE REV. GEORGE MACKIE, A. B., BY THE

Members of the Congregation attending THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, QUEBEC. as a testimony of their respect and esteem. 1847.

Yesterday morning, the Churchwardens waited upon the Rev. G. Mackie, at his residence, when H. Jessop, Esq., Senior Churchwarden, addressed to him some suitable remarks in presenting this testimonial, to which was added a parchment containing the names of the conreplied in terms of grateful acknowledgement, which he requested the Churchwardens to accept and to convey to the members of the Congregation by whom they were deputed, and who had so kindly joined in this expression of their good-will towards him.—Berean.

At a meeting of the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in the parish of Montreal, held in the Parish Church, pursuant to notice, on the 4th March, 1847, the Rector of the parish in the chair, it was Moved by S. Gerrard, Esq., seconded by the Rev. W.

Agar Adamson,
1. Resolved—That it is very desirable, that a suitable place for a cemetery be procured without the city limits, to be vested in and consecrated by the Bishop, as a burialMoved by J. W. Dunscomb, Esq., seconded by the Rev.

England and Ireland, together with the following lay members, viz:—The Hon. George Moffatt, Colonel Mattland, Messrs. D. Kinnear, F. Heward, J. W. Dunscomb, Dr. Crawford, C. Dorwin, M. Gault, Evans, Spragge, H. H. Whitney, Thomas Evans, Converse, R. McKay, and A. Ross, be a Committee, of whom seven shall be a quorum, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing Resolutions into effect, and to frame Rules and Regulations for the proper management of the Cemetery, and to report to a General Meeting of the congregations of the Church of England in this city.

Moved by W. Spragge, Esq., seconded by the Rev. W.

Resolved-That so soon as the proposed Cemetery shall be opened for the reception of the dead, it shall be placed and continue to be under the management of the Clergy and Churchwardens of Christ's Church, and of the several other Churches and Chapels in the city of Montreal in communion with the United Church of Eng-land and Ireland; any five of which Board of Management shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, at any meeting duly convened.

Moved by H. H. Whitney, Esq., seconded by the Rev.

Bancroft,
4. Resolved—That subscriptions be now received, conditionally, that each subscriber shall receive ground in the proposed Cemetery to the full amount of his contriution, at a rate not exceeding one shilling per superficial oot, payable one-third on the demand of the Managing Committee, one-third at the end of one year therefrom, and the remaining third at the end of two years, the

instalments bearing legal interest. Moved by the Rev. W. T. Leach, seconded by C.

Lindsay, Esq.,
5. Resolved—That it is the earnest desire of this meeting to co-operate with the Provisional Committee, representing the various Protestant denominations for the senting the various Protestant denominations for the purchase of a burial-ground, and that nothing short of the refusal of the Provisional Committee to concede what may be necessary for the consecration of a part of the ground, for the use of the Church of England, in accordance with the constitution of the consecration of t dance with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, shall be permitted to be a cause for not co-operating with them in the most cordial manner.—Montreal Courier.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. From the Halifax Times.

The Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society took place on Wednesday evening last, at the Mason Hall. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were

unusually interesting. His Excellency Sir John Harvey took the chair. His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia sat on his right—the Venble. Archdeacon Willis on the left of the chair. The platform was occupied by the Clergy, of whom however nere appeared a fewer number present than upon previous occasions—by gentlemen who proposed and seconded the several resolutions—and by several distinguished ladies. Lady Harvey and the lady of the Lord Bishop,

were seated at the front of the platform.

The proceedings commenced by the Lord Bishop giving out to be sung the two first verses of the 100th Psalm, the large congregation joining their voices. The Venerable Archdeacon offered prayer from the ritual.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governour then read with much good feeling and appropriate emphasis, the

Ladies, Honourable and Rev. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen: Your Venerable President having expressed to me an opinion that my attendance here this evening might have the effect of promoting the more immediate objects of the meeting, I have felt it as at once a duty and a pleasure to yield a willing compliance with his Lordship's wishes.

That the period has arrived when the hearty exertions of every member of the Colonial Church throughout the empire are called for in a degree far beyond the requisitions of every members.

every member of the Colonial Church throughout the empire are called for in a degree far beyond the requisitions of any former period to sustain her in her present and prospective difficulties, is a fact of which I have elsewhere publicly declared my conviction, as I now feel it incumbent on me to do so here.—

The circumstances under which these efforts are now peculiarly called for will be laid before you by those to whose more immediate province it belongs, and in a far more impressive manner than it would have been in my power to do; but I regard it as at once an obligation and a privilege connected with my postation in relation to those whom I am now addressing (as the Patron of the Association,) to repeat my belief that formidable as un-questionably are the difficulties with which she is threatened at the present juncture, yet are they not such as ought to have any other effect upon her devoted and faithful disciples than to stimulate rather than to discourage, and to lead them to address selves to the encounter, nothing doubting that through the Divine blessing the result can be otherwise than successful

The question is simply this, can the Church of England, planted in Nova Scotia, unaided, or aided by a greatly reduced amount of assistance to her Missionary and Educationa lishments from those noble associations by which she be heretofore sustained and supported for so long a period, continue to supply the spiritual wants of her members?

I have already expressed (in another colony,) my firm con-

viction that this can and therefore ought to be done, even to the extent of ultimately, though necessarily gradually, relieving the Colonial Church from all dependence upon external assistance, and this, without any undue pressure (if such a term may be applicable to voluntary contributions,) upon any of the poorest of her members. of her members. Let every adult member of ber congregations contribute some-

0 15 0
thing at a stated period or periods—but let that contribution be so undeviatingly steady and punctual in its character, and be regarded as a duty so positive, so obligatory, and even sacred upon the consciences of all, as to enable those whose duty it is to superintend its application to the necessities of the Church to make their arrangements with the most entire certainty and dependence upon it. As a circumstance calculated to afford satisfaction and en-

couragement, I will advert to the fact which I collect from the report which was last year laid before you, and which is abundantly confirmed by that now about to be read, that such an increased and increasing interest is felt throughout the Province in relation to the objects of this Society, as would appear to augur favourably as to the result of the appeal now about to

servation, viz:—that, if the members of the Church of England congregations generally, and more especially the heads of families, can be impressed with the conviction that the continuance to them and their families of the consolations of religious worship and instructions, in accordance with the venerated forms in which they have been accustomed to serve their Maker and Redeemer from their youth upwards, are fast becoming mainly dependant upon the punctual payment of these periodical contributions, be the amount what it may, the great objects of this meeting will have been fully effected. Beyond the foregoing remarks and suggestions I am not aware that it can be necessary for me to lengthen the proceedings of the evening, of my earnest desire to do all that may be in my power t ment of the objects of an association based upon motives and resting upon principles of so holy and lofty a character, and ing at results so all important to the best interests of our fellow Churchmen of this Colony.

The Report, which embraced several interesting anecdotes connected with the last year's progress of the Society, was read by the Secretary, the Rev. R. Arnold.

His Excellency recommended brevity and condensation
to the gentlemen who were about to address the meeting,

and that they should confine their observations within the scope of the views contemplated by the resolutions—when the following resolutions with due regard to His Excellency's suggestion, were moved, seconded, and passed His Lordship the Bishop proposed the first resolution. He hoped that he would be pardoned if in the observa-tions he was about to make he should infringe somewhat

upon the brevity which His Excellency recommended .-He expressed his gratification at the presence at the meeting of the Representative of Her Majesty, who was the temporal head of the Church. In commenting upon the report His Lordship regretted the continued illness of the Rev. Mr. Cogswell—if it were the Lord's good pleasure they might again be favoured with his useful ministrations, but if that were not permitted, there would still be the sweet consolation—that as with him to live was Christ
—so to die would assuredly be his gain. The great difficulty of procuring clergymen for the Colonies, owing to
the increase of the Church, which was in a more effective state than at any former period of her history, and the consequent demand for Ministers in the Mother Country, was brought to the attention of the meeting by His Lordship—and he instanced the fruitless endeavours of the Bishop of Newfoundland to procure some for his diocese, while on a recent visit to England—and also of the Bishop of Madras, who had made a call for twenty missionaries, and could not procure them. He spoke of the wide Gospel field opened in India-where, in the Madras diocese alone, 30,000 Hindoos had already been converted to

plant an increased desire for the spread of the Gospel, he read the resolution as follows:— Resolved,-That the Report just read be adopted, printed, and circulated, under the direction of the General Committee. The resolution was seconded by B. Smith, Esq., M.P.P., Diocesan Church Society in the part of the country in which he resided, where by the assistance it had afforded

Christianity. After a few more observations, in which His Lordship trusted that their proceedings would im-

they had completed two new churches. Chas. Owen, Esq., M.P.P., proposed the second resolution. He enforced upon the meeting the necessity for exertion in the cause of the Society. As an example for militation he adverted to the period of building the second

temple, when the Jews under Nehemiah, for fear of their enemies, held the weapon in one hand while they wrought at the work with the other. From this instance he called upon the meeting to protect the cause of their holy religion while they ministered to it of their worldly substance He adverted to the widow who cast her oboli into the Trezsury, as an instance of the favour with which the Almighty viewed the offerings of the poor, small though they might be, in their zeal for His honour. Such examples were warthy of apprehension and thought institute. amples were worthy of emulation and should incite to warm-hearted exertions. He concluded with a poetical quotation to show the spirit in which these exertions hould be made.

Resolved,-That whilst thankful for the measure of suc which has hitherto attended our efforts, yet, that this Society will not have fulfilled its duty, nor the Church in Nova Scoti have assumed her proper attitude as a Missionary Church, until the wish of our Diocesan, so often expressed, is fully carried out, and every baptized member of our Holy Communion, he been enrolled as a member of the Society, and becomes a contributor to its funds.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cochran He spoke of the benefits which the Society had already been enabled to confer. Of the zeal of the people and their eager desire to receive the means of grace—of two enabled them to open, in one of which at a considerable distance from Lunenburg where he had preached recently on the sabbath, and though the day was bitterly cold. many persons, women among the rest, had travelled appropriate wards of three miles to attend the service. The meetings of the Society in the capital always stimulated the clergy to renewed and greater exertions. The Rev. gentleman related several interesting aneedotes of the interest taken by his people in the Society—of a poor widow, the labour of whee heads are the several interest taken by his people in the Society—of a poor widow, the labour of whee heads are the several sever of whose hands was her only support, who gave cheer-fully—of two little boys, who ran out of their house to fully—of two little boys, who ran out of their house to meet him as he was coming to Halifax, and gave him three-pence each for the Bishop, desiring him to make it 7½d, and they would pay him the remainder on his return. He spoke of the good the books were doing that were distributed abroad by the Society, and how eagerly they were read after the labour of the day was over, and where candles could not be procured, by the light of the fire-thousand persons enrolled as members of the Society in the county of Lunenburg—and called upon the clerkymen. the county of Lunenburg—and called upon the clergymen not to rest satisfied until they had fulfilled the terms of the resolution, and every baptized person in the Church was enrolled on the books of the Society.

was enrolled on the books of the Society.

Rev. Mr. Leaver moved the 3rd resolution. He adverted to the statement made by His Lordship the Bishop, of the difficulty of obtaining ministers for the colonies, and therefore the necessity of supporting King's College at Windsor, which would in a great measure supply that want. The Rev. gentleman extolled the advantages of a collegiate education. It was essential for ministers of religion. An acquaintance with the classics was a discipling for the mind which was unattainable by any other method. The college was a world within itself, in which for the mind which was unattainable by any other method. The college was a world within itself, in which the student was prepared for the larger sphere he was about to enter. It was their duty to uphold this nursery of learning. There was no principle more impressive than duty. Nelson on the eve of one of the most glorious of the naval victories of England, animated his men with that plain forcible word to the most energetic action. So should duty actuate churchmen. The college at Windsor was essential to the education of ministers—but if the fountain be dried whence will spring the river—or if the tree be withered, how could they expect the fruit. if the fountain be dried whence will spring the five if the tree be withered, how could they expect the fruit. He was strongly in favour of that institution, and felt it good to be zealously affected towards what was good and just and true. He trusted it would prosper. It had already produced a number of well educated men. There was an old ballad called Chevy Chase, where the King was made to say upon hearing of the death of Percy

I trust I have within my realm Five hundred good as he. which with reference to the Alumni who had proceeded

he trusted might soon be applied to those whom it would yet educate and send forth to preach the Gospel. Resolved,-That as the Church must mainly depend for la bourers in the Lord's vineyard, upon the supply to be derived from the College at Windsor, this meeting hails with satisfaction the exertions which have been put forth to sustain this institution in efficiency.

stitution in efficiency, and calls upon the members of the Church through the Province to give their aid to this good The resolution was seconded by the Treasurer, who, in a forcible speech, commented upon the benefit which the college had rendered. He showed that if we wished to follow in the march of improvement with other country

tries, it was necessary to foster the higher institutions of learning, as well as those of a lower class which were in tended for the benefit of the people at large. There could be no better compliment to the merits of King's College than the fact that the gentleman who had proposed the resolution was one of its alumni, and he would add a credit to that institution. He felt himself entitled also to desire the propertion desire the prosperity of the college, for with the exception of His Lordship the Bishop, he was he believed the oldest of its graduates present—and the resolution had his cor-The Hon, the Chief Justice moved the 4th reso

He did not intend to enlarge upon the subject, but would read the resolution, and that would pour more truth interiors in a work of their cars in a work of their cars in a work of their cars. their ears in a moment than he would be able to do in an hour. His honour proceeded after reading the resolution to express his pleasure in learning that the Society would soon have it in its power to send along our shore would soon have it in its power to send along our shore of those who would bring the word of God to the doors of our hardy population, who would hear the grateful tones of the church-bell inviting them to devotion. When he thought that this period, 1847, was within two years of a thought that this period, 1847, was within two years of a settlers. century of the day when the first vessel-load of settlers entered Halifax harbour, when this city was covered with an unbroken forest, and the first British Governour of Nova Social held him on the first British Governour in the in Nova Scotia held his first council on board of his ship in our harbour—he could not help thinking of that period in contract with and in contrast with the meeting he now saw before him, and he hoped there were those present who would see scenes similar to this in the contrast with the second seco similar to this in the towns on our shores, which the Society were now endeavouring to enlighten with gospel truth. His Lordship passed a high eulogiam on the exertions of the poor fishermen as proved by the Report, and urged the meeting to take care of the house of God, and not neglect it for the example of their own and not neglect it for the exclusive care of their own dwellings.

Resolved,-That the thanks of this Society are due to those Members who hearkened to the call made upon them at the last meeting, and doubled their subscriptions. The Society trusts that this good example will be speedily followed by all whom God has pleased to each last the speedily followed by all om God has pleased to enable so to do.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, who said that he felt bimself honoured in being called upon to second any resolution proposed by the Chief Justice. He referred to the exertions in his own parish, and poor one indeed, but where the subscriptions the pas year had averaged nearly as much as on preceding occaons. In one instance, two poor persons had given fifteen pence, all the money they were possessed of, and a good Providence which knew the motive, had blessed it to them by an immediate

He related some particulars of a visit to Pugwash, made at the request of the Lord Bishop, and endeavoured to impress upon the meeting the destitution of the Gulf Shore, with respect to religious ordinances, and the urgent necessity for their best exertions to relieve it. [His Lordship the Bishop at this stage of the proceed ings made some observations commendatory of the zeal of the fishermen along the shores, whose contribution is alluded to in the Report, he had heard of for the first time that evening. He also contracted the shores.

that evening. He also contrasted the destitution of these places some years ago with the means of grace which they were now enabled to enjoy, and alluded to his journey among them as being received with the highest sate faction, and as a means of establishing them in the faith of the Church.] of the Church.] The Rev. Richard Uniacke moved the fifth resolution

ny to the satisfaction with which the proceedings of the committee were received by his own people, who though as well as others they were entitled to as well as others they were entitled to receive one-fourth of their contributions in books, were always content to leave their subscriptions to be expended as the committee thought fit for the advancement of the objects of the

Resolved, - That the following Members of the Society be elected members of the Standing Committee for the ensi-year—Joseph Starr, Esq., A. M. Uniacke, Esq., Henry I year—Joseph Starr, Esq., A. M. Unacke, Esq., Hem.,
Esq., B. Murdoch, Esq., Capt. Maynard, J. G. A. Creighton,
Esq., James Tremain, Esq., Mr. W. A. McAgy, C.H. Belchet,
Esq., Hon. M. B. Almon, Judge Bliss, Dr. Henry, P. M. O.,
Charles Jones, Esq., W. H. Roach, Esq., J. S. Morris, Esq.,
Mr. J. Withrow, A. G. Fraser, Esq., J. W. Merkel, Esq., W.
Pryor, Jr., Esq., Mr. Henry Spike, Mr. W. Marvin, S. P. FairLand Respondent Start Sta banks, Esq., J. W. Ritchie, Esq., T. B. Akins, Esq., Wm. R. Lamont, Esq., A.C.G.

Lamont, Esq., A.C.G.

The resolution was seconded by Beamish Murdoch, Esq., in the absence of J. J. Marshall, Esq. Though called upon at the moment, he yet felt glad to assist in any effort of His Lordship the Bishop for the welfare of any effort of His Lordship the Bishop for the welfare of the support of the property of the support the Church in this Province. He alluded to the support she had hitherto received from the Mother Country the Government having built the Mother Country in this city—and to the many advantages which she had otherwise enjoyed under the feet and the country in the coun otherwise enjoyed under the fostering care of the Government and Societies for the promotion of religious objects. Having been so long supported, it was now incumbent upon her members to apply their own resources to uphold their faith, and he hoped this would be done energetically. He had the honour to be a descendent of one of the earliest settlers of Hallo of the earliest settlers of Halifax, and felt gratitude for this support, and he impressed upon those present bro-therly feeling and union in matters which concerned their spiritual interests. He felt assured that every member of