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# The Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette;

OR

MONTHLY CHURCH REGISTER FOR THE DIOCESES OF QUEBEC, TORONTO, AND MONTREAL.

VOLUME IV.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1857.

No. 2.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

There having been some misunderstanding in respect to the subscription price of THE CANADIAN ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, the Publisher respectfully requests attention to the terms, as follows:—  
**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—3s. 9d. per ann.**

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## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

#### CHURCH SOCIETY.

A Public Meeting of the Society was held in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, the 15th October, 1856.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop took the chair at half-past seven o'clock.

There were present an unusually large number of clergymen and lay delegates from the country, more than sufficient to fill the diminished platform, while a numerous and highly respectable audience were in the Hall.

The Bishop invited the meeting to join in singing the 100th Psalm.

The Venble. the Archdeacon read Prayers.

The Right Rev. the President opened the Meeting with an introductory address relative to the affairs of the Church in the Diocese.

An abstract from the Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1856, was read.

W. Tupper, Esq., delegate from Aylesford, moved the first Resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Drumm, delegate from Bridgewater:

*Resolved*—That the Society upon this, its 18th Anniversary, gives most humble and hearty thanks to the Father of all mercies for His past blessings, and for the success which he has vouchsafed to our efforts, and expresses also its faithful reliance upon His support and protection for the continuance of our future exertions.

The Meeting then united in singing a hymn suitable for the occasion.

The second Resolution was moved by B. Smith, Esq., delegate from Rawdon, and seconded by the Rev. R. Arnold:

*Resolved*—That inasmuch as the Venble. the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been compelled actually to commence the diminution of that generous aid to this Diocese (for which this Society will ever be grateful), the future maintenance of the clergy demands the immediate and serious attention of every Churchman in the Province.

A collection was then taken in aid of the funds of the Society.

The third Resolution was moved by Lieut. Col. Poyntz, seconded by the Rev. J. Forsythe.

*Resolved*—That the successful establishment of the fund for the Pensions of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, is a subject of sincere congratulation to the Society, and of thanks to those who so liberally contributed to its formation: at the same time the Society cannot but regard with much anxiety the condition of clergymen who may hereafter be incapacitated by age or infirmity for longer service in the Church.

The Meeting then sang the Doxology, and was dismissed with the Apostolical benediction.

The following is the Report of the Executive Committee for 1855:—

The return of the Society's anniversary enables the Executive Committee once more to render an account of the duties intrusted to their care.

They gladly embrace the opportunity of congratulating the Society upon the position which it maintains in the confidence and affection of the Churchmen of this Diocese, and they invite you to join in humble thanks to Divine Providence for the continued support of our efforts, and the blessings which have attended the labors of those who have willingly offered to the Lord.

The usual operations of the Society have been continued since our last meeting, and the responsibilities which it assumed have been faithfully discharged. But the uniformity of the expenditure allows of little variety in relating the proceedings of each year. The Committee cannot but regret the want of regular Reports from those local committees to whom grants are made for the support of Missionaries. Such Reports would enable the Committee to give the Society more interesting information relative to that object which it considers of most importance.

The Committee would suggest, that in order to make the Annual Report more valuable, each year's publication might contain a brief historical statistical account of some one Parish or Mission in the Diocese. This might be useful at any time for reference, and would gradually form a history of the Church in this Province.

The experience of the past year has convinced the Committee that the long dreaded time of self-support has actually commenced in our Church. We have long been fed from the bounty of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. The warmest thanks and most lasting gratitude are due to that Venerable Society, from every Churchman in the Diocese. An affectionate remembrance of its fostering care should be handed down from generation to generation, among those who love the Church of our Fathers.

The frequent demands upon the bounty of that Society made by the increasing number of colonial Dioceses, prevent it from continuing its aid to us.

As those Clergymen who are now supported by the Government allowance or by the S. P. G., gradually rest from their labors, the serious question arises, how can their places be supplied. The Parent Society cannot continue the same support to any parish, and has given us notice that from many places its aid will be entirely withdrawn.

The villages and wealthier parishes may be able to support their rectors, but it is impossible to foresee how the living voice of the Church can be provided for the many poorer districts.

Our Divine Head will indeed feed his own flock, but Churchmen are not only collectively but individually responsible for the exertions they make to preserve for themselves and their children the ministrations of the church of which they are members, in its pure Apostolical form, with its Divine Sacraments and its appointed ordinances.

Our Diocesan Church Society appears to be the means appointed by Providence for effecting this object. It is well adapted for exciting and combining the efforts of all. It must become the channel through which the clergy of this Diocese will all at some future day receive part of their support, and through which all other funds for the maintenance of our church will flow. We must never feel satisfied until every member of the Church in the Province is enrolled as a contributor to its income.

It must as handmaid to the Church bind together as one body every parish and district, and be moreover, according to its original intention, a means of promoting among us a spirit of christian charity and emulation in good works for Christ's sake.

We acknowledge with gratitude the wisdom and foresight of the Ecclesiastical rulers, who in this and the sister Provinces originated the Diocesan Church Societies, in order that they might gradually relieve the Parent Societies in England, and assume the position which they have long filled in the connection with the church in this land.

Under the present circumstances of our Ecclesiastical affairs, this committee does not hesitate earnestly to recommend that all members of the Society increase their yearly subscriptions, and that active measures be taken in every parish to enlist more members in the common cause.

A brief notice of what the Society has already done may not be without service at the present time.

Up to the end of the year 1855, £309 16s. has been paid toward the erection and completion of P. rsonages.

In the building and enlargement of Churches there has been expended £1486 10s., and towards the support of Missionaries the Society has paid £4,212.

The total amount received by the Society during the year 1855, was £2163 8s. 7½d. of which £1,233 16s. 8½d. was for the following special purposes:

Widows and Orphans' Fund.....£700 13 9  
 Endowment of Parishes..... 331 7 3  
 Bishopric Endowment Fund..... 62 10 11  
 Books from Depository S. P. C. K. 38 1 8  
 To be sent to S. P. G. for Health 2 3 1½

Leaving the sum of £919 6s. 11d. for the general purposes of the Society, which is £56 16s. 1d. more than on any preceding year, and affords us much encouragement in this good work.

#### MISSIONARIES.

During the year 1855 the sum of £575 has been paid toward the support of Missionaries.

This outlay has called forth the exertions of the people in the several Missions to which grants have been made, and the amount of at least £500 has been paid by them to meet this expenditure on the part of the Society, but it is not considered as part of our income, nor does it appear in the accounts.

In October, 1855, grants were made to the following places:

Albion Mines,	Bridgewater,
Liverpool,	Newport,
Stowiacke,	Annapolis,
Chester,	Millford,
Pugwash,	Westport,

The Rev. J. Broading, of Beaver Harbor; the Rev. W. G. Jarvis, Guysboro, and a Travelling Missionary on the Western Shore.

Since then the Executive committee granted £25 toward the support of an assistant Missionary at Beaver Harbor on the Eastern Shore.

Our benevolent patron the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has encouraged our exertions and those of the people, by contributing the sum of £312 10s. during the past year, toward the support of the Missionaries in the above named places.

The Society will learn with gratification that the clergymen who fill those positions (some of them the roughest and most difficult in the Province) are universally spoken of as zealous and diligent in their holy vocation, that they win the confidence and esteem of the people, and that their ministrations are gratefully received and highly appreciated.

Several applications have been made for aid in supporting more missionaries, but the Executive Committee did not think the Society was able to entertain them at present.

The calls for assistance with reference to this all-important object will probably be so frequent and pressing in future, that the greatest economy will be necessary in the distribution of our income, in order to extend its benefits as widely as possible.

The Rev. S. D. Green, whom the Bishop had appointed to Stowiacke, has been obliged on account of ill health to return to England, and his place has not yet been supplied.

#### ENDOWMENT OF PARISHES.

The sum of £217 17s. 3d. has been added to this fund during the year 1855. This has arisen from the fourths of their contributions, reserved by the several parishes, £134 9s. 11d.; interest on money already held, £13 7s. 4, and a grant from the Society of £40.

This fund has already enabled several of the parishes to make additions to their glebes, and procure lands adjacent to the parsonages. It is very desirable that this valuable auxiliary for aiding the people in the support of their missionary should be brought more prominently forward, and some regular system adopted, in accordance with which aid will be granted proportionate to the exertions of the parish.

During 1854 the sum of £163 10s. has been given in trust to the Society, to be held as the property of the parishes by which it was sent,

and the yearly proceeds paid to the Rectors. Of this amount £100 has been returned to the parish of Cornwallis, a secure investment having been found there. Care was taken by the Committee on Endowment that it should be so secured that the interest could be paid only for the use of the incumbent of the parish. The total amount under the care of the Investment Committee is stated in the treasurer's abstract of sums invested.

#### CHURCHES.

The Society has paid £10 during 1855 toward the erection of a new Church in Ship Harbor on the Eastern shore, being first moiety of a grant for that purpose.

The following grants have been made for this object—

New Church at Bridgewater .....	£20	0	0
“ “ Tracadie .....	10	0	0
“ “ Coxheath, C. B. ....	10	0	0
“ “ Wallace .....	10	0	0
“ “ Ship Harbor .....	20	0	0
“ “ Forks, Windsor .....	7	0	0

It might be desirable for the Society to adopt plans and models of churches such as are best adapted to the wants of the country, and that all grants should be made upon the condition that one of the proposed plans and models should be followed.

#### BOOKS.

£37 11s. 8d. has been paid for Books from the Depository of the S. P. C. K., to be returned to several of the local Committees, in lieu of the fourth of their contributions.

The Executive Committee, acting upon a recommendation adopted by the Society at the last Annual Meeting, voted £40 stg. to meet the same amount given by the Foreign District Committee of S. P. C. K., in order to distribute by means of a colporteur some of the valuable books in the Depository.

The Committee of Revision, appointed by the Society in 1853, was directed to take the superintendence of the effort.

For some time the Committee were unable to find a suitable person to act as colporteur; but lately they have been more fortunate, and the experiment has been tried with sufficient success to induce the committee to renew the effort as soon as possible.

The zealous and active colporteur, a divinity student at King's College, was able, during six weeks of the summer vacation, to dispose of about £116 6s. 1d. worth of books, although his supply was not very well adapted to the wants or tastes of the people on the western shore, where the trial was made.

It is very desirable that the effort to distribute these books of the S. P. C. K. should be continued, although it cannot be done without some cost to the Society.

The following incident, which served to cheer the labors of the colporteur, will be read with interest, and will afford a bright example of Christian piety. May a blessing attend the "Widow's mite!"

"Next day passed over twenty-four miles of dreary wilderness, with only one house—receipts, 1s. 3d. But a most interesting circumstance happened in the evening that richly paid me for my day of toil, like one of those sunny spots in life, to which we can ever look back with pleasure, and I am sure I will remember this as long as reason keeps her seat. In the house in which I put up for the night was a poor old widow, living with her son. I was struck with the appearance of the woman when I first saw her, and when I came to talk with her, I found her quite intelligent; and while the family were out about their evening work, she told me something of her life. She

was the daughter of a soldier, and spent her early days in Halifax. She has since seen many changes. For the last three years she has not seen a Church Minister; but she is a religious woman, and devoted to the Church, whose ministrations she enjoyed in her earlier days. She said she thought within herself that she said she thought within herself that she, poor and destitute as she was, must and could do something for the Church, so she resolved that one-tenth of all that passed through her hands should be dedicated to the Lord. Since then God had blessed her in all that she did, and her savings now amounted to fifteen shillings, which she asked me to receive at her hand. The thing was so extraordinary and unexpected that I did not know what to do. I told her I would take it and give her books for it; but she said that would not be carrying out her intention: she intended it as a freewill offering to the Church. I then told her I would take it as a donation from her to the D. C. S. She said she was satisfied, and gave me the money, with a prayer that it might be the means of doing some good. If each donor to the Society would give in the same spirit as this poor widow gave in, what a blessing the Society would be; and if each member of our Church could feel as I felt when I received that "poor widow's mite," knowing her circumstances, how much would the funds of our Society be increased? I left her in the morning, with a promise that a Report of the Society should be sent to her, and I made the best of my way down through Dalhousie."

#### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

With reference to this object of the Society, the committee have much pleasure in stating that the effort made during 1855 to make some provision for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, has been as successful as we could expect. Our hearty thanks are due to those who joined in raising the £1000 as a basis for the scheme.

At the end of 1855 the committee had received £1013 11s. 4d., including the premiums of those clergymen who took out certificates. Since then the amount has increased to about £1250. Thirty-eight clergymen hold certificates.

The committee to whom this matter was entrusted have made their own report, which we lay before you.

The committee cannot refrain from alluding to a kindred subject with the above, viz., the condition of Clergymen whom age or infirmity may compel to retire from active labor in the Church. They are obliged in most cases to live upon so small a pittance that it is utterly impossible for them to make any provision against such a calamity.

After spending his years of usefulness in the service of his Church, he might, at the time of life when least able to endure hardship, when "the grasshopper becomes a burthen," be turned off in poverty as a dependant upon others.

Though the funds of the Society cannot be applied to the relief of such cases, yet the subject might well be brought to the notice of Churchmen who may be disposed to make donations in trust to the Society for that object.

The Auditors have examined the accounts for 1855 and found them correct. They report a balance in the Society's favor of £405 6s. From this apparent balance must be deducted the sums due at the end of the year for support of missionaries, and as grants toward building churches yet to be called for. These deductions would make true balance about £41 3s. 6d.

Income of the Society, so far as it has been yet received, amounts to £1847 19s., of which £277 18s. 1d. is for the Widows and Orphans'

Fund, £100 6s. for the Bishopric Endowment Account, £311 4s. 3d. for the Endowment of Parishes, £10 a donation to be funded, £35 9s. 5d. for the Colporteur account, and £813 2s. 1d. for the general purposes of the Society.

The Rev. the Rector of Liverpool, when forwarding the liberal contribution of £65 from that parish, writes:—

"I, however, cannot refrain from mentioning that, in face of the greatest scarcity that I have ever known here, our town list exceeds that of any previous year; nor can I forbear calling your attention to the annual subscription of one of my wardens, Mr. Snow. Year by year has it been gradually swelling in amount, until it has reached the sum of £7 10s. Nor is this the only instance of increasing interest, there are others who exhibit the same spirit, and whom I pray may long be spared to offer such examples to the flock. You will also observe that, while we have to regret the loss of our local secretary, E. C. Barsz, Esq., and others, from various causes our list shows 79 new members have been added this present year.

With the contribution from New Dublin we have received the following account from the Rector:—

"The people are gradually learning to appreciate the D. C. S. and I hope are also learning the pleasure of contributing to God's cause. I anticipate, with God's help, a continual increase in their benefactions. With this sum, the account of which I now enclose, they have contributed to church purposes, in various ways, during the last fifteen months about £226, and have lately subscribed about £50 for a new church at La-Haye river. And yet this land is thin and rocky, and their fishery last year did not nearly reach the ordinary yield. Add to this that the provision market was higher last year by fifty per cent. than it usually is. I think, therefore, considering all things, that I have reason, like St. Paul, to 'thank God and take courage.'"

The Rev. T. H. White, of Shelburne:—"I shall however still have a small sum to forward, which I trust will make our contribution a trifle more than last year.

"This result I must confess is beyond my expectations, as our people for the most part are very poor, and from the pressure of the times and almost total failure of the fisheries along this shore many are in very distressed circumstances.

"Money is a rare sight among them, and therefore, unless they look forward (which indeed is the right and scriptural way) for the day of collection, there is one hundred to one against their having a penny at their command.

"I am thankful to say that some do thus look forward and prepare, and accordingly are found ready with an offering, an offering truly made to God, which astonishes their not poorer but less thoughtful neighbors, and puts to shame the contribution of many a one who, though rich in this world's goods, are poor toward God; who are ever ready to squander pounds on passing vanities, but think a three-copper piece is as much as they can afford for Christ and the Church.

"These are indeed melancholy truths, and, as I suppose not confined to this locality.

"May He who can dispose and turn our hearts as seemeth good to his Godly wisdom, grant that we may all both perceive and know what things we ought to do, and also give us grace and power faithfully to fulfil the same."

## DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

A painful duty attaches to the Society as trustees of Missionary Funds, of keeping a watchful eye over its expenditure, and reducing salaries wherever there seem to be the means of making them up from local resources. The measures which were in consequence adopted have led the Bishop to communicate to the Society an explanatory statement of the condition of his extensive Diocese.

The information thus conveyed is very valuable, and it seems not only respectful to the Bishop, but proper also, in consideration of the interests of the Church in Lower Canada, to give it as much publicity as possible.

"In the first place," says the Bishop, "the enormous extent of country over which our Church-population is scattered in this Diocese,—the Magdalene Islands in the Gulf being nearly six hundred miles below Quebec, and the frontier townships in the St. Francis District, about one hundred and fifty above it,—necessitates, unless our poor feeble flocks are to be left absolutely to the wolf, the maintenance of a body of Clergy which may seem somewhat out of proportion to their mere numbers, while the same aspect of things at once tells the tale of their inability to find resources, within themselves, for such a purpose,

He proceeds:—

"But in addition to the fact that our people are, in many instances, not such a body as any man can slightly regard, yet numerically too inconsiderable, as mere settlers, to support a clergyman upon the spot, and too isolated to command the stated visits of clergymen from more privileged places—they have to contend with a rigorous climate, in which not one-half of the year is open to the toils of husbandry, and they occupy portions of country, which, from natural and other causes, participate, if at all, to a very confined extent, in the advancing improvement and prosperity of the province. Most of the Church of England Missions in this Diocese are either in the backwood settlements, often with desperately bad summer-roads, or among the fishing settlements of the Gulf. With reference to the former class of Missions, the portion of the emigrants who remain in this part of Canada consists largely of those who are too poor to proceed further; and it is notorious that if they become a little prosperous they are constantly prompted to move westward, and thus plant themselves out of the limits of the Diocese."

With respect to the claims of the Diocese to help and consideration, his Lordship speaks as follows:—

"I must press upon the Society a consideration at which I have already incidentally glanced, that, although the Church of England population of this Diocese is, to a great extent, seated in backwood settlements which are, in a manner, struggling into life,—it has, under the nursing hand of the Society, been brought up to hopeful condition, and has assumed, if I may so express it, an ecclesiastical consistency which it would be grievous to think of breaking up by

any severe and sudden check. That the See is comparatively old, is evidently no argument for the discontinuance, or extensive and rapidly progressive diminution, of supplies from home, if the state of the Church within the Diocese, and the wants created by a new and continuous influx of emigration, are such as to fall, with exact propriety, within the objects of the Society's charter;—if all local resources at command are utterly inadequate even for the meagre and imperfect supply of those wants which is now provided;—if the effect of what the Society has done, and is doing, yields encouragement for the future;—and, finally, if the Diocese stands now in a conjuncture of a critical kind, and any shock given to the progress of the Church would be charged with the most disastrous effects.

"Now all these suppositions may, I believe, be safely averred to correspond to the realities of our case. With reference, in particular, to the encouraging grounds which exist for protecting and cherishing the Church in the Diocese, and the call which is presented in the insufficiency of its own resources, I will beg here to state some few details.

"We have a population of perhaps twenty-five thousand Church people, of whom between four or five thousand are in Quebec. We have forty clergymen, of whom twenty-three are Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. We have sixty-one churches (including the chapels of the city). The number of Clergy has been increased, since my own accession to the Episcopate in 1836 from seventeen to forty,—that of Churches from twenty-one to sixty-one,—and within the same period we have gained the object of passing a Church Temporalities Act; formed our Church Society, and obtained for it the privilege of incorporation; established our College under a Provincial Charter, and procured for it a Royal Charter for conferring degrees: sent out from this College about thirty candidates for Orders, now laboring chiefly in this or the adjoining Diocese of Montreal. About two thousand persons are confirmed in each of the triennial visitations, every church in the Diocese being visited for the purpose. The proportion of communicants in our congregations is much larger than that which subsists in the mother-country. If we are enabled to keep our ground, we shall, by the blessing of God, lay a foundation in the country, firm and deep, upon which others, to enter hereafter upon our labours, may prosperously build up and enlarge the Church. We are now at a turning point in our history: for the introduction of railroads, and the development of mineral and other resources not yet made available, cannot fail to give an impulse to the country; and its institutions and religious predilections, in connexion with the advances of the Anglo-Saxon race, will be moulded by the influences which can maintain the ascendant in supplying, intellectually and spiritually, the popular want."

He next proceeds to speak of the efforts made within the Diocese:—

"I wish to draw the attention of the Society to the fact, that we are not endeavouring to ease ourselves of our proper burthens, and to let them lie upon the shoulders of our English benefactors. I do not say that we are doing or that we approach to doing, what the love of Christ ought to constrain Christians to do; for where is this done by entire communities of professed Christians? But we are doing something, and more year by year, to draw out the resources of the Church, and to put things in

train for working her system by the hands of her members upon the spot. Our efforts—and our sacrifices too—are not such as to put us altogether to shame. The reports of our Diocesan Church Society are regularly sent to your office; and if you had means of knowing accurately the comparative resources of different Colonial Dioceses, you would find, perhaps, that we are behind none—certainly we are before a great many. And we have latterly directed our attention in an especial manner to the relief of the poor Missionaries in the difficulties and the privations to which they are subjected. Our Church Society gave, in 1854, a gratuity of £12 10s. currency, to each clergyman whose income did not exceed £125 cy. in consideration of the present enormous dearth of living; and in 1855, in order to stimulate the people to their duty £10 to each, whose congregation would give him the like sum as an extra contribution. The same Society gave an outfit of £20 to each of the three deacons after the last ordination, and has, at many different times, made considerable grants towards the erection or completion of parsonage-houses. A special subscription is proceeding in Quebec for enabling this Society, as an established department of its expenditure, to assist the poor Clergy of the Diocese. Our fund for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen is also a prominent feature of our operations. Quebec is the only place in the whole Diocese in which there is any wealth in the hands of members of the Church of England, as a body; and we have, in the course of every year, a continual series of charity sermons, subscriptions, and other pleas addressed to the public for Church objects, general or particular."

His Lordship reminds the Society of measures which he has taken for reducing the charge upon its funds:—

"I have been endeavouring, for a long time, to lessen the charge upon the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, wherever it was possible; and have brought down, in several instances, the Missionary allowance to a lower mark, by exacting the difference from the people. I have also been compelled, in carrying out what I knew the Society had a right to expect, to leave, here and there, in the hands of one man, a sadly unwieldy charge, and to forbear from attempting to subdivide great tracts of country into two or more Missions, as was urgently required. One whole Mission (Lower Inverness, with parts adjacent) I have struck off, and re-annexed to the charge of a Clergyman twenty miles away, who is loaded with other work, because the poor people could not, in the experiment, fulfil the part which was thrown upon themselves towards the support of a resident pastor."

He concludes with the following earnest appeal for his hardly worked and ill-requited Clergy:—

"My poor Diocese—what is to become of the flocks? My poor clergy—what are they to do? Here, under all the difficulties which I have described, they must, for the simple exercise of their vocation, each keep his horse, each must provide saddle, bridle, a winter vehicle, harness, cariole-ropes (or buffalo-skins for the sleigh), and winter equipments for his own person. With all the rigid self-denial which they can and do practice, they incur debt, which drags as a weight upon their minds. Their spirits are discouraged in the midst of a severity of labour which requires their unbroken energy of soul. I do not see, from any pro-

spect now before me, or any calculation or auguries which I can now frame, how the Missions of Ireland, Frampton, and Stoneham, and other such Missions, are to be carried on at all, if the allowance from home is to be cut down to £60 a-year, and to undergo at the end of three years a further reduction. The Missions within themselves cannot make up the difference; Quebec alone cannot do for all. The parish of Quebec will, in a few short years at furthest—and it might happen to-morrow—have to provide for the payment of clergymen and some other objects within its own limits, for which the present Rector, holding other appointments also is disbursing, in six separate payments, £670 currency a-year. The whole annual income (apart from the special fund for widows and orphans of the clergy,) of our Church Society, raised not without much effort, is £850, of which £600 is contributed in Quebec. It may be understood, therefore, that the approaching call for Church expenditure upon the spot is something which will be more or less sensibly felt, and will, so far, increase the difficulty of contributing to the support of the missions."

The subjoined Pastoral Letter, printed at length, as a document of more than temporary interest, will show how earnestly the Bishop is applying himself to eccit, to the utmost available extent, the resources of his Diocese:—

"MY DEAR BRETHREN.—The crisis at which we have arrived in the affairs of our Church in this Province, is one which calls upon all her members, *high and low, rich and poor, one with another*, if they desire that the precious inheritance of their peculiar privileges in religion shall be preserved, to take their stand as effective champions of the cause. A time has actually come for the Church of England in Canada, which will 'try every man's work of what sort it is;' and there is certainly no part of Canada where the adherents of that communion have more need to make exertions and sacrifices, and to do so in a prompt and earnest spirit, than in the Diocese of Quebec.

"It has pleased God, for the discipline of his people, and the trial of their faith and patience, to bring them into circumstances of worldly humiliation, and to subject them to political grievances more severe and more vexatious than it would have been possible, at one time, to anticipate. The empire of Britain is the greatest Christian empire upon earth—an empire standing at the head of the nations, and holding the position with reference to the world itself, of a 'city set on a hill'—an empire, at the central seat of authority, intertwined, in its characteristic institutions, with the Gospel, and incorporated with the Church of God. And the ruling powers of this empire had once recognised in our behalf the responsibility before God of providing for the spiritual wants of its distant dependencies, and remembering the claims of its expatriated children to be fed with the bread of life. The scriptural principle was acknowledged, and actually put in full train for execution, that 'Kings shall be the nursing fathers and Queens the nursing mothers' of the Church of the living God.

"We have lived to see that principle discarded—to see the claims of our holy religion upon the civil power repudiated in the Colony—the constitutional maxims of the empire in religion denounced—the obligation of care on the part of the Government for the spiritual welfare of poor settlers in the wilderness thrown to the winds.

"Let us, then, look our actual position in the face, and consider these two principal points.

"1. That from the Government, beyond the concession to certain individuals among the Clergy of their claim to a *life-interest* in the provision attached respectively to their charge in the Church, we are to expect neither aid nor countenance.

"2. That the Society (in England) for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has long been our best earthly reliance, which has watched and nursed the infant Churches in the colonies, which has—acting always in concert with the bishops, and in harmony with the ecclesiastical system of the Anglican Church—answered call after call, as year has followed year, from the heart of Canadian woods, or the scattered maritime hamlets of the Gulf, and has maintained among us a race of missionaries signalized, I am bold to say, as a body for enduring faithfulness in the service of Christ,—that Society has after prolonged note of warning, been compelled to commence its operations of retrenchment, and has not only brought to a stand the creation of missions for taking up fresh ground as fresh calls continue to present themselves, but has intimated the necessity of at least a reduction, upon the occurrence of each vacancy, of the allowance heretofore granted for the maintenance of the Church upon the spot:—measures forming the prelude, or rather the actual commencement, of that severance from the breast of the mother Church as the source of our support, which must one day come, and telling us to learn in time the lesson of dependence upon ourselves. There have been new Dioceses of the Church of England rising up of late years, one after another, in all parts of the world, many of them comprehending a vast heathen population; and the supplies which are drawn into these channels, necessarily have the effect of diminishing more and more the streams of bounty which reach our own colony.

"Meanwhile the emigration from the British Isles still proceeds, and year after year their redundant population, sick or well, able or helpless, is poured irregularly upon our shores, to settle here and there, as inducement or facility may be found, with no provision made no care manifested on the part of the ruling powers at home, for the spiritual wants of these new and continually augmenting tribes of colonists. And here they have to make a home, the great body of them in a state of poverty, and to plant themselves in our forests, with a hard half-year's winter to contend against, and a rugged existence to maintain. In this manner, we have always a considerable portion of our church population who are in the earlier stages of settlement, and who, little able to bear any addition to their burthens for the maintenance of their religion, look still for the Church and her ministrations: they hang on upon the old expectation that the Church is to bring herself to their doors: they cannot be weaned from the associations of their fatherland: they are not prepared for the violent divorce of Church and State. We want means to answer these calls: we want the money, we want the men: with the help of the good Society in England (which in fact does almost all that is done) we do what we can: we send the Missionaries, and, with help from another good Society\* in England, we build such Churches as serve for the humble flock. But great tracts of country are under the charge of the poor Missionary, ill-requited in this present world; and our scattered people, after all our efforts, are left in

\* The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

different instances out of the reach of all regular ministrations whatever. 'The labourer is worthy of his hire:' those are the words of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—but the utmost that we can give to the labourers in his service, here in question, is £100 sterling a year; and how far this will go in the present expensive times, to support a Clergyman, perhaps with a rising family, who for the necessary execution of his duties has a horse to keep and all the apparatus of winter-conveyance to provide, it must be entirely superfluous to ask. While in other departments of life men are advancing with the advance of the country, in prosperity and wealth, the man of God in his rural charge is often left to struggle through, under hardship and anxiety, as best he may, with few comforts and no indulgences for himself and his family, and wholly unable to educate his children according to their proper position in human society. And when the slender resources at the command of the Church have been oiled out to their utmost extent, in supplying pastors, thus inadequately compensated, to the scattered sheep of the land, the spiritual wants of the Diocese are still most imperfectly met. Among other evils attaching to this condition of things, the profession of a Clergyman is made to sink in the eye of the world and the parents of our youth in the country as well as the youth of the country themselves,—admitting the ministry of the Church to be a blessed and exalted vocation,—are too often discouraged from looking upon it with favor as a profession, on account of the local difficulties and humiliations by which it is beset.

"Under all these trying circumstances, the earthly hope of the Church in the Diocese must to a great extent, be rested upon the *Diocesan Church Society*. That is the institution to which all Churchmen whom God has blessed with the means should feel it their duty to contribute with a willing heart, and a liberal hand. And the institution has earned some additional title to call upon the public for help in this behalf, having, last year, (at the suggestion of one of its lay-officers,) come to the relief of the straitened Clergy under the unexampled pressure of heightened prices for all articles of consumption, by selling out stock to give a gratuity to each individual whose emoluments were under a certain mark.

"The Society also assumed the liability, upon receiving the Commutation money under the Secularization Act, of such of the Clergy as were in whole or in part chargeable to the Clergy Reserve fund, of paying to them annually the full amount of their respective allowances made heretofore from that source. The difference between the interest of the Commutation money and the expenditure necessary to carry out this arrangement, it falls, of course, upon the *Church Society* to provide.

"To you, then, my dear Brethren, in your collective and in your individual capacity, the Reformed Church of England, locally represented by the *Diocesan Church Society*, makes her appeal. To you, through the Society, the worn and wearied labourer in the service of Christ makes his appeal, that by raising his condition at least a little nearer to some decent and fitting level, his hands may be strengthened for his work. To you the flocks make their appeal, which are left without shepherds of scanty tended by the strained efforts of shepherds already overcharged. To you, in the name of all these interests, and for the sake of the Great Shepherd, who 'gave his life for the sheep,' your Bishop makes his appeal, conscious of little claim in himself, but strong in the merits of the cause for which he pleads.

"Before dismissing the considerations which I would thus affectionately charge upon you, suffer me to urge in the fewest words possible, but in the earnest hope that they will not be urged in vain, one or two important practical points.

"1. That, the lead being taken by the clergy and churchwardens, the heads of our congregations should everywhere, without exception, where it has not been done, efficiently organize the *Church Society* within their own immediate body, and render it a standing, familiar, and prominent object of their care and duty,—the whole undertaking being commended, in faithful prayer, to God, through Jesus Christ.

"2. That endowments in land for the support of the ministry should universally be made by the bounty of large landholders, or the combined effort of lesser proprietors. There are many among us who might remember the Church of God in their wills.

"2. That most earnest attention should be given to the object of gaining recruits for the holy ministry, by looking out for, encouraging, and assisting religiously disposed and intelligent youths who may be won as aspirants to this service, and for whose advantageous training in theological attainments and knowledge of pastoral labour, with very slight expense to their friends, provision already exists in Bishop's College at Lennoxville.\* And will no fathers be found, no Hannah no Eunice or Lois among mothers, who will in their hearts and their prayers dedicate a child to God, that he may be called hereafter to the task, even if it were in all cases, and for all continuance, liable to be coupled with some measure of hardship and privation, of 'turning many to righteousness,' and may thus be destined, himself, to 'shine as the stars for ever and ever.'?

"To my brethren of the city of Quebec, in particular, I have to announce that an appeal for augmenting the funds and extending the operations of the *Church Society* will, if it please God, be made during the present month, by a circuit from door to door, to be (according to the request of the *Church Society*) kindly undertaken, with aid from other fellow-citizens, by the Churchwardens and Chapelwardens of the parish. And upon all the members of the Church in the Diocese I would press the solemn duty of effectually and heartily recognising the principle, to 'honor the Lord with their substance' according to the measure of their ability, be it great or little. The offerings of faith and love will draw down a blessing upon their own heads upon their own houses, upon their own store and substance; and if, on the other hand, they are backward to give in the cause of God, who has given them all, their very plenty and prosperity will turn, in the end, to a blight upon their souls. Happy privilege, if they can be instrumental in giving effect, in a spiritual as well as temporal sense of the words, to the promise of Scripture, 'I will satisfy her poor with bread: I will deck her priests with health!'

"I am, my dear Brethren,

"Your affectionate servant in the Gospel,  
"G. J. QUEBEC."

With reference to the same subject, the necessities of the Church in the Diocese of Quebec, and the insufficiency of the means for supplying them from their own resources, the Bishop writes, on the 16th June, as follows:

\*The whole scale of expense at the College is exceedingly moderate, and there are also exhibitions to assist students whose means are confined.

"Our *Church Society* is quite in earnest in seeking to press to the utmost the capabilities of the Diocese itself, towards the support of the Church; but no such pressure can avail to bring out a supply at all approaching to what is required to make a tolerable provision for the object. The Clergy of the National Church of England seem likely to sink among us much below the level of the ministers sent out as Missionaries by some of the sects; and the prospects of the Church are so discouraging that we can expect but few recruits. Wanting both men and means, we cannot—so long as it pleases God to permit such a state of things to continue—keep the field without many and humiliating failures; but we must not abandon it in any part where it is found possible to make a stand at all. I have said in the letter to which I have referred above, all that I can well say upon this subject, and I may not urge it more; yet never, as I confess, can I be brought to see that a continual influx from the British Isles of a poor emigration, for whose spiritual wants the Church is called upon to provide, despoiled as she is by the consent of the British Legislature of her endowments, constitutes any other than a natural and legitimate as well as an urgent claim upon the incorporated *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, by whose watchful care and fostering bounty the Church in the Diocese has been brought up to a point, from which it is, indeed, painful to think of her now falling back."

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.—The Rev. Principal Nicolls states that the number of students in residence at the end of last year was twelve (four of whom were destined for a secular calling), and that three young men were preparing to enter College. The College Chapel was nearly completed, and was expected to be ready for consecration at Midsummer. The Grammar School, which served to feed the College, has been, temporarily at least, discontinued. Mr. Nicolls observes:—

"With regard to numbers, we show to great disadvantage at the present moment. The increased material prosperity of the Province, forced, as it has been, in a measure by foreign capital, by the construction of railways, and other like causes, has rather tended to check its moral and religious progress. Education, except such as fits for the field of survey or for the counting-house, is for the time at a discount. And the scarcity, in particular, of candidates for the ministry is acknowledged and lamented all over North America."

3. KINGSEY.—The Rev. A. Balfour forwards an account of the situation of his Churches and Stations among a population surrounded by far more numerous bodies of Roman Catholics.

4. NICOLET.—The ordinary routine of duties has been carried on in the Mission of the Rev. H. Burges, with, as he believes, marked spiritual benefit to the more distant settlers, as well as to their expressed satisfaction. New residents add to the number of the Protestant population. Confirmation was administered last year. The parishoners have enclosed a burial-ground, and are about to repair their Church.

8. EATON.—The Rev. J. Dulziel speaks with satisfaction and hope of the state of his Sunday-School.

11. MELBOURNE.—During a protracted visitation of personal and domestic illness, the Rev. D. Fallon received much kind assistance from a Lay Reader. He has resumed his labours, and is thankful for the degree of success with which they seem to be attended. He relates a visit to one of those

“Numerous settlements, unknown to our Missionaries, still scattered throughout the country without any spiritual guide who could be useful to them.

“A few days ago, in the midst of a very severe storm, I visited a settlement called New London, of which I know little or nothing before. I celebrated Divine Service in the house of one of the settlers, and the attendance was very good considering the severity of the weather, the secluded spot in which we met, and the distance from one habitation to another. I had to baptize eleven children and one adult. The people were pleased with the opportunity of having their children received into the congregation of Christ's flock according to His own ordinance, as well as of worshipping God in the form which they were accustomed to use in early days in their mother country. I promised to repeat my visit; and if God permit, I purpose to make arrangements for holding Service here at least once a month.”

14. BURY.—The Rev. J. Kemp states that his congregations are on the increase; and that many of his parishioners by their Christian walk and conversation afford the best possible evidence in the influence of religion on their hearts. A Day-school at Bury is conducted in accordance with the teaching of the Church of England, and is assisted by the *Diocesan Church Society*.

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### DIocese OF TORONTO.

#### CHURCH SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Church Society was held at the Society's house on Wednesday, the 14th of January.

PRESENT—The Lord Bishop in the chair, the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, the reverends Dr. Beaven, S. Givins, R. Denison, Esq., H. Rowsell, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read by the Secretary, and confirmed by the signature of the Chairman.

H. Rowsell's account for grants, amounting to £21 10s. 6d., was ordered to be paid.

It was resolved, that the east-half of lot 28, 1st concession township of Goulbourn be sold to Andrew Argue; that the £50 paid down be devoted towards the erection of the new Church in the town of Perth, and that the balance be held in trust for the endowment and maintenance of said Church.

Resolved, that the sum of £12 10s. be granted to each of the two Churches in

the township of Osgoode, on application of the Rev. F. R. Tane, the money to be paid so soon as the General Purposes Fund will admit of the expenditure. That books to the amount of £2 10s. for distribution in the Mission be placed at the Rev. F. Tane's disposal.

Resolved, that Service Books be granted for the New Church at Hall's Mills, township of Westminster, on application of the Rev. Dr. Cronyn.

Resolved, that the Society do undertake the payment of £37 10s. annually towards the maintenance of the School at Walpole Island, so long as the Rev. A. Jamieson has the superintendance of said school.

Resolved, that a grant of £12 10s. towards the erection of the Church at Wisbeach, on application of the Rev. J. Smyth, be paid so soon as the General Purposes Fund will admit of it.

Resolved, that a power of attorney be given to the Rev. Dr. E. Blake, to lease that portion of lot 21, con. 3, township of Vaughan, given by Mrs. Sharpe to the Society as an endowment for that township, and to receive the rents and profits for his own use so long as he be the licensed incumbent of said church.

The Secretary reported receipt of deed of lot west half 31, con. 1, Township of Williamsburgh, from James Hodges, Esq., per Rev. E. J. Boswell, as a site for a church. Also of lot first south half 16, con. 1, Township of Tay, per Rev. S. Hallan.

The Secretary read the quarterly report of the Clergy Trust Committee, which was ordered to be entered in the minute book of the Society.

The usual prayers were read, and the meeting adjourned.

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A Meeting of the Church Society was held on Wednesday the 11th day of February.

PRESENT—The Lord Bishop in the chair, the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, the reverends Dr. Beaven, Dr. Cronyn, Dr. Fuller, A. Palmer, Dr. E. Blake, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Secretary.

Taxes on land held in trust by the Society for various trusts, amounting to £64 9s. 11d., were ordered to be paid.

Resolved, that the sum of £12 10s. be paid so soon as the General Purposes Fund will admit of it, towards the purchase of our lots in the village of Allansville, on which a log house has been erected, the whole cost being £65, of which sum the Rev. Rural Dean Palmer has applied £26 as a thank offering applicable to missionary purposes, placed at his disposal by a member of his congregation. Judge Macdonald, to whom the land belongs, having presented the adjacent

lots, thus securing a block of about two acres with a mission house, at a point at which the four townships of Peel, Wellesly, Mornington and Maryborough meet.

Resolved, that books and tracts to the amount of £2 10s. be granted to the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie for the use of his Sunday School at Georgetown.

Resolved, that N. P. Vidal, Esq., be authorized to erect Alex. Cane from E. ½ lot 26, con. 7, township of Moore.

Resolved, that books to the amount of £2 10s. be granted to the Rev. E. H. Dewar, for his Sunday School at Windsor.

Resolved, that a grant of £12 10s. be made to the church at Frampton, in the Township of North Dorchester, on application to the churchwardens, when the General Purpose Fund will admit of the payment, provided that all the accounts connected with the erection of said church be submitted to, and approved of by the Rev. Rural Dean Cronyn, and that the aforesaid application be backed by him.

Resolved, that the Secretary do memorialize the Governor General on the subject of the lots in Sault St. Marie appropriated for the church mission during the administration of the government by Sir John Colborne.

The following report of the Mission at Garden Island, by the Rev. Mr. Chance, was read:—

MISSION HOUSE, GARDEN RIVER, }  
December 2nd, 1856. }

DEAR DR. O'MEARA,—The winter has already set in with its usual severity, and I suppose it has with you; but at this season of the year especially we feel deeply indebted to those Christian friends who have contributed so largely to provide for us so safe and comfortable a shelter from winter's stormy blasts.

Two years ago we had not so much as a log prepared to build a house, and were entirely dependent on the kindness of an Indian for a house to live in, who, together with his wife and children, you know gave up their house to us and wintered in a bark wigwam. Now we have a large and comfortable house and a suitable building for the Indians to assemble in to worship God, which we hope to have ready for that purpose on Christmas day. The size of the building, you are aware, is 28 feet wide by 40 long. It has quite an ecclesiastical appearance, with Gothic windows and doors to match. You are likewise aware that these buildings have been erected by the Indians alone.

Since my return from Toronto we have put up an additional room to the mission house with the £20 you gave us for that purpose. This room, with additional pecuniary means from our Christian friends, would enable us to extend the benefits of our female industrial school; I need scarcely tell you what an important branch of our missionary work this is, how much we need the aid and the prayers of all our friends to help us to attend to it with all that diligence and earnestness which it requires.

The longer I live among the Indians, the more firmly am I convinced that the only effectual way of improving the condition of the Indians for promoting their religious, moral, social and intellectual welfare to any considerable extent, is to take the entire charge of as

many of the rising generation—both of males and females—as possible, for three or four years at least.

When I was in Toronto I was unexpectedly called upon to hold some conversation on Indian matters with two of the commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General to enquire into the state of the Indians in different parts of the Province: they asked my opinion as to the best plan to be adopted to improve the condition of the Indians. I mentioned, in reference to the rising and coming generation, industrial schools; but the objection to those was the great expense. The expense was acknowledged on my part, but not as an insuperable objection. If the Government were unwilling—which they ought not to be—to bear the whole expense of establishing an industrial school in some of the most important Indian settlements, I suggested the probability that as far as our church missions are concerned the different societies connected therewith would be willing to bear part of the expense. In answer to some other [written] questions on the same subject, I recommended that similar schools to the celebrated Union Industrial Schools near Liverpool and Manchester should be established for the Indians; and I sincerely hope that if the Government should make an offer of a reasonable grant to us towards establishing and supporting such a school here our church will be ready to accept the offer at least [why not make the first advance]; for by this means incalculable benefits would be conferred upon the rising generation and generations to come. The schools established in this Province for Indians, where agriculture and that branch of industry alone is taught, so far as I am acquainted with the results, are a complete failure. It was a great mistake to suppose that Indians just emerging from an uncivilized state could all be made good farmers more easily than they could be made good boat builders and tailors. Some of the Indians have a genius for mechanical arts; here for instance, we have half a dozen self-taught carpenters, and pretty good ones too, as these buildings abundantly prove; we have a self-taught shoemaker, and a blacksmith, though not entirely self-taught: and what the Indians want is a school in which the different branches of industry are taught; agriculture, of course, should be taught as one branch, and should be made an important means of support to the school.

None of the Indians here, you are well aware, have yet wholly resorted to agriculture for a subsistence. I told you, however, in my last that two Indians had properly cultivated some land and sowed wheat; I think you have seen the crops; they were very encouraging and I have no doubt will induce many others to sow next year. The fact is, they must do something of the kind or leave the village or starve, for the waters here will not supply them with fish, and they have little, if any, sale for their wood; the captains of the steamboats prefer burning coal. I am sorry to have to confess that several families have left the village for the winter to follow their old occupations of hunting, &c., having no work here to do. So you see it is high time that something more should be done for them: they are more deserving of assistance than any I know. Will then no one respond to our call for agricultural implements? The only prospect of support or subsistence which the present generation has here is by agriculture, but we must have an industrial school for the rising generation.

In our present Female Industrial School we have seven females. We have a day school for

boys and girls, and an evening school for adults, in which we have thirty nine scholars; but they are not at all regular in their attendance for more than three or four months in the year. The Sunday and Wednesday evening services are well attended, and will be better attended when the church is opened. Some are beginning to manifest increased earnestness about the salvation of their souls: one who was till very lately a bigoted Papist, is an anxious listener to the truths of the Gospel, and I have reason to believe that her heart has been opened to receive them in love.

The organ that you brought out from England has safely arrived here, to the great delight and astonishment of the Indians. They are now at work in paying the remainder of what they promised. They are too much astonished as yet to make any attempt to sing by means of its assistance.

I remain, dear Doctor,  
Yours, very faithfully,  
JAMES CHANCE.

To the Rev. Dr. O'Meara.

The Rev. W. B. Rally was unanimously elected an incorporate member.

The Secretary gave notice that he would propose Capt. Beresford, of Newmarket, for election as incorporate member at the next meeting.

The usual prayers were read, and the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY,  
Secretary.

COLLECTIONS APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, IN BEHALF OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY.

Previously announced.....	£3 19 3
Trinity Church, Aurora.....	£0 7 9
Christ Church, St. Albans.....	0 15 4
St. Paul's, Newmarket.....	1 0 3
Per Rev. S. F. Ramsay.....	2 3 4
St. John's Church, Peterboro', per Churchwarden.....	2 10 0
St. George's, Kingston, per Rev. A. Stewart.....	5 0 0
St. James's, Wilmot, per Rev. W. B. Rally.....	1 5 0
St. George's Church, Clarke.....	1 0 0
Newton.....	0 5 0
Per Rev. H. Brent.....	1 5 0
St. James's, Carleton Place.....	1 2 3
St. George's, Ramsay.....	0 17 6
St. John's, Innisville.....	0 12 6
Per Rev. R. G. Cox.....	2 12 3
St. James's, Kemptville.....	1 18 9
Christ Church, Marlboro'.....	0 15 0
Per Churchwarden.....	2 13 9
Trinity Church, Chippawa, per Rev. W. Leeming.....	4 8 3
St. Jude's, Oakville.....	2 1 10
Palermo.....	0 5 0
Per Churchwarden.....	2 6 10
Grace Church, Milton.....	1 10 0
St. Stephens, Hornby.....	1 1 0
Lowville.....	0 17 6
Per Rev. F. Tremayne.....	3 8 6
Trinity Church, Burford.....	1 15 1
Weir's School-house.....	0 11 2
Per Rev. J. Padfield.....	2 6 3
Eastwood.....	0 8 4
East Oxford.....	0 17 8
Per Rev. T. Robarts.....	1 6 0

St. Peter's, Cobourg.....	12 0 0
Stillo's School-house.....	0 10 0
Per Ven. A. N. Bothune.....	12 10 0
St. John's, Berkeley, per Rev. Dr. Beaven.....	0 6 6
St. Paul's, Yorkville, per Churchwarden.....	14 13 3
St. Peter's, Barton.....	1 2 6
St. Paul's, Glanford.....	0 10 0
Per Rev. G. A. Bull.....	1 12 6
St. Mary's, Warwick.....	0 12 3
St. Paul's, Wisbrach.....	0 9 6
Brooke.....	0 13 2
Per Rev. J. Smyth.....	1 14 11
Rawdon.....	0 10 5
Cooke Settlement.....	0 2 9
Hungerford.....	0 4 3
Nesbit Reid's.....	0 3 0
Per Rev. F. Groves.....	1 0 0
St. Catharines, per Rev. A. F. Atkinson.....	6 8 3
St. John's, Ingersoll.....	2 5 0
Trinity Church, Beachville.....	0 15 3
Per Rev. J. W. Marsh.....	3 0 3
St. Peter's, Tyrconnell, per Rev. H. Holland.....	2 1 6
St. Mary Magdalene, Loyd-town.....	1 5 6
Christ Church, Bolton.....	0 14 6
Per Rev. H. B. Osler.....	2 0 0
St. George's, Drummondville.....	1 17 8
St. John's, Stamford.....	0 11 10
Per Rev. C. L. Ingles.....	2 9 6
Trinity Church, Thornhill.....	2 5 0
St. Stephen's, Vaughan.....	1 0 0
Per Rev. D. E. Blake.....	3 5 0
Christ Ch., Huntingford.....	1 5 9
Lot 28, 11th Con. E. Zorra.....	0 11 0
Per Rev. F. D. Fauquier.....	1 16 9
Holy Trinity, W. Hawkesbury, per Rev. R. L. Stephenson.....	2 16 9
St. Paul's, Perrytown.....	1 1 6
St. John's, Elizabethtown.....	0 8 6
A Friend.....	0 5 0
Per Rev. J. Hilton.....	1 15 0
Uxbridge Church, per Churchwarden.....	2 0 0
St. Paul's, Cavan.....	1 9 3
St. John's, Cavan.....	0 12 0
Per Rev. T. W. Allen.....	2 1 3
St. Peter's, Brockville, per Rev. Dr. Lewis.....	7 15 0
Brock Mission, per Rev. R. Garrett.....	1 0 0

69 collections, amounting to £105 10 10

COLLECTIONS APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND, IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

Previously announced.....	£403 16 2
Bath, per Rev. W. S. Harper.....	0 15 0
169 collections, amounting to £404 11 2	
MISSION FUND.	
Previously announced.....	£261 16 1
Bath, per Rev. W. S. Harper.....	0 5 0

158 collections, amounting to £262 1 1

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.	
Tyendinaga, per Rev. G. A. Anderson.....	£14 12 8
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Dr. Bovell.....	1 5 0
Rev. H. Brent.....	1 5 0
" F. W. Dobbs.....	1 5 0
" Henry Holland.....	2 10 0
" G. A. Anderson.....	1 5 0
£7 10 0	

From the Correspondence of the Church Journal.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James on Tuesday the 6th inst., being the Festival of the Epiphany, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—

*Deacon*—Edward Kay Kendall, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Toronto.

*Priest*—The Rev. John Ambery, M.A., of Brasenose College Oxford, Professor of Classics in Trinity College, Toronto.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop, and his Lordship was assisted in the laying on of hands by his Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., the Provost of Trinity College, and the Rev. Ed. Baldwin, M.A.

The School-house connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, in this city, is now almost completed; and an efficient master and mistress have been secured to take charge of it. It is built in that substantial and solid manner which characterises most of our Canadian ecclesiastical structures, and qualifies them to be heir-looms to the Church for many generations. Its material is the white brick peculiar to this city, and its style of architecture harmonises as closely as possible with that of the church to which it forms an addition. A very neat and commodious chapel is connected with the school-rooms, in which I believe the daily services of the Church will be said. The interior walls of both are lined with the cream-colored pressed brick made from a remarkable clay found in the vicinity of this city, instead of the usual plaster lining. These bricks are perfectly smooth and have a fine rich color, and a "constructive interest," as architects say, wholly wanting in the ordinary materials. Their texture is so firm that they admit of joints as close and angles as true as the most costly masonry. These bricks are sold at the kilns for \$12 50 per M, and large consignments have already been sent to many distant towns and cities both in the States and Canada. Mr. Uppohn has, I believe, introduced them into New York. The parochial school-house I have alluded to reflects much credit on the architect, Mr. Hay—a zealous Churchman, no mere amateur in ecclesiastical architectural lore, but possessed of a profound knowledge of his noble art, even in its more recalcitrant phases. The zeal and energy displayed by the assistant minister, Mr. Darling, in working the important parish with which he is happily connected, has tended to elicit liberal donations from the laity. One gentleman has determined to place a stained glass window in the chapel; another has given \$500 towards the purchase of an eastern window for the church, and the order has already been sent to Ballontyno of Edinburgh. The figures are to be the four Evangelists. Two memorial windows have likewise been given and will shortly be completed. A choir master has also been engaged, and 36 men and boys have already enrolled themselves under his charge. Though the congregation generally belong to the lumber classes, yet the offertory collections each Sunday usually amount to \$36.

It is very gratifying to find that the "miserable erastianism and fanaticism of party feeling," to which I lately alluded in connection with certain persons who sought to promote Mr. Hinks to the Bishopric of Kingston, has been given up. A journal which on this subject may be considered a good authority, says, "all parties are anxious to unite in the raising of the endowment, and in proceeding to the election of a Bishop." It would have saved much trouble, delay and excitement, had the parties to whom I referred

come to this sensible conclusion several months since. Better late than not at all, however.

The choir of the Quebec Cathedral have presented Mr. Carter, the organist of the Cathedral church in this city, and formerly of Quebec, with a skeleton time-piece, valued at £18, accompanied by a very handsome letter, acknowledging the advantages the members of the choir enjoyed from Mr. Carter's instructions in Church Music.

Mr. Carter has revived good singing in St. James', after a very lamentable cacophonous interregnum. The Rev. Dr. Tymim, formerly a Jewish Rabbi, but now a clergyman of the Church, having been ordained by Bishop McCoskry, is travelling in this Province, and taking up collections. Several of our pulpits have been opened to him on account of the recommendations he brings from prominent clergymen in the States. His sermons on the fulfilment of prophecy are very effective.

The Rev. F. L. Osler, M.A., whose name is so pleasingly mentioned in a communication in the *Church Journal* of the 7th ult., was, as I stated before, formerly an officer of the Royal Navy, and in that capacity visited various parts of the four quarters of the globe. Having, however, determined to take orders, he left the Navy and with his characteristic energy devoted himself to hard preparatory study for several months. He then entered the University of Cambridge, where he graduated,—came to this country several years since, and became one of our most earnest and successful missionaries. Very few clergymen have been more abundant in labors, and the Church people of Dundas are fortunate in having so worthy a successor to their former esteemed Rector, Dr. McMurray.

#### INDIA.

The Bishop of Victoria, in a letter dated February 14th, 1856, thus speaks of the success of the Church's work in India:

"It might possibly not be without interest to the Church Missionary Society for me to state, that among my fellow-passengers from Calcutta was a highly intelligent gentleman, an indigo-planter, who told me that formerly he had lived in the southern part of the zillah, and had then been influenced by the frequent expressions of depreciation respecting the Society's work in the Krishnagurh Mission. When, however, within the last two years, he had himself removed to his indigo estate in the immediate vicinity of the Kapasdanga station, and had then, by personal eyesight, and with the observation which his own knowledge of Bengali had enabled him to make, enjoyed opportunities of beholding the actual fruits of the Mission, as seen in the schools, the Christian services, and the general improvement of the native population about the Missionary station, he had become conscious of the false estimate too generally entertained of the Mission, and now voluntarily expressed to me his belief, that the results which he himself had seen were sufficient to repay all the labor and expenditure which the Church Missionary Society had ever incurred in Bengal.

The *Colonial Church Chronicle* adds:

The Bishop returned to Hong Kong by way of Java, and while there became acquainted with the Evangelical Society of Batavia. In connection with the efforts making among the Mohammedans in other parts of the world, it is a matter of some interest to know that the Batavian Society has fourteen Mohammedan priests under a course of instruction, with a view to their baptism. One of them is the

superior of the priests in the Batavia district; and, in a long and interesting conversation of an hour and a-half with the Bishop, spoke with great contempt of the superstitious ignorance of the hadjis—pilgrims to Mecca—and of Mohammed, who, as being only a man, is therefore unable to pardon sin. The Bishop adds,—“It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that there is a new era of hope among the Mohammedans in Batavia.”

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Tables of Rates and forms for application may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 54 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, or at any of the Agencies.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO FEB. 21.

To end of Vol. III., 1856.—S. D., Weston; Exr's of Rev. M. H., Perth; Rev. R.W., Phillipsburg (1s. 3d. balance due); Rev. J. G., South Potton; H. T., Montreal.

To end of Vol. IV., 1857.—Rev. G. A. A., Shannonville; Rev. J. G., Lachute; J. R. B., St. Catharines; Rev. C. L. I., Drummondville (3 copies); Rev. W. J., Farham, to June 1857; Rev. J. H., Perry Town; J. H. L. W., Cobourg; Rev. W. F. S. H., Bath; T. J. P., Yorkville; Rev. I. A. P., Port Stanley; Rev. Dr. H., Hamilton; Rev. H. B., Nicolet; T. T., Nicolet; Rev. I. R., Frelighsburg; Rev. R. L. Laprairie; R. J. T., Montreal; Rev. J. S. C., Kingston, 2 copies; Rev. J. H., South Mountain; A. J. B., Trin. Coll.; Rev. T. B. R., Orillia, 2 copies.