Wake! my harp! no longer slumber, Let us have the highest strain; Neither let the "measured number" Any of thy fire restrain. See! before thee-what a lesson! Mirrored on the glassy lake; There! its gentle flowing bosom-Here! its waters madly break. Now, again, the billows closing; Onward! onward! still they flow, Till at length fresh rocks opposing, Threaten as severe a blow. Such, proud Ottawa! thy wonders; Here, all gentle! there, all strife! Now, you mimic heaven's slumbers; Then, you teach us what is life.

Yonder, see the raftsmen coming, Now, they reach the torrent's edge; Here, the timber, quickly moving, Rushes to a fearful "wedge." There, we see a life imperilled, By the fury of the wave; One look again !- deep! and kenneled! Lies the victim in the grave. Further, still, in upland jungles, Merrily the axes sound; Now the forest giant trembles, Soon it covers all the ground: But a voice, amidst the crashing, Loudly weeps, and loudly calls, For the tree in downward dashing-On the luckless woodman falls. Far from home, no word to cheer him, None to comfort while he dies; Irreligion reigns around him, And to soothe, it vainly tries.

III 'Tis winter now! the icy fetter Stays the torrent-stays the flood; The glassy road each day grows better, And the teamster speeds his load. Night draws on—the track is hidden Deep amidst the drifting snow; Now the horses tread—though chidden— Where the ice forbids to go. The fatal plunge conveys its losses-All are numbered with the dead: Both the driver and his horses Lie beneath the marshy bed!

Relentless current! speed thy mission; Sway the sceptre—use the rod;— Thou dost witness in this region BETTER THAN THE CHURCH OF GOD! Speak of dangers - speak of fury . It is all poor nature knows; Let the sinners all about thee Feel the thunder Sinai shows; But let us haste; with expedition Bind the broken-hearted; weak-Listen to their invitation: "COME AND HELP US!"-" Come and seek."

V. Yonder, see the river wending, Midst the valley's verdant hue, Wood and water nobly blending, In the far remotest view. While my footsteps here have turned, Goomy have my thoughts oft been: "Here he fell!" and "Here we buried!" Mars and chequers every scene. Tis where life is thus imperilled We should with the Gospel speed;

And with standard wide unfurled, Speak of Christ! and Christ indeed! From the lake of Alumanas,* To the far remotest bay, Let thy groves, with loud hosannas-Far resound-Grand Ottawa!

Perth, September 1854.

CATHEDRALS AND THEIR USES.

On the subject of Cathedral Reform the Morning Chronicle has the following highly appropriate observations:-"It is hardly too much to say that every Church in Christendom has been developed from a Cathedral. The mother Church, and its body of associated Clergy, have hitherto been the nisus from which the whole Church organization has been in its completeness developed. Cathedrals preceded the division into parishes. The Bishop and his Clergy resided at the mother Church, where public worship was performed with all becoming solemnity schools of Christian instruction emanated from the Cathedral-and preachers, and teachers, and missionaries, were sent from this centre to all parts of the diocese. The Cathedral represented the practical, as the monastery subsequently represented the contemplative and devotional life; but in all respects the Cathedral was the source of the missionary and aggressive action of pauperized district Chapelries, in which the Church. It was not necessary, how- so many solitary incumbents are left to ever, when a country became completely evangelized, that the Cathedral should retain this missionary character. Nor did it. It became the centre of administration, and the seat of rule, rather than the headquarters of a militant and aggressive body. But times are changed. England has to be re-conquered and re-appropriated. The Church's duty now is as distinctly missionary as it was when the Sees of Caer Leon or Hexham were founded to convert the British and Saxon pagans. What, then, narrative of the progress of the New Zealand so natural as that Cathedrals should revert to their original and constituent idea?

Convocation announces that a great neces- changed into a quiet, industrious, friendly and sity has arisen for increased attention to even devout people.

the home missionary duties of the Church of England; and, in a theoretical way, it applies itself to discovering what law of agency in the abstract would be best fitted for dealing with the case. The Cathedral Report announces that, historically, such an agency is in existence. A problem was once given to mathematic ans to decide of what geometrical figure the most convenient receptacle could be formed, with the greatest economy of materials; and they decided in favor of an abstract type, which was found to be exactly realized in the cells of bees. So it is with the Convocation theory, and its practical embodiment in the ancient constitution of Cathedrals, as detailed in the Commission-

ers' Report. "The want of the Church is not only the extension of the ministry by re-organizing the diaconate, and by enlisting systematic lay assistance, but a re-application of the services of the existing ministry. The defect of the times, at least in ecclesiastical matters, is the feeble use which is made of associated labour. In other days, all great works were done by corporate and associated energy. Colleges, schools, guilds, the great commercial leagues, the religious orders, Parliaments, States-general-all are examples of this. Wherever we look, all work was done and all success won by association. It was so in arts and letters, as well as in social, religious, and political matters. The freemasons, the great academies of art, the great commercial companies--all these institutions are testimonies to the success and value of associated labour. We seem in this particular to be degenerating. In Church matters, at least, we fling the worker back on his solitary and barbarous isolation. The ideal of Church work in the present day is to carve out a kingdom, or diocese, or parish into neat little parallelogramseach with a solitary Parson and his family, and his district, and his district Church, and his little school and little charitiesall snug and smug, and petty and povertystricken, and prim and extremely inefficient. The Clergyman is left to his own resources, which are sufficiently mediocre, and his success, as might be expected, is proportionate. He is alone, and acis alone, without sympathy, system, or scheme; and his neighbours are isolated units, with different, if not discordant plans. It is only well if such difference does not mar-it cannot assist-the common good. This has been hitherto the favourite scheme of adapting the Church to the increased and new necessities of the population. It is a mere mechanical process of subdivision. Given a parish with 10,000 souls-divide it into five parishes of 2,000 souls, and the work is supposed to be done. The Bishops deeper philosophy and practical wisdom:

We would suggest the placing in the midst of a population in our great towns, where the majority are habitually absent from public worship, and live with little or no sense of true religion, Clergymen who might, with a view to economy, Christian fellowship, and united prayers and action, live together, minister in one central Church, and, with due regard to ecclesiastical rule and authority, might labour around it in preaching, exhorting, visiting the sick and poor in their own houses, and superintending schools.' What is all this but a Cathedral Chapter really at work? The fact is that - considering only the benefit of a parochial system, which is admirable in administering a settle! Church -we have forgotten that it may break down when brought forward as the only possible form of Church action. A parish is for edification; but other machinery is necessary for the work of converting a heathen or reclaiming an apostate Chris-

tian population. "In conformity with the suggestion, the Episcopal Committee goes further, and proposes 'a body of Clergy organized for the special work of preaching and exhor. tation, under the Bishop's sanction, through. out his diocese. Such Clergy might most properly be connected with the Cathedral Church. . . . Such an institution would be of great service in parishes of unmanageable size.' We take these to be the most important suggestions which have for centuries emanated from the authorities of the Church of England; and we trust that, whatever is done, no further re-adaptation

of Cathedral revenues will be countenanced without reference to the Convocation reports. Many think that, had the suppressed Canonries been devoted to a large purpose of this kind, which frankly and candidly admits the principle of associated labour and of a common life among the ministry-had a systematic aggression of this sort been attempted on the sins and infidelity of large towns, worked by the Bishop, and assisted by the most gifted persons-more real good would have been effected than by the miserable endowment starve and to counteract each other's earnestness. Economically, there can be

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

no hesitation between the two schemes.'

ENGLAND.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The following extract from an unpublished statement, circulated among the friends of the Society, contains a correct and very interesting

Mission:-By the abounding grace and compassion of our God, the people of New Zealand have been con-"There is no official connection between verted almost entirely to Christianity. Of the the Report of the Cathedral Commission- entire population the late Governor estimates that ers and that emanating from the Episcopal there may not be more than a thousand pro-Committee of Convocation. Yet the two fessedly heathen natives remaining. From being one of the most ferocious, warlike, and papers significantly fit into each other.

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Convergation appounces that a great necest converged into each other.

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

among them; and property once valued by the measure of a few hatchets, has become as well understood and as capable of ready conversion, as in many countries whose civilization dates

" And these marvellous changes in the character and condition of this nation have been wrought within the period of a simple generation! The first convert to Christianity was baptized in the year 1825. The translation of the Holy Scriptures was commenced in 1828. A printing pres and water-mill were introduced in 1830. These changes have been accomplished by agencies employed by England, under the guiding hand of its heavenly Father; and first and foremost' among those agencies, according to the testimony of the late Governor of the Island and of Bishop Selwyn, is that of the Church Missionary Society.

late Governor and the Bishop of New Zealand have concurred in strongly deprecating he immediate withdrawal of the Church Missionary Society's agents from the island, as a step calculated seriously to impair the admirable work that has been accomplished; a view in which the Society have fully agreed. The bishop has under these circumstances submitted

to the society the following proposals :-To divide the present diocese into the follow-

New Zealand, or Auckland, Tauranga, Waiapu,

d to receive a commission to consecrate, with the assistance of the Australian bishops,-The Venerable Archdeacon Brown,
The Venerable Archdeacon W. Williams, The Venerable Archdeacon Hadfield,

the bishops of the sees, erected upon the sis of their respective archdeaconries. "The bishop offers to surrender the £600 per annum paid to him by the Society through the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.

Allowing to each bishop his present salary-

Granting landed estates, out of the Society's landed property; 300 acres at Auckland to Auckland;

1000 acres at Tauranga to Tauranga."
"Bishop Selwyn has been enabled to resign the £600 a year he received from the Church Missionary Society, and a similar sum allowed him by Government in consequence of the native and European Christian population of the Island having engaged to provide adequately for the support of the established Church by tithes and land endowments. The bishop however deserves great praise for the Christian disinterest and liberality with which he has on this occaon voluntarily resigned a considerable portion of his emoluments for the advancement of the

ause of religion. It became a question of very serious considration with the Church Missionary Society, whether they could, consistently with their principles and objects, as a purely missionary ociety, agree to the elevation of their agents to the episcopal office. They have decided, on mature consideration, upon accepting Bishop Selwyn's proposals, with the distinct understanding that the new bishops will continue to endowments, and of the ecclesiastical constitusarily left forn by ure arrangement, as it is in the ward next year some general measure on Colo-

By consenting to the appointment of missionaries as bishops they have secured the incalcu-lable advantage of these new sees being first ccupied by men of sound scriptural and protestant principles, and of long-tried and estab-lished prety. These New Zealand Bishops, by continuing to prosecute their humble missionary abors will also present excellent models of the rue scriptural character of the episcopal office. In accordance with the word bishop—'overseer'—we have ever felt that bishop- should be continually occupied, as their first duty, in the 'ministry of the word' among their flocks."

The Rev. D. Hulbert, Incumbent of Saint Philip's Haggerstone, Phillip street, near Kingsland bridge, is anxious to enlist active sympathy with a truly-called evangelical aggression on the masses of Shoreditch. He writes:—"For six months have I been toiling and labouring on six months have I been tolling and incoming on a very stony soil; thorns and briars and this tles have had it all their own way—except that some stray braying being now and then has gone in amongst the prickly crop and made choice of some mouthfuls most to their own eculiar palate. Last February I was informed that Protestant Dissenters (Calvinists) had withdrawn two years ago from the field, leaving it all open and free for the enemy of souls to sow all the vilest seeds, wherewith all vacant and so soon overspreads. Licensed by the Lord Bishop, I took my stand by planting a cross, receiving benediction. Only my officials, all voluntary but one, can recount the arduous task of clearing my ground to sow good seed. No less than twice have I had churchwardens esign within the six months; £1 2s. 5d, is all t has pleased God to raise me up a tried friend, who sends to my help a deacon (of fifteen years experience) from the diocese of Newfoundland, nd I want seven literate Christians to come forward and volunteer aid in visitation-one the seven quickly to be selected, if God and the Bishop permit, for presentation to a title for holy orders. As the Pastoral Aid Society have withdrawn their previously voted grant of £70, to St. Philip's district (through declining revenues of the incumbent of St. Mary's), I can promise no wages or any pay (having none now myself); but God will find the money, I am convinced. On Sunday next (D. v.) at nine o'clock, A. M., there will be morning prayer, followed by sermon, sine Litany. At eleven o'clock, Litany and Holy Communion, with sermon, and an administration of that holy sacrament of God's institution. At three o'clock languages. the Sunday-School. On Sunday last about a hundred and seventy young ones came, most of whom have never been taught the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Decalogue; and there are no paid teachers to help me. Sometimes an administration of holy baptism, at two o'clock by a consumers but most of the o'clock, P. M., on Sundays, but most of the unhappy parents have been taught to care for bodily things more than what concerns the souls ings more than what concerns the souls of their young, and they tell my district local visitors they have had them all registered, and past six o'clock evening prayer and sermon. plunteer organist has enabled me to raise a large singing class by ear; and a smaller class to in Lee-park. sing by note (vide an article on Church Music in the last Church of England Quarterly). On Tuesday evenings, at half-past seven, P. M., by the help of Jesus, lectures on the Catechism, extempore, will commence on the 29th instant;

will long continue, and after the second lesson

nor aught else but Christian. And on Thursday

"The useful arts of life—agriculture and evenings, at half-past seven, p. m., I have a missionary Church Service; being a course of mong them; and property once valued by the extempore sermons, specially designed to let all before them; reserving for a future report any industrials know they are the property of the greatest of all builders, Jesus. Sir, yours, &c., Daniel P. M. Hulbert, Incumbent of St. Philip's, Haggerstone.—August 28, 1854."

Last week bills were posted in Wednesbury, nouncing that the Rev. R. Aitkins, Incumbent of Pendeen, would preach on the following Sunday in St. James's Church. Accordingly on Sunday the rev. gentleman preached two powerful sermons on the subject of conversion to large congregations. On Monday evening he preached again, taking for his subject the conversation of our Lord with the woman of Samaria. His sermon occupied one hour and twenty minutes, and the preacher exerted himself to bring conviction home to his hearers. The congregation, which was large and respectable, was remarkably affected by the eloquent liscourse of the preacher, and several gave utterance to their feelings. A deep impression seemed to be made on the whole congregation; and after the service, at half past nine a meeting was held at the parsonage, when the house was crowded. A most exciting scene, we some were weeping, some were praying, and some were singing. The preacher was occupied speaking to some personally and affording consolation, assisted by the Rev. R. Twigg, and the Rev. J. Winter. The meeting continued till nearly eleven o'clock, and a great impression was made upon many. Mr. Aitkins is staying at the parsonage, and was to preach three times during the week, and twice again on Sunday He preaches in the surplice, and is said to hold High Church principles. He formerly belonged to the Wesleyan body, and preached in their chapels, but for some years he has conformed to the Church. Mr. Aitkins has lately been at Leeds, preaching in St. Saviour's Church, and a great revival is said to be taking place in that own.—Staffordshire Advertiser.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a recent f the Gospel, made the following able defence of the appointments of their missionary bishops, the wisdom and propriety of the selections having been called in question by some cavillers.

"He observed that one great encouragement or them in this work arose from the character of persons who were now found willing to go forth, and were able to be the leaders in this holy warfare. He touched upon this, because an attempt had been made, with no friendly spirit towards this Society, to throw reproaches on certain appointments, as not likely to carry out the object they had at heart. One way to neet vain arguments was to give positive facts. He looked at the appointments made during the last few years, he did not say by this Society, but for the purposes for which the Society was onstituted, and in which, no doubt, they more or less concern. First, there was Bishop Anderson, in Rupert's Land, a man who might have adorned any station in this country, fixed on that inhospitable shore, living in a temperature seldom much above the freezing point, merely with the hope of bringing the inhabitants of that region to the warmth afforded by the Sun of Righteousness. He looked to the other carry forward the missionary work in which they have been hitherto engaged. The important questions of the disposal of patronage and the globe, and there was the Bishop of Victoria, with equal energy, talent and zeal, with equal energy talent and zeal, tion of the Church in the Island, had to be con-sidered. These questions were, however, neces-limself of the present movement to introduce persons and officers of the old Cathedrals, and indeed a new dynasty the dynasty . Losne Bishop of Madras, bringing his experience, zeal the Society's views will receive due attention of Tinniversy. The Bishop of Bombay was his in regard to the details of this nighly important worthy companion, using all the means in his measure. the Bishop of Nova Scotia was the instance of a man leaving all the comforts and advantages of the University of Oxford for a not very desirable climate or enviable position, with no increase of this world's goods. On the coast of Africa there was Bishop Vidal, risking the danger of the climate, and displaying a remarkable aptitude for leading a heathen population to the knowledge of the truth, by his skill in the language of the country. He would not speak for those present, because they were able to speak for themselves much better than he could. There was only one more case, that of a bishopric for the first time created, and those who snow Mr. Ryan-would agree that it was the most favorable and desirable choice.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. The late anniversary of this venerable and noble institution, says the Banner, being the 153d, was one of the most interesting it has ever held. It met in St. Paul's Cathedral, and there were not less than 5,000 persons, amongst whom the number of dignitaries of the Church was greater than on any similar occasion. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen attended the service in their robes of office.

The Society's operations now extend from the North American and West Indian colonies [to which for upwards of a century they have been virtually limited], to India, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, South Africa, and Borneo. Within the last thirty or forty years, 25 additional colonial bishoprics have been founded, and in 21 of these the Society has the donations they could get; £22 was all I propagating the Gospel from Rupert's Land and Labrador to the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

The forty-sixth anniversary of this Society was held on May 5—the Earl of Shaftsbury in

The committee announced an increase in the annual income of about £4,000, of which more because £80 voted from the parent church of St. Mary's Haggerstone, has also been unpaid the Society has amounted to £31,644 18s., and the expenditure £30,805 17s. 11d. The sum received for the temporal relief fund has been £444 9s. 4d., of which £416 14s. 7d. has been distributed. 2,086 Hebrew Bibles, 6,412 portions of the Bible in Hebrew, and 1,068 Hebrew New Testaments have been issued in the course of the year from the Society's depots; and upwards of 50,000 books, tracts, old paths, and portions of the Holy Scriptures in the modern

(From the John Bull.)

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS .- An order Council approves a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for an annual money payment to the Bishop of Chichester, in consideration of the transfer to them, the said Commissioners, of certain messuages, &c., and premises situate in Chancery-lane, Symond's-inn, Bream's-buildings, Chichester-rents, &c.

COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING CHURCHES .they care not for baptism into Christ. At half-past six o'clock evening prayer and sermon. A by the Commissioners for Building Churches for

and, life and health and strength granted to me,

the general principles on which they were men, who attend in considerable numbers.

appendix relative to the original foundation and estitution of the various Cathedrals, to the changes which they have undergone at different periods, and their present state. The following Cathedrals in England and Wales, and the two

Collegiate Churches of Westminster and Windsor,							e
for the year 1852	:-						W
	Revenu	Expenditure.				tı	
Canterbury	€25,211 13						S
York	3,041			3,634	7	8	d
St. Paul's, London	12,746	41/2		12,746	7	41/2	
Durham	57,801 13	3 21/2		57,800			fl
Winchester	22,878	3 4		23.094		3	t
Wells				4,717			t
Carlisle	6,998			6,954	2	1	
Chester	5,522	8 8		5,550		1	n
Chichester	5,905 1	0 5		5,905	10	5	C
Ely	16,214	2 11		14,495		8	n
Exeter	11,431			11,431	0	0	t
Gloucester	7,963 1	0 81/2		7,698			
Bristol	9,729 1	3 0		9,994		3	S
Hereford	6,594	9 1	**	6.601			V
Lichfield				2,180	1	5	b
Lincoln				9,329	16	41/2	
Llandaff	713 1			1,385	2	10	N
Manchester	7,599 1			7,599	19	9	f
Norwich	7,484			7,514	14	3	I
Peterborough	6,892 1			7,290	0	4	
Ripon	5 014 1			5,323		01/2	1
Rochester	10,083	4 10		10,556		4	C
Salisbury	2 539 1			2,886		7	
St Asaph	1,408 1	8 4		1,487	6	U	I
St David's	1,529			1,532	8	7	1
Worcester	10,609 1	0 73/4		8,980			t
Westminster	30,657			29,949		10	1
Windsor	19,972	4 71/		20,550) 5	6	1
		-	-	-	-	-	

Totals £313,005 2 01/4 £31 ,236 5 101/2 The Cathedral of Bangor, it is stated, has no orporate property, and the Chapter of Christ-church, Oxford, declined to give any return, on the ground that their property is strictly Colle-giate. For the year 1852 the revenue of the rious Chapters of England and Wales was £313,005 2s., the expenditure £312,236 5s. 101d. The average annual amount of these revenues for the seven years ending 1852 was £295,984 4s. 63d., so that it would appear in most instances Cathedral property is increasing in value. The greater part of the corporate revenues is derived from fines on the granting and renewing of leases of landed estates and tithe-rent charges. The remainder arises from estates and rent-charges in hand, reserved rents, profits of manors, woods, and quarries, and sums of money invested in public securities. The Chapter of Durham has a large revenue from fines on leases of mines, wayleaves, &c. From the analysis of expenditure in the report we find that the amount paid in 1852 by the different Chapters for repairs of the fabric and precincts, stipends of various members and officers (exclusive of the Chapter) and other necessary expenses, with payments to Vicars of parishes and contributions to other religious ourposes, was £108,695, while the amount divided in the same year between the members of the capitular bodies was £160,713. It further appears that in 1853, £50,054 was paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the provisions of various Acts of Parliament commencing with the 3d and 4th Victoria, chap 113, on account of payments charged on certain Deaneries and Canonries, and of 59 Canonries which have been suspended in accordance with these There are, too, 19 Canonries still remaining liable to suspension, the revenues of which will in that case be also paid to the Ecclesiastiwatching every opportunity for introducing the cal Commissioners. By the same Acts the were transierieu do die sion; and it now appears that this provision

has already taken effect with respect to 318 estates out of the whole number of 370. The amount produced by the estates so vested is stated in the report to have been, in 1853, £46,592 18s. 7d. The Chapters of York and Carlisle have recently transferred the whole of their corporate property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, receiving in exchange an annua payment equal to the amount of their average omes and ordinary expenditure. Part of these capitular contributions, however, return to capitular purposes in the shape of payments to the members of the less wealthy Chapters. The average of these payments for 12 years from 1842, when they commenced, to the close of 1853, was £7,697 17s. About £4,000 is also paid annually in augmentation of Archdeacon ries. With regard to the fabric expenses mentioned above, we find that during the last 14 years about £370,000 has been expended or the 28 Cathedrals and on the Collegiate Churche of Westminster and Windsor, of which £250,000 have been provided from Chapter funds and the individual contribution of members, and £120, 000 by public subscriptions. About a third of fabric of St. Paul's, for instance, is maintained by a fund in the hands of trustees, independently of the Chapter and its revenue. At Exeter the repairs of the fabric form the first charge on the capitular revenues. York Minster has an ancient statutable claim to one-sixth part of the entire income of the common estates; and at Durham it is considered that the woods of the Chapter are by statute appropriated to the repairs of the Cathedral and capitular buildings.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOS-PEL IN FOREIGN PARTS .- An important and founded, and in 21 of these the Society has influential meeting was held at the Sussex missionary stations; so that it is engaged in Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on Tuesday, August 22, in behalf of the above Society. Edward Hoare kindly lent his Church for the occasion; and the Archbishop of Canterbury preached an admirable sermon on Haggai, 28, which he strongly advocated the claims of the Society. His Grace presided at the meeting, and the crying spiritual wants both of the heathen countries under our care, and more especially of our colonies, was clearly and ably Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, the Rev. Edward Hoare, Rev. W. L. Pope, Rev. B. F. Smith, and the Bishop of Natal. The collections amounted to nearly £50. There were on the platform—Rev. C. Bigsby, Rev. G. D. Walsh, Rev. S. Barker, Rev. T. May, Rev. O. Marden, Rev. D. Winham, A. Pott, Esq., treasurer, Rev. B. Whitelock, local secretary. eeting was a crowded one, and seemed deeply npressed with the statements respecting the erations of the venerable Society, and great success with which God had of late lessed its labours.

> CLERICAL MUNIFICENCE. - Bacup Church, just consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, has been built at the sole charge of the Rev. James Heyworth, at a cost of £3,000, exclusive of £200 for a repair fund, and £1,500 for its endowment.

> "A FIRST GIFT."-Under this title, the large sum of £9,000 has been placed by an individual at the disposal of the Rev. G. Nugee, late Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, for the purpose of erecting a Church in London or some large manufacturing town.

CATHEDRAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.—
The first report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches of England and the Rev. W. Wardley, of Lorvesmoor Chapel, Worcester, have commenced open at the commenced open at the commence of the comme

RAILWAY LABOURERS .- The Vicar of War-Wales has been printed.

The Commissioners state that they have at present confined themselves to an historical review of the origin of these institutions, and of view of the origin or origin of the origin of the origin of the origin of the origin

had occasion to notice in former years. ding to an annual custom, instituted by the incumbent, services of thankgiving were offered to Almighty God for the success which He has the inhabitants of a new mission, offering to granted to the labors of the clergy who have ministered in the place during the last twenty refusal will prevent the execution of the underministered in the place during the last twenty years. Amongst the works of public interest carried on in Horbury, the parochial schools hold the foremost rank, and those who have been ducated in them, and are now carrying on the work of education in various parts of the coun-ry, were, as usual, invited to join in the solemn ervices, and other festive proceedings of the ay. Early in the morning the flag was seen loating from the tower of the church, and beween ten and eleven o'clock the bells summoned he holyday folk to morning prayer, which com-nenced at the latter hour. Upwards of twenty the next meeting of the Central Box ergy, preceded by a choir of nearly twice that number, all vested, went from the parsonage to the church chanting the 68th Psalm. The tervices were coral throughout. The first lesson vas read by the Rev. Charles Gutch; the second y the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea. A sermon, well-suited for the occasion, was preached by the Rev. W. Boyed, Vicar of Arncliffe and Rural Dean, from Cor., xi., 22, 23. This was followed by the selebration of the Holy Communion, which was partaken of by the greater part of the congregation. An excellent dinner was provided in the church school-room, where rich and poor sat down side by side in true old English style. The school-room is a substantial building of aposing proportions, and capable of accommo dating four hundred scholars. Its spacious interior, finished above with a strongly framed open roof, gave it the appearance of a dining hall of the olden time. Its walls were tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, through the kindly and cordial services of some of the younger parishoners. Banners inscribed with luminated texts of holy writ were interspersed amongst the natural decorations, the whole forming a graceful appendage to the double line of tables, which ran along the sides of the building, covered, as they were, with substantial fare, to which the company did ample justice. Evensong commenced at half-past four, when the clergy, preceded by the choir, re-entered the church chanting the 45th Psalm. The Rev. H. omas preached an earnest discourse from Peter, v., 5. After this the company began to disperse; a numerous party, however, remained, and accepted the incumbent's invitation to tea at the parsonage. In the early part of the day joint addresses were adopted by the clergy and laity—one to the Rev. Dr. Walker, Rector of St. Columb Major, Cornwall, expres-sive of thanks to Almighty God for putting into his heart to offer an endowment for a bishopric in Cornwall; and the other to the town-Council of Newcastle, conveying the same sentiments in respect of their late proposal to subdivide the diocese of Durham, giving to each measure a hearty and cordial support, and, at the same time, thanking the promoters for their respective

paying the expense of the new organ.-The A NEW BISHOPRIC.

The Societies for the Propagation of the Con-nel in Foreign Parts and far Propagating Chris-the sums of £3,000 and £2,000 towards of them for their heresy. But possibly some immediate establishment of a bishopric of Perth ready to return to their own house, and to their Western Australia, the extensive see of Ade- own kindred, and tell how great things the Lord

twenty-four clergy, and a larger number of the

laity attached their names to the documents.

The offerings made during the day, which

unted to a considerable sum, went towards

EXTENSION OF THE EPISCOPATE. - A memorial is being got up at Boston, expressive of gratitude to Sir John Fife and the Rev. Dr. Walker, of St. Columb, Cornwall, for their efforts to promote the increase of episcopacy in this castle, originated the movement in behalf of the proposed new Bishopric in connection with that town; whilst the latter has offered to endow one in Cornwall .- John Bull.

Convocation: Prorogation.—Thursday being the day to which both Houses of Convocation stood prorogued from their session on the 20th July, the Archbishop of Canterbury attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, and formally prorogued the Convocation till the 20th of October next, being the day following that to which the Pariament stands prorogued .- 1b.

SCOTTISH CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY .- At the triennial meeting it was stated that the sums received were £2,511, and the amount paid to widows, orphans, &c., was £1,814.

UNITED STATES.

WISCONSIN-NASHOTAH .- The following extract from a letter recently received by the President of Nashotah Mission seems well fitted to

provoke others to good works:

"Enclosed I send the first note put in circulation by our Bank, which I wish to donate to Nashotah, to be applied as you think best. know of no better beginning, than to begin my isiness thus. Please acknowledge privately.

The President of Nashotah cannot refrain from publicly setting forth this good example of the President of a Bank for imitation. He finds ample use for Bank notes, and will most cheerfully circulate any placed at his disposal. The annual term for 1854-'55 will open in a few weeks, and probably with thirty-two young men preparing for the Holy Ministry. The only suming his place, contrary to the wishes of the dependence of Nashotah for carrying on the great work in hand, is in Him who alone can open the hands and hearts of His people with supplies for our daily wants .- Banner of the

COLONIAL. DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S OFFICE, Y

6th Sept., 1854. }
A meeting of the Church Society was held this day-the Hon. Judge McCord in the chair. The following report of the lay committee was read, and on the motion of the Rev. W. Bond, seconded by the Venerable Archdeacon Lower,

"In addition to the applications already before the committee since the 7th June last, and on that day postponed for want of funds to entertain them, a new application was received, of an urgent nature, from the mission of Hemmingford, which having been read, and the

Resolved, That the Chairman should report to missions in the diocese, and more especially those within this city, with a view of instituting, under their immed ate direction and supervision, stitution of the Church of England, and for a

On the Feast of St. Bartholomew, the chapel- an efficient system of collections, so that each ry of Horbury, in the parish of Wakefield, was individual member of the congregation might be the scene of festive ceremonies, such as we have solicited and urged to contribute to this, one of the most important charities of the Church, the insufficiency of whose means has this day com-pelled the lay committee to refuse assistance to

> taking and deprive that gentleman of a home during the approaching winter.
> J. McCord, Chairman Lay Com.

2nd Sept., 1854. It was moved by J. B. Anderson, Esquire,

nded by the Rev. W. Bond, and Resolved, That a copy of the above report be sent to the rectors and incumbents of the various

congregations, that action may be taken thereon.
Two designs of seals were laid on the table,
the consideration of which was postponed until
the next meeting of the Central Board. The Treasurer's accounts were laid on the

table, from which it appears that the following sums have been received since the last meeting: Rev. C. J. Haensell's Annual Sub-

Collection after sermon at Henryville, per Rev. E. Davemet..... Annual Subscriptions E. J. Rogers, Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MICMAC MISSION.-INFORMATION WANTED. We find the following correspondence in the

Halifax Church Times, with a request to the Canada papers to give it circulation. We commend the matter to any reader who is able to give the information required.

DEAR SIR,—As there are known to be several

flourishing missionary stations connected with the various Protestant bodies in Canada, I beg to inquire, through the medium of your paper, if there may not be found at some of those stations some of the Micmac tribe, or some who are conversant with the Micmac language, who might be obtained and usefully employed in the work of evangelizing their brethren in these

My reasons for supposing there may be converted Micmacs in Canada, are founded on the

following facts, viz :-1. There are plenty of Micmacs there. They go and come continually as far as Montreal and arther. Many of them remain in that country How possible is it that some may have united with the Protestants?

2. There was once a missionary establishment at Sussex Vale, N. B., at which many of the youth of both sexes were under a course of training. They belonged to the Millecites and Micmacs. That establishment was afterwards removed to Canada, but I do not know to what particular locality. Information on this point sought: but it does not seem an improbable supposition, that some of these connected with establishment may have followed it, and that there may be some educated pious Micmacs who would be prepared to enter at once nto this field, where we may truly say that 'the harvest is great, but the labourers are efforts to supply a crying want of the Church.
These addresses received the signatures of few."

3. I have direct testimony, and I think of a reliable nature, to the point. An intelligent Indian woman belonging to New Brunswick once informed me, that several relatives of hers had been induced to abandon their religion and go to Canada, where others had preceded them. and there to adopt the dress, and habits, and religion of the English Protestants. She related,

laide being subdivided for that purpose. The sanction of her Majesty's government to the formation of the new diocese has been obtained.

Expression of the Resconage — A memorial they are learned by the Indians of different tribes with scarce an effort Thus there may be Indians, Protestant Indians, in Canada, not Micmacs, who can speak the language of the latter as though it were vernacular. And even though they cannot now speak, a few months intercourse might enable them to do so, especially as they can be provided with books-a

dictionary and a grammar-for their assistance. If any of the ministers in Canada, or any other persons will take the trouble to enquire, and will communicate the result of their in quiries to the writer, or to the Rev. Dr. Twining, or to Rev. P. G. McGregor, of Halifax, they will confer a great favour. SILAS T. RAND,

Missionary to the Micmacs.

Huntsport, N. S. Aug. 3rd, 1854. LETTER FROM THE REV. S. GIVENS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

SIR.-It was only a few days ago I became aware that, in a communication which appeared in your paper upwards of a month since, I was charged with "a most flagrant and domineering act of injustice over the rights and privileges of individuals, and an insult to the whole Methodist body in this Province." The particulars, as set forth in that communication, are that "I interfered" with and "prevented," in a most unwarranted and unbecoming manner, (at least so I infer from the reiteration of these terms, and the emphasis laid on the last by the use of both italics and inverted commas) "a venerable Wesleyan Minister from officiating at a funeral in a general burial ground, in which he had re-peatedly officiated before—thereby preventing the friends of the deceased, who were Metho-dists, from taking the Minister of their choice into that burial ground to attend the funeral rites of their children;" also, "presuming to meet at the churchyard gate the said venerable Minister, and there attempting to degrade and suming his place, contrary to the wishes of the friends of the deceased."

These, sir, are grave charges, and as your correspondent seems disposed to admit the pos-sibility of a satisfactory explanation of my conduct, I request you will do me the justice of allowing me to reply through the columns of your paper.

I regret that Mr. Levi Wilson, who has voluntered his services to hold me up to public reprobation, and particularly to that of your large and respectable denomination, had not been more careful in ascertaining the correctness of the facts on which he bases his charges. He was not, it appears, at the funeral, and as he resides at a considerable distance from the scene of the outrage he must have derived his informa-

tion from some one ignorant of the merits of the case or wilfully bent on misrepresentation. With regard to the claim preferred by Mr.

Wright to officiate at this funeral, which was based on the alleged fact that the ground was given by the late Mr. John Carey for a general Treasurer's accounts examined, whereby it appeared that there only remained in his hands a balance barely sufficient to meet the ordinary selected by Col. Adamson and Mr. Racey about salaries due on the 1st proximo, it was there- the year 1825, and was purchased from the present Chief Justice, acting on behalf of the Government, whose deed to the trustees, dated the Central Board the continued inadequacy of the funds of the Society to meet any demands beyond the pledged and current expenditure for by any one interested in the matter. The terms missionaries and officers, and urge that of the grant are as follows:-" For the use of Board to make an earnest appeal to the rectors the inhabitants of the said townships of Toronto and incumbents of the various parishes and and Trafalgar, being members of the Church of