graves of departed friends, to remove the faded hung there a year before, and have done flowers, and perhaps it is the only day in the such incorrigible lovers of effect, that even in their burying ground they appear to be contri-ing shows and two penny-sights. I know I am not the only one who is impressed that ladies who ornament their family tombs on All Saints Day, are not purely influenced by affection. To

Not far from the grand entrance is a chapel not ar from the grant entrance is a chaper made of sheet copper. It is four feet square, and the sideupon the avenue is pure plate glass, protected by a slight irou trellis work. Quite a crowd was gathered before it yesterday. It was literally shrouded by bouquets of white and red flowers. In the interior, which was furnished with extreme luxury, was a chandelier and two candelabras, bearing perhaps forty lighted candles. On the mantle piece was a buge and solid silver cross. The curtains were made of bright sheet iron, drawn aside by polished steel loops The floor was marble, laid in musaic. On the outside of this barbaric temple rat its owner; a lady of perhaps forty years, reading. She looked vastly more like a woman tending a wax-work, than a mother, sitting at the grave of her child. I could not get over the impression that there was something to pay. Every one stopped, looked, wandered and went on. was evidently the object of the "exposition." Nine-tenths of the persons engaged in this way seemed to be accuated by a mingled sense of duty, and a desire to attract a crowd. There was very little pure impulse. If there had been, it would have been seen at the fosse commune—the common trench—where the poor were buried gratuitously and yet decently. It seemed to me that, there being no possibility of display here, the bereft would be solely given the piny here, the berett would be solely given to remembrance and rilent regret, which admit of but little outward show. But I found very few of them there; they had made haste to hang a crown or two, to imbed a phaster east Samuel in the soil, and had gone up to the the aristocratic quarter to see the sho They had fled the humble valley, and ascended the rocky peak, to admire the marble monuments and the copper chapels. It was pretty certain that in a country like France, the Living would take the holiday of the Boad, and make it into a holiday for themselves.

it into a holiday for themselves.

The chapel of the cemetery presented a scene of unostentatious prestration before God. The chairs were filled with women (I saw but one man out of a hundred persons), silently praying, or as silently weeping. There, at least, was no striving for effect. But it was married by the extraordinary proceedings in what is called the Candle Corner. There was an iron frame work, supporting purhaps two hundred spikes; and upon these spikes were burning as many long, thin tallow candles. The lower ends were thin tallow candles. The lower ends were made hollow, and fitted exactly on the spikes They were of various prices, according to the six-two sous, four sous, and six sous. You may buy a candle proportionate to your means, you dedicate it to some lost relative, you rpike it, you cross it yourself, you pay your two sous, and you go out. You have perhaps redeemed a father from purgatory, or have, at any rate, hastened his release. As fast as a spike became hastened his release. As fast as a spike became free it was capped with another and another candle, the amount of burnt offerings that thus ascended, was really quite frightful. I knew there had been a good don't of shaping in France, but not so much as that. During day two hundred thousand persons visited the three cometeries of Paris. The avenues leading to them were filled with exhibitions but little likely to interest the dead: pupper shows, re-volving horses, skittles, Chinese billiards, cosmoramas, and one or two fat women of course. Whose ever fets it might have been within the cometorios, it was the Fell des Virans out side, a very sorry class of vivaus at that.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO DEC. 14. A. L., Acton, add. sub.; F. E., Montreal; H. L., Dorchester, N.B., rem.; G. A. B., Hamilton (much obliged); Dr. C., Hamilton.

## WEEKLY CALENDAR ---

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B	n	10	ithSun.ia.idr.	j M	Isalah		Acts
	Dec.	10.	eingannana.		**	34	2 Pote
Ma.	i	19.	ì	i Ni	44	51	Arts
vio.	į	TA.		12.	**	6:3	2 Pote
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	*	21.	St. Thomas.	K	44	24	LJohn
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Th.	. "	22			14	60	LJohr
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В		23.	Christmas Day.	1			
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## The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1853.

The Clergy who draw upon the Trensurers of the Society for the P. G. F. P. are respectfully requested to send in their drafts for the amounts due to them on the 1st of January as near to that date as they conveniently can, as thereby much trouble and inconvenience, will be saved. THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY. Secretary to Treasurers.

Toronto, Dec. 12th, 1853.

The Clergy of the Home District are requested to meet at the Church Society's House, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, 2 p.m., for the purpose of arranging preliminary matters connected with the H. D. Branch of the Church tion upon the science of Domestic Economy

Society.

By authority of the Chairman,

J. G. D. McKENZIE,

Socretary

Toronto, 25th Dec., 1858.

INCOMES OF THE CLERGY.

We commend to the very serious con. sideration of our lay brothron the remarks of a " Country Clergyman" on the painful position, as to pecuniary resources, in which the Clergy of this Diocese generally are placed, in consequence of the advancement of the country and the non-advancement of their own incomes. The country is every day growing richer; the clergy are in the same ratio growing poorer. There is no questioning the increasing prosperity of the Province: even our mercurial neigh. bours on the other side of the water condescend to notice it, and begin to believe farmer finds a market for his produce which six years ago he could not have dreamt of; the way of business,' and acquiring the less shrewd and intelligent, when it can be fairly done in the merchant, from the augmented wealth tation of being a sordid, seifish, avarieious man.

It is the custom of Romish countries on this of the community, can effect more rapid day, if on no other in the year, to repair to the and more profitable sales; and so of the rest: not an industrious calling (sure one) graves of departed triesses, that were perhaps feet; not an industrial or indirectly, b enefited by but is, directly or indirectly, b enefited by twelvemonth's service, to light candles in the little chaples built over the tumbs, to rub away the dast and cobwebs, and to read a fitting chapter from the Bible. Between morning and night the scene undergoes a very noticeable pay a few years ago for the necessaries of chapter. The view becomes bright valles with the turn if there has in this diagram and life; but if there be in this diocese any thangas The view becomes bright yellow with life; but if there he in this diocese any the crowns and garlands of artificial everlasting case in which the clergyman's income has that are placed over the graves. The landscape been increased by his parishioners expressly is beautified with wreathes and chaplets of for the purpose of enabling him to meet for the purpose of enabling him to meet this increased expenditure, we should be odor of nature. It would certainly seem as if glad to hear of that case. As yet we are a beholder ought to be touched by the contemporation of such a scene. But the French are should be? Does it angur well for Chrisshould be? Does it augur well for Christian zeal? Does it not painfully suggest the suspicion that the laity at large do not evince the forethought, and the solicitude. and the sympathy which they should evince, in regard to the cares and the struggles of the Clergy? Will it not, at all events, be a reproach to them if it be suffered to continue ?

> If the present were an age of persecution, we feel sure the Clergy, as in duty bound, would spring forward to take their position in the fore-front of the battle; but the present is an age of comfort and of ease; and it surely cannot be right that the faity should impose all the self-denial and all the distress on the clergy, and monopolize all the case to themselves. When we speak of ease for the clergy, we do not, of course, mean luxury; we do not mean an undue amount of personal comfort; but simply moderate enjoyment and a relief from harassing care. Threatened with debt-debt which it is literally difficult to avoid incurring, in some in stances, for what is merely to cover and warm and nourish the body-how can they be otherwise than harassed with care Are those of our thriving lay brethren who seem desirous that we alone should hear the Cross, prepared likewise to relinquish which to us the Crown !

In everything that brings a real increase of happiness and comfort to his parishioners the clergyman will rejoice; but his parishioners ought to give him credit for a very disinterested joy indeed, when what has contributed to their good fortune has added to his troubles; and when it must often happen that he bears, with a sorely aching heart, glowing accounts of a prosperity and a progress which have been enriching others indeed, but have just been scattering a few more thorns of temporal tribulation

round his household hearth. The clergy in the United States uffering acutely, we are grieved to see, n this respect; and in England too our rethren have not escaped. At a late sublic dinner of the Clergy Society in Bristol, the Bishop of Gloucester made the following remarks:-

"There were many among the clergy—all indeed who depended on a fixed income, Curates and Bishops—to whom the increasing prosperity of the untion was, if he might be allowed the expression, a positive diminution from their income. He meant that if matters went on as income. He meant that if matters went on as now, with prices rising, commercial enterprise increasing, and all growing rich around them, those who had only a fixed income would not remain as they were, but proportionally full in the scale of society. They would have their £100 or £120 still, but that £100 or £120 would not buy them what it got thom a year that their become would increase in proportion with the rise of prices which had occurred."

We most heartily participate in our Correspondent's desire to see the Bishop of Toronto's scale for the distribution of the Reserve Fund adopted. Every one can see the justice of a man's claim on the fund increasing with his term of service As to the present equivalent system, beides being open to other grave objections, its effect in giving the most help to those who are able to contribute the most, and therefore need the least help, is an arrangement of which we have never heard, and do not expect to hear, a satisfactory vindication. Our remarks may be approprintely closed with the following, from the Calendar, on the science of CLERICAL ECONOMY-a science which is carried to triumph of a party within the Church.) an extremo degree of accuracy, by some

of the Clergy in the present day:-"A layman in one of our country parishe and that, too, not a weak one, once remarked e Towerse 3. of Towerse 15. a Verse 10 to verse 17. / Verse 10 towerse 9. a Creed of St Athanasias. † Propor Palms.

M. 19, 45, 85; K. 89, 110, 132. in hearing of the present writer, that during

· Hero indeed was an admission, but of what: of the inadequacy of the salary?-Not at all. The salary was doubtless a very good salary; for was it not the same in amount as had been paid by their venerated forefathers, say thirty or forry years since? True, the parish was then comparatively weak and feeble, and the expenses of living small. Now the parish is strong, and the expenses of living greatly enhanced. What then? Shall the salary be increased so as to correspond with these altered circum-stances! Preposterous inference from these un-deniable premises! The salary at fault! Not at all; but 'Clorical Economy.' The salary is all right, if the minister, poor man, only knew how to live upon it.' Nay, he might easily subsishimself and family on even a smaller income. he did but know how. There you have the whole matter within the compass of a nutshell. Surely it was an unpardonable oversight that the Lay-Committee did not embody in their Report an current recommendation to the 'Clergy' and Candidates for Orders' to bestow special attensince, in the opinion of some, their sad deficiency in this department of useful knowledge is the principal cause of the evil now complained of, "But seriously, it would be gratifying to know what kind of economy would suffice to render the meagre stipends which many clergy-

men now receive, adequate to the comfortable support of themselves and their families. We have an idea with regard to this matter, though it may be erroneous. We sometimes fancy that in order to produce the desired result, there would be required an economy which would cause one to deposit the pitiful 'red cent,' or the almost equally pitiful 'three cent' coin in the alms dish as an offering nato God; an economy which would forbid the minister give, or to ask his people to give to any charitable or benevolent object either within or without the Parish; an economy which would induce him to refuse to 'entertain strangers,' though thus he might be in danger 'unawares' driving 'angels' from his doors: an economy which would render it impossible for him to purchase the books which he most needs, or to avail himself of the advantages of the valuable that Canada has the resources and the periodical literature of the day, thus starving energy to achieve a bright destiny for herself. The labourer receives higher wages; the mechanic who begins by building another man's house soon finds himself in a position to commence his own, in a handsome and over coulert states the world driving hard largeing backing share for handsome, and even opulent style; the world, driving hard bargains, looking sharp for

"Kind render, how do you like the picture? Is this the style of economy which you would wish to see adopted by your clergyman? If not, a temptation which a dire necessity now seems to create, and to enable him who is forer you in the Lord' to set before you an example of generous, but discriminating hospitality; of a large-hearted, but judicious, benevolence."

## THE RISHOPRIC OF KINGSTON.

We beg to assure our contemporary of the Echo that our motive in desiring to withdraw the discussion relative to the "Bishopric of Kingston" from the religious press is very far file being a wish to stifle expression of opinion on the part either of the Clergy or the Laity; but to direct that expression of opinion into the proper channel, which channel we do not conceive the press to be. We are thoroughly satisfied that the interference of the press is uncalled for; that it will prove to be, in the end, worse than fruitless; beand style of Correspondence, from which not a little harm to the peace of our present and of the new Diocese would probably accrue.

Wanting our regularly constituted Synod, we cannot deal with a question like this so readily as we should be able to do were our organization complete. But, even as we are now situated, our Provisional Committee presents a body of our fellow whom, with our venerable Diocesan at selves might very advantageously leave the decision of the question, "Whether recommendations should be sent Home ston 7°

In the deliberations of such a committee we should have confidence: but we dread anything like one newspaper canvassing for under such circumstances, might not a stormy and embittering warfare arise!

"If the sense of a Diocesen (says our contemporary), especially on a topic of so enjoin his hearers to cherish those feelings much delicacy as the recommendation or selection of a bishop, is to be taken only by circulars addressed to the clergy, &c. The hypothesis is founded, we beg leave Holy Sacrament was subsequently adminto say, on nothing which has come from our pen. The voice of the Synod is the sense of the Diocese; and far be it from and a sermon appropriate to the pleasing us to wish that any legitimate action of the Synod should be superseded. Exciting from Psalm exxit, v. 1: "I was glad when controversy in the newspapers would not help the Synod, or a Committee of the Synod, to a wise decision. Our contemporary has done us the honor (as we are led to believe) to read our editorial columns. with sufficient attention to assure himself whether we have not strenuously advorated the Synodal action of the Church. Our brother's heart and words in that cause may have been as warm as ours; but could not well have been warmer We have felt strongly on the subject, and | black walnut, and in beauty and propriety have spoken out holdly, and that again and of form may perhaps challenge comparison We will close this subject with one more

ing any farther than our cotemporary's reterests." If this be intended as a reflection on the independence of our position, or on the sincerity of our concern for the rights of our Lay brothren, we must say that the remark is altogether unworthy of our contemporary, and is-we can most conscientiously aver—completely at variance with the course we have pursued. That course has been all along manly, honest, and fearless. We have borne our humble testimony to the truth, and done what we thought best for the general welfare of the Church (not for the aggrandizement or the into undue "respect of persons." The Editors; and the only individual responsinothing in view but the truth, and straightwhether in the United States or in this done this, it is no marvel that we do not relish the Echa's implied rebuke; whilst our conscience tells us, and they who have read the Church will know, that nothing

could be more unjust. attack and defence, of charge and rejoinder, who desire to obey the Divine command. informed,) the child was actually sitting on the

Shanty" were not quite as varied as usual, a mere matter of expediency, we should tance so pleasant and profitable to us.

PETER'S CHURCH, BROCKVILLE.

umstance of our entering upon another there is a singular adaptation to the natural ecclesiastical year was much increased to constitution of man; to our moral and the church people of Brockville by their physical necessities. It is the proper prosimultaneously rontering their enlarged church. After an interval of about nine beneficence as necessary to the healthy months, during which the congregation of St. Peter's imposed upon themselves the When the diabolical scenes of the first hiscomfort of assembling for public worship French Revolution were being enacted, in the Court House, in order that the im- in order to erase all semblance of Christiprovements to their Church, which have anity, the Sabbath was abolished, and one been for some years in progress, should be day in ten set apart as a day of rest; but finally completed, the sacred edifice, to the miserable experiment turned out a the great gratification of all belonging to total failure in its proportion of rest to toil. the communion of the Church, was re- On this low ground then-if there were opened for divine service on Advent Sun- no other-we would urgently call upon day. Morning prayer was read by the those connected with the Western Railroad. Rev. Wm. David. The Anthem chosen to give up their Sabbath breaking; for the for the occasion was the beautiful compo- amount of work gained by it, apparently, sition of Dr. M'Caul, upon words selected is lost in the diminished energy brought to out of Solomon's prayer at the dedication bear upon the week-day labourers; so that ing likely, on such a topic, to lead to per- of the Temple. This rather difficult piece they insult the Almighte, and outrage the sonality of a most unpleasant description; of music was rendered with a truthfulness solemn season dedicated to his glory, withand threatening, at all events, an amount and fervour by the choir, which proved out deriving even a temporal benefit from their appreciation of its merits and the doing so. pains they must have taken to justly portray them. The Rev. Henry Caswell, one GORE AND WELLINGTON BRANCH ASSO of the delegates from the Mother Church at Home to the General Convention in New York, preached an appropriate and very interesting sermon to the large congregation assembled, from Numbers, xxiv. v. 5: "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel!" He pic-Churchmen (Lay as well as Clerical) to tured to the imagination in very graphic and glowing language the imposing appeartheir head, our contemporary and our- lance which the "goodly tents" of Israelranged according to their tribes-must have presented to the uplifted eyes of Balaam as he surveyed them, spread forth before or not in favour of any clergyman, in this him "like the valleys and as gardens by Colony, to occupy the Bishopric of King- the water side," and encircling, as they did, a conspicuous tent in their centre, which, surmounting the rest, must immediately have arrested the attention of the Prophet and proclaimed itself to have been this man, another for that. How easily, "The Tabernacle of the Lord." From this picturesque representation of the encampment of the children of Israel in the wilderness, the Rev. preacher proceeded to enjoin his hearers to cherish those feelings of reverence and love towards their Taberin within the specified time, shall be included in the General Report of the District Branch nacle which Israel of old ever manifested towards the Sanctuary of their God. The istered to upwards of seventy recipients Evening Prayer was read by Mr. Caswell occasion was preached by Rev. W. David

they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." Two transepts and a chancel have been added to the body of the old church, which Annual Meeting of the District Branch, and, forms the nave of the new one. The lines accordingly of its present elevation are cruciform. This enlargement of the building, together with the substitution of open chial Association, detailing its operations in promote in boar of the old nealike news, have given the parishioners about a double num. ber of sittings. They are constructed of with any others in the Diocese.

A fine arch spans the chancel, which quotation from the Echo. "Without lookhas three lancet lights partially ornamented with stained glass. This portion however, marks, we find in them a very sufficient of the sacred fabric is at present incomreason for the maintenance of a press, plete, though two very handsomely carved which shall act as a sentinel, to apprize loak chairs, with the groundwork of a rere the whole Church, Laity as well as Clergy, dos and three sedifia on either side, suffi of every matter affecting their spiritual in- ciently testify the intention of the Churchvardens (Mr. W. B. Simpson and Mr Scholfield, to whom for their faithful and efficient discharge of their onerous duties the greatest ment is due,) to furnish it with suitable ornaments. The Church is heated by hot air, which is supplied by two furnaces creeted under each end of the building, and altogether £400 has been expended upon the internal work alone during the

oast nine months .- Communicated. "You are aware (writes a valued correspondent of the Echo.) in respect to the Clergy Reserve question that, in addition without anything which could be construed to the views on that point entertained by those denominated dissenters, a very large course we have taken on important matters and influential portion of Churchmen have has been taken simply as the result of from the first agitation of the matter, been agreeing convictions on the part of the conscientiously in favor of their secularization." We cannot pretend to say for ble for any editorial which has ever ap- what estimable qualities this correspondent peared in our columns is just the man who is "valued;" but most assuredly it is not wrote it. The principle of writing with because he possesses a knowledge, or approaches to the possession of a knowledge, forward expression of opinion, are not con- of the opinions held by Church people fined to Port Hope. We shrink from what upon the Clergy Poserve que tion. Obborders on egotism; but still we cannot serve this a valued correspondent's" exceshelp assuring our brother that we strive as sive tenderness towards "those denomiwell as we can, to be a "sentinel," neither | nated dissenters;" as though there could unfaithful, nor slumbering on our post. As he any impropriety in applying the term to the rights of the Laity (their Synodical "dissenters" to those who have separated rights more particularly.) we hope it may from the Church just because they dis not be put down to inordinate self-esteem sented from it-we dare say that nominal if we venture to say that we really do not members of the Church infected with Dis know of a single Ecclesiastical Journal, [senterism, are "conscientiously in favor of secularization," in favor of spoiling relicountry, which has more perseveringly than Igion of its public provision, and Almighty ourselves insisted on the vital importance God of the national offering solemnly dediof maintaining the rights of the Laity, and leated to Hun; but God forbid that such bringing them into full play. After having persons should form "a very large and influential portion of Churchmen!'

SABBATH BREAKING ON THE GREAT

WESTERN RAILWAY. Two or three clour contemporaries have We must not forget to mention that we commented in a strain of just indignation have received no circular from Mr. Wilson; on the conduct of the managers of the and were not aware that such a document Great Western Railroad, in permitting the was in existence before we saw the notice | Sabbath day to be violated along their line of it in the Echo. If the sense of the by the labourers and mechanics employed Diocese is to be taken-even when we upon it. We regret to announce that these the Patriot the following most distressing have not furnished, and are making no indignant comments and remonstrances efforts to furnish any portion of the Epis- are of no avail, and that this company still copal endowment. We repeat the ex- recklessly dely the facred injunction " to pression of our hope that a method keep holy the Sabbath day;" still grievously may be adopted less exciting and more insult the religious feelings of the residents conclusive than an endless succession of in the neighbourhood of their operations

in the religious or secular press. After Are there no magistrates along the line, sill, and while so doing, fell backwards of what has taken place, we suppose that no sufficiently zealous for the glory of God pavement in the street, and was instantly killed." further action will be taken on the circular; and the good of their fellow men, to put. The best possible safeguard against acciand if that he left at rest, no doubt the the law of the land in force against such dents of this kind (better even than the newspaper controversy will cease. The evil-doers! Those to whom it belongs to iron tailing, which sometimes gives way). Provisional Committee represent the Synod: put down such intractions of propriety and is, to make fast the lower sash of the winif the question must be brought to an issue, decency become participators in the sin. I dow, having the upper one arranged so as if they do not fearlessly do their duty.

But even should the contractors be ut The Anglo-American for December terly fearless of human ordinances as well. Our old and valued friend, the Banner should have been acknowledged last week, as of the punishments denounced in the of the Cross, (Pinladelphia) has been It still sustains its character; though we Bible, as impending over those who wils resuscitated, and has made us a welcome thought the contents of the " Editor's fully break the Divine command; still, as visit. We are glad to renew an acquain-

NLARGEMENT AND REOPENING OF ST. large upon them the propriety of keeping God's command-to hallow the seventh The general interest attending the cir- day. In the ordinance of the Subbath portion of rest, measured out by A'mighty exercise of the bodily and mental faculties

CIATION, C. S. D. T.

managing committee 29th November, 1853. The following arrangement for holding the 'arochial meetings was agreed to:---Wednesday, 4th January, ... BINBROOK, 12 Noon Tuesday, 10th .....Nonval., 7 P.M. ednesday, 11th " .....MILTON, 11 A.M.

.....OAKVILLE, 7 P.M. Thursday, 12th " .....W. Square, 7 P. friday, lith .....ASCASTER, 11 A.M Tuesday, 7th February.....Etona, 11 A M. ......GCELPH, 7 P.M. ......PARIS, 11 P.M. Thursday, 9th ..... BRANTFORD, 7 P.M Friday, 10th ......MT.PLEASANT, 11a ..... UPPERCAYUGA, 7PX ednesday, 9th March...... HAMILTON, 7 P.M.

The following Resolutions were unanimously dopted:--That a statement of the amount raised by each Parochial Association be sent in to the Treasurer, and the Parochial Report to the Secretary, of the District Branch Association me week before the day of the Annual Meeting

That no contributions be reported in such statement as bein; for special purposes, except such as shall have been given for some class of

objects embraced (in the constitution of the Church Society; in which case the whole of such contributions without diminution shall b remitted to the Treasurer of the Parent Society That Abstracts from the Reports of the vario Parochial Associations, together with the Treasurer's statement of accounts, by read at a preliminary meeting of the Managing Committee, to be held at 12 o'clock, on the day of the having been approved, the same shall be in-

earnestly requested that the clergyman of each Parish or Mission will forward to the Secretar a statement of the whole amount contributed fo Church purposes within such Parish or Mission for the year ending the previous Easter.

That the Secretary be requested to have the foregoing Resolutions printed, and a copy transmitted to each Clergyman in the United Districts J. GAMBLE GEDDES,

The article headed, " Do you love the Prayer Meeting!" inserted on our first page last week, should have been credited to the Vick-burg Church Herald.

The following list was forwarded to the Secretary of the Victoria and Midland District Branch, together with the parochial report. Through some mistake it was not sent to the Parent Society, and therefore does not appear in the reports.

ST OF SUBSCHINGES TO THE CHURCH SOC D. T., IN THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S, BATH, C. W., ron 1853.

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Isaac Briscoc,	0	10	()	ı			
Norris Miller,	0	5	0	ı			
Norris A. Briscoe,	0	ā	0	ı			
J. W. Scriven, (Churchwarden)	0	10	(1)	ì			
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Mrs. Joseph Ross,	0	5	()	ı			
Mrs. E. Priest,	0	2	6	i			
Mrs. Sutherland,	i)	5	0	1			
Mrs. Jas. Donnelly,	0	5	0	1			
Mrs. A. Donnelly,	0	2	6	ţ			
Jas. Donuelly, (Churchwarden)	i	5	()	ł			
James Harris,	ò	5	0	İ			
brs. J. Harris,	0	ñ	0	l,			
Mrs. Reyse,	ò	2	6	k			
Alexander Humphrey,	ï	ō	ö	Y.			
Miss R. Briscoe.	ò	5	ö	1			
Isane Fraser			6	ı			
Alfred Fairfield.		2	6	ł			
James Fairfield	ö		6	1			
Miss C. Anderson,	ű	2	Û	ı			
Benjamin Seymour, M.P.P.	ï	5	0	ı			
John Nugent	ö	ð	ő	l			
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Thomas Aishton, M.D	0	5	ŋ	1			
Roderick Kennedy, M.D	0	5	0	1			
Samuel and Mrs. Rogers,	1	0	0	ı			
Rev. W. F. S. Harper,	ı	ö	()	١			
Mrs. Harper	()	7	6	l			
Master James I. G. Harper,	()	2	ti	ı			
Miss Frances E. J. Harper,	()	-	ប់	ŀ			
Master William F. H. Harper,	()	2	(i	1			
Thomas Johnstone	0	2	ů :	i			
Robert D. Satherland,	0	5	0	i			
David Bowman,	0		0	ŀ			
Mrs. Wright	0	ö	()				
James M'Coanell	0	2	6	1			
Matthew Sharpe	Ò	2	ti	ì			
P. S The whole of this amount-	•	2					
the £2 remitted to the Parent Society—has been							
the La remitted to the Carent Society-	-u:	15 O	cen	i			

applied by the Parochial Committee to the re-

It is with deep grief and sympathy for the afflicted parents, that we transfer from paragraph:--"PATAL ACCIDENT .- Vesterlay afternoon

most heart rending event occurred in the family of R. P. Crooks, Esq., of Bay Street. Between three and four o'clock the nurse was playing with a fine little boy, the only son of Mr. Crooks, at an open win low, on the third story, (as we are

been handed to us by the secretary of the henevolent committee, with which it is connected.

FUEL FOR THE POOR DEAR SIE,-I shall feel obliged to you to announce the first list of subscriptions towards the funds for supplying the poor with fuel dur-ing the approaching winter. I will only add, at lng the approximate white.

In that these manes were procured in a few hours, and the contributions given in the fullest assurance that they would be faithfully and honorably applied to the necessities of our poorer neighbors, without reference to personal favouritism or party views! It has been suggested that individual subscriptions should not exceed Ten Pounds, or I should have been in a position to announce a much larger amount. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

THE SECRETARY. Toronto, Dec. 9, 1852. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto,

The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson,
Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P.,
The Mayor. ... £10 Messrs, Jackson & Co...... The Northern Railroad, Goederham & Worts..... Messrs, Gzowski & Co,..... J. Lukin Robinson, Esq.,.... Mesers, Bowes and Hull, Mesers, Mitchell & Co., The Hon, Chief Justice Macaulay, Hon, J. Hillyard Cameron ...... J. H. Hagarty, Esq.,......

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET EAST A Sermon will be preached in this Church, on the morning of Sunday next, the 18th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on behalf of the Parsonage House, now nearly completed.

The pamphlet containing the Rev. Adam Townley's "Seven Letters on the Non-Religious Common School System of Canada and the United States," has been published, and is ready for sale. Its external appearance is very respectable, and have been able to examine it, is very good.

The Edinburgh Review, October 1853. Leonard Scott & Co. Toronto: Henry Rowsell.

" Church Parties:" "The Arctic Regions;" "Mahometanism in Western Asia;" "Our National Defences;" "Grote's History of Greece," vols. ix. x. xi.; " Military Bridges ;" " The Newspaper Stamp;"" Life of Haydon;" "Parliamentary Purification," " Note to No. excix. p.

The Evergreen for December, 1853. Contents :- " Christmas;" " Fable of the Rain-Drop;" "The Dying Request;" · Notes made in England and Scotland i 1848-9;" "The Prophet's Chastening;" "Sketches of Emment Men ;" "The Fall of the Leaf;" " Ulmi and Laura;" "Letters of Advice;" " The Old Year;" " Baptismal Regeneration;" " Editor's Table,"

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE PIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES CHAPKLS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ON BE-HALF OF THE WICOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY OF THIS DIOCESE, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY, 25TH OF SEPTEMBE, 16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Previously announced in the Church newspaper Vol. 17, No. 19.....£392 12 8 St. Mary's,.....£0 5 0 St. James's, Biddalph, 0 5 0 -per Rev. A. Lampman, - R 4 5 0 10 0 Victoria, 1 10 9 -- per Rev. F. Evans, ---

267 collections amounting to .......£397 17 10 THOS. SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S. D. T.

Correspondence.

ACCOUNT OF THE VISIT OF THE DELEGATION TO NEW YORK.

(Continued from the Church of December 1st.) Having returned from seeing our English friends fairly on their way to their distant homes, rangements were made for the formal introduccon to, and reception of the delegates by the house of Clerical and Lay deputies. A Committee of that house had been appointed for that purpose, of which the Rev. S. Potter of Albany was chairman. At the appointed time that excellent elergyman met us at the principal entrance of the Church, and, conducting us up the main aisle, presented us to the President of the house, the Rev. Dr. Creighton, (brother of the late excellent Capt. Creighton of Toronto), who intimated to me that it was the pleasure of the house that I should read the resolutions with which we were charged from our Synod.

This being done, I presented them, handsomely engrossed on parchment, to the President who received them very graciously; expressed the great pleasure our mission had given him and the other members of the house; bade us welcome, and requested us to occupy the scatwithin the Church that had been provided for us during the continuance of the session of the tieneral Convention. This was probably the first instance of a delegation having been thus formally received by the house of Clerical and Lay deputies from a sister Church during the sixty years of its existence; and we felt proud and thankful to have been thus honoured; for, as the delegation from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was comm to the Board of Missions and not to the General Convention, the resolutions inviting them to sents in the Church, and welcoming them to their deliberations, were, as I understood delivered to them privately. brother and I had supposed that an opportunity would, on presenting our resolutions, have been afforded us for giving expressions to our own feelings on the occasion, and had consulted Dr. Potter on the subject, as we were prepared with a few remarks; but that gentleman thought that no person could witness their proceedings that it would be irregular, and, of course, it without being convinced of the unspeakable was not for us to do anything more than we benefits which must arise to the Church from were invited to do. But, however, it was persuch as well that we had not the opportunity what was told me by members of the Convention, afforded us: for I am sure that I could not have said anything so much to the purpose as was who had over thirty years members of the successive said by my bother delegate, when an opportunity of the successive said by my bother delegate, when an opportunity of the successive said by my bother delegate, when an opportunity of the successive said by my bother delegate, when an opportunity of the successive said by my bother delegate, when an opportunity of the successive said by my bother delegate, when an opportunity of the successive said by my bother delegate. said by my brother delegate, when an opportunity, several days afterwards, was, most unexdecided y more conservative than the Clergy; and
the conservative than the Clergy; and
their views on matters of business were decidedly pectedly, afforded him of speaking, whilst I was their views on matters of business were decidedly absent; and I think that he need not be more practical than those of their Clerical ashamed of the manaer in which he acquitted brethren. I remember, on more than one himself on that occasion.

occasion, a wise Lay deputy of thirty years'

them in person. However, we know that they well as we, who are thrown more in cortact were presented: for, on our return home, we with it in our daily business." Another excelwere the bearers of documents from that house, lent result of these meetings is, that many men the one addressed to the Lor Bishop as pro-; return home with much better opinions of their siding officer of our Synod, and the other to the brethren, much greater charity towards them,

We have much pleasure in giving inser. Church Society: acknowledging receipt of the tion to the following statement, which has resolutions committed to our care, and intimating that they had been graciously received by their house.

Having discharged the duties with which we

had been intrusted by our Synod, we were at liberty to profit by the kind invitation that we had received to attend the sessions of the house. It perhaps may not be amiss if I explain, for the benefit of the majority of your readers, how that house is constituted :- In almost all the States of the Union there are qual conventions of the Church, which attend to be local wants of their own particular Dioceses: but as there are wants which belong to the whole Church, and matters in which the whole Church is equally, with any particular Dioceses, interest-ed: it has been thought well that the whole Church should, by delegates, meet to consider of these matters and to supply these wants. This it does once in three years; and this is called the General Convention. In the Diocesan Convocations there is only one house, the Bishop of the Diocese (if there be one) esiding over that house, and clothed in some Dioceses with more, in some with less power, as such presiding officer. But in the tieneral Convention there are two houses: the Superior, consisting of the Bishops of the several Dioceses, and the other of the Clerical and Lay deputies, sent by the several Dioceses to represent them in General Convention. These deputies are appointed by the Conventions of the Dioceses for this special purpose, and may consist of four Clerical and four Lay deputies from each, and in many cases the representation from several Dioceses is full, and, in most, all the Dioceses are represented by four or five deputies; and as these deputies are the ablest, ost devoted and wisest men the several will readily be seen that the General Convention of the Church in the United States is a very superior body. Indeed the remark was made to me, whilst attending its sessions, that that very Convention was composed of men superior for talents, worth and respectability to the Senate of the United States. This was high praise; but, I truly believe it was no more than it deserved. It comprised an immense amount of unquestionable talent, both amongst its Clerical and Lay deputies. Its respectability was undoubted; and no one could have attended its sessions for a week, as I did, and witnessed the excellent spirit that pervaded their deliberations and the entire devotion of the various members to the great work of the Church, without being convinced of their worth. It has been the fashion of the world to decry the Clergy, and to accuse them of exhibiting in their meetings a polemical spirit. But I could see nothing of the kind in that meeting of 70 or 80 Clergymen; but I saw much that was courteous, kind, fraternal, and christian. There were, as there the typographical execution, so far as we always will be differences of opinion on many have been able to examine it is very good, subjects amongst so many different minds; but spirits. I beard no party names used; no party accusations made. A slight attempt was made by a young deputy to blow up a party flame one afternoon, but it was in vain; the Convention was so entirely opposed to anything of the kind, and so intent upon preserving "the faith in unity of spirit and in the bond of pence," that the attempt was utterly fruitless. And I ascertained from several members of the Convention that this was the only attempt to show any party spirit during the three weeks session of the Convention. Now, when it is remembered that the deputies to that Convention came from the most distant parts of that great and wide spread republic, many to meet their brethren for the first time in General Convention, it surely must be received by all as a token of good, that such an excellent spirit prevailed through the daily and important discussions of three weeks. Every day's session was commenced by the regular morning prayer of the Church; after which the President of the house took his seat, and called the house to order, and then the

regular order of the day was taken up and dis-cussed. Most of the important measures engaging the attention of the house had been entrusted to Committees to report on them. These Committees are generally (if not always) appointed by the Chair, and, when they have fully considered the subjects submitted to them, they make their report through the Chairman, which is read by him to the Convention, whenever they declare themselves rendy to hear it. Then the question for its adoption is put by the Chair; and sometimes it is adopted without further discussion; at other times it is freely discussed, clause by clause, some of which are adopted, while others are rejected. After the adoption of the report, or of the principal parts of it, resolutions, based upon it, are introduced; and when concurred in by the house of Bishops, become canons or laws of the Church. The most usual way of voting-indeed though pretty regular in my attendance on the session of the ouse for a week-the only mode of voting I witnessed was that of vira voce. When a question was to be submitted to the house the President said—"Those who are in favor of," President said—"Those who are in favor of," such and such a resolution or motion, as the case might be, "will say 'Aye,"—when all in its favour, Clergymen and Laymen alike, cried out "Aye."—"Those opposed to it will say 'Nay," when, according as the sound of the ayes or nays preponderated, he declared—"The Ayes have it; or the Nays have it," by sound. If there is any doubt the question is put a second time, in the same way; unless the votes are called for; when they are regularly counted are called for; when they are regularly counted by tellers, appointed for that purpose. And if the Clerical and Lay delegation from any Diocese, required the vote to be taken "by orders," it is done. In this case the Clerical votes from the several Dioceses are taken, and then the lay votes. And, unless there is a majority of votes of both orders the motion is lost. Again, there is a peculiarity in their mode of voting, which is by Dioceses, not by individuals. Thus, for instance, the Diocese of New York may have her eight deputies present; but they have no more votes than Missouri, who may possibly have only four or five deputies present. And this mode of voting begets another peculiarity—in some cases the vote of the Diocese is divided, half of the deputies present being for and half against the measure. In this case the vote of the Diocese is counted as against the measure. Thus every possible safeguard is thrown in the way of rushly passing unvise measures, and ample protection is afforded weak and distant Diocesse, whose deputies cannot be as conveniently present as those of stronger and nearer Diocesse, Further, no measure becomes a law of the Church, unless concurred in by the house of Bishops: or unless that house neglects during three days to return the measure to the other house, expressing its non-concurrence therein, and assigning reasons for the same. If it fails to do this, the measure is passed as fully as if

they had concurred in it.

It often happens that Committees of Conference are appointed by one or other of the houses to meet a similar Committee, appointed by the house, to discuss questions on which the two houses have come to different conclusions. And the result of these Conferences frequently is, that they come to take the same view of the question under consideration

Everything appears to be conducted in a regular parliamentary manner; and I should think ashamed of the manner in which he acquitted orehren. I remember, on more man one himself on that occasion.

The copy of the resolutions, sent by us to the house of Bishops. I gave to the Provisional Bishop of New York, as I was told by him that no person having ever been admitted to their the wrong course to obtain what he desires, house, it would not be in our power to present the Clergy do not understand human nature as the course of the course