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CHURCH CHRONICLE

FOR THE

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

“Men speak not with the instruments of writing, neither write with the instruments of speech, and yet things recorded with the one and uttered with the other may be preached well enough with both.”

HOOVER. Bk. V. c. 21.

VOL. II.—No. 8.]

DECEMBER, 1861.

[2s. 6d. PER. AN.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The next quarterly meeting of the “Central Board of the Diocesan Church Society” will be held at the Society’s office, Cathedral School House at noon, on Wednesday 4th December, when the arrangements for the Annual Meeting in January, and other important business will be brought before the Board.

BISHOP’S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, C.E.

Copy of a Letter forwarded to England by the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

“You appeared to take so much interest in the accounts recently forwarded to you of the meeting of the Provincial Synod in this city, that I think you may perhaps be pleased to hear something about what we are doing for the promotion of education; and I therefore now send you some particulars respecting the University of Bishop’s College at Lennoxville. Lennoxville is an exceedingly cheerful, pleasant village, situate in a most picturesque part of Canada East, just at the confluence of the Rivers St. Francis and Massawippi; it is three miles from the thriving town of Sherbrooke, on the direct route of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Portland; 100 miles from Montreal and 123 from Quebec. It lies just within the Diocese of Quebec: but the University is connected equally with that Diocese and my own, and the Bishops of Quebec and Montreal are co-visitors of the College. The corner-stone of the original building was laid in 1844, some years before this Diocese was constituted; and a Royal Charter, giving it the power of conferring degrees, was obtained in 1853. But there being no means at present of establishing any schools of Law or Medicine at Lennoxville, our classes have been hitherto confined to Arts and Divinity; and in the latter branch it has done some good service, there being now nearly 50 clergymen holding cures who are numbered among its *Alumni*. It was

considered, however, that the benefits of the College might be much more widely extended, as well as being itself furnished with an increasing number of students, able and willing to take advantage of the entire course of instruction there carried on, if an efficient Junior Department were to be connected with it; and this has recently been most successfully accomplished. At first this was carried on in a very inconvenient detached building in the village: it is now removed over to the College grounds, as a regular part of the College, where ample provision has been made for its accommodation, though some of the works are still in progress. A large, cheerful, airy hall for meals, with kitchen beneath, and a few additional rooms for the divinity students above, have been erected between the original block of the College buildings and the Chapel, and join these two together, thus making one connected front towards the river and the village; while, forming another side of a quadrangle, there are an exceedingly handsome spacious school-room, with separate class-rooms, and dormitories for the boys and assistant masters, connected with the hall and chapel by a short corridor; and beyond, in the same line, a house for the rector of the Junior Department. All of which will be finished by Christmas, except the Rector's house, which will not be ready for occupation till after Easter. The cost of these additions will be over \$26,000, of which nearly \$10,000 remain to be subscribed. In the Senior Department there are 21 matriculated students, of whom 13 are divinity scholars; while in the Junior Department, or Grammar School, there are 104: of these latter 45 board at the school, under the immediate superintendence of the Rector; the rest are either living in the village with their own friends, or are boarding in certain families, where, with the sanction of the College authorities, their friends have placed them. There are at present four such boarding-houses; one of them receiving 14 boys; and no doubt as the school increases, there will be more: while persons with large families and small incomes will often find it to their advantage to reside in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of availing themselves of the opportunities for education; as is the case near so many of the great schools in England. By bringing the two departments together, there is both a saving of expense in the management, as they all have their meals at the same time in the College Hall, with one kitchen establishment; and also all the Professors of the College are able to give most efficient help in the education of the whole, instead of being confined as heretofore to the limited numbers in the Senior Department. The cost for board, washing and tuition is about £45 a year, in each department. The Rev. J. W. Williams, the present Rector of the Junior Department and Grammar School, an M. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, has proved himself most admirably qualified for his situation, and seems to have won the full confidence of the parents and friends of the boys under his care. He also holds the Professorship of Belles Lettres in the College. He has at present 3 assistant masters under him; besides which, Mr. Miles, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College, has his

regular classes in the higher branches of Arithmetic, Algebra, and the Mathematics, &c., thereby affording advantages, which could seldom be obtained from an ordinary school, unless by some such arrangement as has been now made: while the Principal of the College gives lectures in the Classics to such of the senior boys, as may wish to prepare for entering the other department. French, Book-keeping, &c. are made special branches of instruction; and any boys wishing to prepare more especially for commercial life, may, at the request of their friends, have these matters more particularly attended to. Out of doors they have their cricket, football, quoits, and other healthy games, according to the season; and I own I take great delight in witnessing them, and I consider that, at all good schools, no small part of the training of the future man, and the formation of his character, takes place during these hours of play, amongst the boys themselves. Twice a week too they have the Adjutant of the Lennoxville Rifle Corps come to give them all a regular drill; indeed, I believe it is in contemplation to form a juvenile Rifle Corps at the College, and that the parents of some 30 or 40 of the boys have signified their approval to the Rector. The religious instruction given is of course according to the doctrines of the Church of England. By an order of the Corporation the members of the Senior and Junior Department assemble every morning, on the week days, in the College Chapel, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8; for which occasion the Bishop of Quebec and I have, at the request of the Corporation, drawn up a short appropriate form of prayer, such as has been in use for similar purposes in England, and specially at King's College, London, which is under the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, and has, like Lennoxville, a Senior and Junior Department combined. On Sundays they attend once during the day at the Parish Church, and once at the College Chapel; the latter service affording an opportunity for the Rector to give a short address on any particulars, about which he may think it necessary to speak to the boys, and with special adaptation to them; as has been done so often, with such excellent effect, at Rugby by Dr. Arnold, at Harrow by Dr. Vaughan, and elsewhere in England. At the same time, while such is the rule of the school, in order that its educational advantages may be made as widely available as possible, if any parents desirous of sending their children to the school, express, in writing to the Rector, that they do not wish them to attend the services of the Chapel or the Church, they will be excused; and there are now some Roman Catholics and Congregationalists who are so excused; and others, whose residence at a distance makes it inconvenient. Such is a general outline of the Institution; and being myself deeply interested in all its progress, I went down there from Montreal on Saturday, the 26th of October, and remained there, as the guest of the Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D., the Principal, till Monday, the 4th November; being a longer visit than I have heretofore made at one time. I was anxious to make myself familiar with all the details of the management and the arrangements of the College according to its present organization. I took part in the service on each of the two Sundays that I was there, and preached twice. I attended at the Chapel with the students.

and boys every morning at half-past eight, and dined each day in Hall, sitting with the students, who occupied a table at one end, like our Fellows' table at the Colleges at Oxford, while the boys were seated at two long tables down the Hall. The Principal, or the Rector, always presided, and one of the junior masters always dined at the boys' table. I saw a great deal of the students and the boys; and however much in all such institutions one may require and long for further improvements, yet I cannot but rejoice to see the manifest progress that is making here; and when the buildings and play-grounds are put into order, I think it will be difficult to find any institution of the kind, whether for its general management or accommodation, superior to it in Canada. I saw boys there from all parts of the Townships, many from Montreal and Quebec, and some even from Toronto and Portage du Fort; a fine lot of young Canadians they seemed to be.

On Tuesday, 19th of November, I paid another visit to the College for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Corporation (the governing body of the College, as the Convocation is of the University), which was to be held on the following day. There was a large attendance, viz., the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the President, Hon. Judge McCord, (Chancellor of the University,) Hon. G. Moffatt, Hon. E. Hale, R. W. Henneker, Esq., Major Campbell, C.B., B. T. Morris, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Rhodes, Capt. Rawson, E. Chapman, Esq., and the Revds. the Principal, the Rector, L. Doolittle, R. Lindsay, C. P. Reed, and C. Hamilton. We attended at prayers in the Chapel in the morning, and all dined in Hall with the students. Amongst other business, Hon. E. Hale, who has long testified the greatest interest in the prosperity of the College, was elected Vice-Chancellor. The office had become vacant by the election of Judge McCord to the office of Chancellor in June last: and the Convocation not having elected a successor within three months, the choice devolved upon the Corporation. The financial concerns also of the College were considered; and the building fund being still very deficient, the Rev. J. A. Morris, of Fitzroy Harbour, C.W., and B. A. of the University, was authorized to collect subscriptions on behalf of the College in Canada; and the Bishop of Quebec and I reported that we had made application to the S. P. C. K. in London, for a grant in aid, which I hope may be successful. Unless called together for any special purpose, the Corporation will probably not have another meeting before the annual meeting in June next, at the time of the assembling of the Convocation; when we hope to see the largest gathering of those interested in the Institution, that has ever yet been brought together. There will then be the first public Inauguration of the new buildings, by that time we may expect all completed, and the Installation of the new Chancellor. And, besides any degrees that may have to be conferred, there will be the Prince of Wales's medal, founded out of a donation of £200 given by H. R. H. when in Canada, to be awarded for the first time to the successful competitor amongst the students. I have no doubt that many of the parents and friends of the students and boys will endeavour to be present; and I feel sure that the more they see and know of all the de-

tails of the management of the College, and the principles upon which it is conducted, the more they will feel disposed to give it their confidence.

I remain, yours, etc., etc.,

F. MONTREAL."

See House, Montreal, Nov. 27, 1861.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF "THE FINANCE AND BUILDING COMMITTEE."

The Committee have the satisfaction to report the following donations to the Cathedral, viz. :—

The East Window—By the Family and Friends of the late Hon. John Richardson.

South Transept Window—By the Children of the late J. D. Gibb, Esq.

North Transept Window—By Thomas Holland, Esq.

Clerestory Windows in Chancel—By the Clergy of the Diocese.

Circular Window over the West Door—By the Teachers and Children of the Sunday School.

Four Lancet Windows over the West Door—By Mrs. Moffatt and Sons.

Window in the North Aisle—By the Family of the late David Ross, Esq.

Window in South Aisle—By the Family and friends of the late Rev. B. B. Stevens.

Window in Clerestory in Nave—By Col. Denny.

Window in Clerestory in Nave—By the Rev. Thomas Johnson, of Abbotsford, C. E.

The Clock—By Robert Gillespie, Esq., of York Place, London.

The Font—By Mrs. Adams and Mrs. J. J. Gibb.

Silver Communion Service—By Mrs. Thos. Phillips and Family.

Furniture for Communion Table—By the Lady Elizabeth Drummond.

The Lectern—By the Rev. Prebendary Ford, Exeter.

Bible, Prayer Book and Service Book for Communion Table—By the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford.

Twelve large Prayer Books for Stalls—By the Warden and Fellows of St. Peter's College, Radley.

Encaustic Tiles—By the late Herbert Minton, Esq.

An Alms Box—By E. A. Prentice, Esq.

Music Books for Choir—By S. Bethune, Esq., and others.

The above articles are valued at £2,000.

The Committee have also to acknowledge the receipt of £2,312 6s. 5d., being the amount of Subscriptions collected by the Lord Bishop, in England.

Moved by MR. KINNEAR, seconded by COLONEL DYDE,—

"That this Meeting, feeling most grateful for the very handsome donations which have been made towards the completion of the Cathedral, and for use in the services therein performed, of which a list has just been read, desire to express their sincere thanks to the several donors, and request the Dean to direct that they may be notified of the same."

(Signed.) G. MOFFATT, *Chairman Committee.*

MONTREAL, October 22, 1861.

THE RECENT PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

The London (England) *Guardian* devotes several columns to an account of the proceedings of the Church of England Provincial Synod lately held in Montreal, and speaks of it in its editorial columns as follows:—

While the United States are hopelessly disunited, and Mexico in a condition of intolerable anarchy, it is cheering to hear from the American continent one note at least of more harmonious sound. The vast provinces of Canada have so far organised their ecclesiastical administration as to be able to hold a Synod under the presidency of their own Metropolitan, with representatives, lay and clerical, from every part of their wide territory. Living men can remember the day when a single Bishop, with five clergymen under him constituted the entire ecclesiastical order of the province. It has now five dioceses, with 350 clergy officiating in them. Small enough, it is true, such a muster-roll seems to be: the soldiers of the Cross in so wide a field might well bear a ten fold increase. Yet it is much to have attained this increase at all in a brief period—in a period, too, of infancy, when the obstacles to progress are more formidable, and when calamities are apt to take a more serious effect on the growth. The infancy of the Canadian Church is over now; and she may well look for the more vigorous advance of which her ripened age gives promise.

To ourselves the Synod of Montreal has even a deeper interest than it derives from its influence on the future of the Canadian Church. It is the first regularly constituted Provincial Synod in our colonies, at which representatives of the clergy and laity have met the Bishops to deliberate on questions affecting the welfare of the Church. In more than one province of the Southern Hemisphere the Bishops have assembled to take counsel: in Canada first the addition of a Lower House has recalled the precedents of the Convocation of Canterbury and enabled the Metropolitan to speak with the full authority, and in the name, of all orders and degrees of Churchmen. To some minds indeed, it will appear a serious misfortune that the precedents of Canterbury and York were not more closely followed by the exclusion of laymen. We cannot share their disappointment, nor admit the justice of their complaint. In one form or other the laity will have a share in deciding all questions of importance to the body of which they constitute the largest part: if they can get no other share, they will compensate themselves by obstructing or nullifying the proceedings of the ecclesiastical order from which they are shut out. It is far better that they should have a legitimate sphere of influence, and speak by representatives lawfully chosen. If this method had no other advantage it must at least insure some sense of responsibility in the counsellors on whom a delegated authority has been conferred. On this side of the Atlantic we sometimes pay for the absence of lay synods-men by having to submit to influences alien altogether, not to the Church only, but to decent social order and civilized liberty. Nor can we, in truth, admit

that the subjects which are ordinarily referred to a Provincial Synod are such as laymen ought not to meddle with, or such as they are likely in concert with the Bishops and clergy, to handle with any want of fidelity to the true interests of the Church.

Time has been when we in England looked somewhat superciliously on the Colonial Church ; time will come, perhaps, when we shall have need of her support. Provincial Synods in North America, New Zealand, South Africa, and Australia, may have it in their power to protect by their independent orthodoxy the threatened Church from whom they had their birth. And if—to take the gloomiest view—our doctrine and discipline at home should be revolutionised by latitudinarian foes, it will be no small consolation to have in many parts of the globe Churches one in faith with our own, complete in constitution, and independent in power of action, whose welfare English factions will have no ability to disturb. Alike for the future and the present, for the sake of Canada and of England, we congratulate the Canadian Church, its Metropolitan and his venerable comprovincial Bishops, on the work to which, with God's help, they have put their hands.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.

A meeting of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Church of England Missions in Abbotsford, Granby, Milton, Brome and Frost Village, met at Waterloo on Friday the 25th, pursuant to the summons of the Rural Dean, for the purpose of conferring upon a proposition made by the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—for assisting the formation of Permanent Endowments, as well as other matters connected with the Missions of the Church. The attendance was general, and a lively interest was manifested in the important matters brought before the meeting. After consideration of the Society's proposal, and careful discussion of the subject, in which the necessity for united action amongst the different Parishes was strongly insisted upon, the following rule was agreed to :—“That satisfactorily guaranteed payments, without interest, extending over a period not exceeding seven years, shall be regarded as the Endowment Fund of each Mission ; and that the proportionate grant from the S. P. G. be invested under the direction of the Central Board of the Church Society, the interest accruing thereupon annually to be paid to the General Sustentation Fund until the expiration of the above mentioned period. Excepting always that each Parish or Mission shall be entitled to receive annually a sum equal to *one-fifth* of all monies actually invested and bearing interest ; such investments to be made by the local Church Corporation, subject nevertheless to such approval as shall be determined upon at a general Meeting of the Deanery.” In explanation of the above it may be necessary to state that the proposition of the S. P. G. engaged that Society which has hitherto mainly sustained the Church Missions in this country—to grant £1 for every £5 raised and secured for an Endowment

Fund. The above rule, if acted upon with promptitude and vigour in the several parishes, will enable them to secure a permanent provision for their religious institutions.—*Com. to Waterloo Advertiser.*

SOREL.

(*Concluded from page 103.*)

Mr. Jackson's incumbency extended over the long period of 28 years but his *ministerial* was not as successful as his *scholastic* career. Although he was an accomplished scholar, and an upright and an honourable man, concealing beneath a rough exterior many generous and kindly qualities, yet it must be conceded that the ministry was not his proper vocation. From various causes, including his own increasing age and infirmities, the mission had so far retrograded that towards the close of his ministry the congregation averaged only about 30 or 40, and the communicants about 15 in number, having thus sunk below the number reported by the first rector, at the origin of the mission in 1784.

In September, 1836, Mr. Jackson was superannuated, and the Rev. William Anderson was appointed by Bishop Stewart, to the curacy of Sorel with the mission of Berthier, and part of the now Rawdon mission attached. Mr. Anderson had been ordained deacon in 1834, and priest in 1835 by the Reverend Prelate last mentioned, and appointed to the charge of St. Peter's Chapel in Quebec, of which chapel he was the first minister, and which he held for upwards of two years.

In 1837 the unhappy rebellion broke out, and as its focus in Eastern Canada was on the banks of the Richelieu, it led to the establishment of a large body of troops at Sorel, and to a heavy consequent increase of ministerial duty. Between civil and military services, and a service at Berthier, four services were for a short period, and subsequently for many years, three full services each Lord's Day, were performed, whilst in occasionally itinerating during the week through the Berthier mission, in attending to the military hospital and school, and to the parochial duties at Sorel, the physical and mental energies of the missionary were taxed to the uttermost. A Sunday School was speedily commenced, which, though sometimes hampered from want of teachers, yet has never been suspended for 25 years, and is at present in vigorous exercise, with an average attendance of 60 children, and nine teachers. A Sunday School Library was also originated, gradually augmenting, till it at present includes some hundreds of excellent works, greatly prized and generally read.

Mr. Jackson died in January, 1839, and Sir John Colborne, then Governor General, presented Mr. Anderson, on the part of the crown, to the vacant rectory, into which, some few months afterwards, he was formally inducted by the late devoted Rev. Joseph Brown, Evening Lecturer in the Cathedral at Quebec, and specially deputed for this purpose by the Bishop of the diocese.

Although Sorel is the Society's oldest Canadian mission, and at the

period of Mr. Jackson's death, was of more than 50 years standing, and although its rectors had previously been paid both from the Imperial chest, and by the S.P.G., yet little or no effort had apparently been made permanently to establish the mission, or to bring it into self-supporting condition. The church, though repaired through Lord Dalhousie's bounty, was still the same small, old, and now fast-decaying wooden structure of 1790. There was no parsonage house and no Endowment Fund, neither font nor organ, nor other fitting furniture and appendages for the House of God. No Sunday School had until recently been organized; no second sermon on Sunday was preached. And, apart from the grants from Government, and from the very small local subscriptions towards the original building of the church half a century before, the only instance of liberality recorded in the church books, for which no return, in pew accommodation or otherwise, was sought or given, was the donation to the church in 1812, of fifty dollars by a Mr. Joliffe. The old missions, without reference to their antecedents, have been, and still are frequently quoted as those which should either now be self-supporting, or from which a much greater return should be expected than from missions of a later date. But it should in justice be remembered that the successors to some at least of these old missions, far from building upon another man's foundation or from entering into the fruit of other men's labors have really been left to initiate almost everything connected with the permanence of the mission, and often to contend with the rooted apathy of former years, before eliciting new and better principles of self-denying liberality for Christ and His Church.

The congregation increasing beyond the accommodation afforded by the old church, it was resolved to proceed forthwith with the erection of a new church, and of a rectory house adjacent. The subject was presented to the congregation at a meeting convened for the purpose in 1841, and a Building Committee of four persons was named, none of whom, however, with the exception of Robert Harrower, Esq., eventually took part in the responsibilities and toils of the undertaking. The original idea, from the apparently limited resources at command, was simply to have erected plain wooden buildings whose united cost would not exceed £500. But the effort, commenced in prayer amidst many misgivings and much of weakness, was yet finally made to issue only in praise. With the good hand of his God upon him the rector was so prospered in his design, as to accomplish, within little more than two years, the erection of a church and rectory, both built of brick, the former upon a stone foundation, and wholly free from debt, at a total cost of upwards of two thousand pounds. The venerable societies for P.C.K., and P.G.F., were munificent contributors to this amount, and a further grant of £450 stg., was obtained from the military chest through the instrumentality of those ever kind patrons of the Incumbent, and unvarying benefactors of the church, Lieut. Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, Commander of the Forces in Canada, sustained in England by now Field Marshal, Lord Seaton, better known and widely honoured in this country as good Sir John Colborne. The total amount collected in Sorel was £350, includ-

ing in this total, contributions of £60 from the Incumbent, and of £50 each, from Sir Richard Jackson, and from R. Harrower, Esq., and a bequest of similar amount from the late Mrs. Jackson, widow of the former rector. Generous contributions were also largely obtained from friends in Quebec; from the military in Canada; from the late Lord Metcalf, and among a few from England, was one of £25 stg., from the late pious Queen Adelaide, in recognition of her late royal husband's visit to Sorel, and of its bearing his name, which, however, by a recent act of the Provincial Legislature has since ungraciously been taken away.

The foundation stone of the church, called like the former 'Christ Church,' was laid with appropriate services by Lieut. Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B., on the 16th of August, 1842, in the presence of a large concourse of the parishioners, of the staff and officers in garrison, and of several of the surrounding clergy. In a cavity of the stone was deposited a sealed bottle, with some of the current coins of the realm and a parchment bearing the following inscription:—

"The corner stone of the foundation of this church, which is the second on the same site, was laid on this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1842, by Lieut. Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B., Commander in Chief of the Forces in British North America. There were present and assisting at the ceremony, &c., &c. Glory to God alone." The church is a remarkably neat and commodious structure. 75 feet long and 42 feet wide, with Gothic headings to the doors and windows, with a centre and two side aisles, and two small vestry rooms, on either side of the chancel, and a gallery at the western entrance, and is surmounted with a well-proportioned spire and belfry, in which latter is suspended the bell used in the first church of 1784, and which, therefore, merits the frequent boast of the parishioners, of being the first Protestant bell which ever sounded in Canada.

The building was rapidly completed, and on the 30th of May, 1843, in the presence of the Commander of the Forces, and of a large congregation, it was solemnly consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the Right Rev. Doctor George J. Mountain, Lord Bishop of Montreal. The solemnities and interest of the day were further increased, by the administration, at the same time, of the Apostolic rite of Confirmation to forty candidates.—The Rectory, a neat two-story brick building, with pinnacles and projecting front, was erected in the same year, adjacent to the Church, and was ready for occupation in November 1843.

In the following year, an effort was successfully made to procure an organ for the Church, to which Sir Richard Jackson, with his customary munificence, contributed one hundred pounds. But its solemn tones were soon to sound a funeral dirge over himself. In July 1845, this kind-hearted and generous Christian officer died suddenly in Montreal; and in accordance with his own previously expressed wish, his remains were conveyed to Sorel for interment, and followed by the Right Hon. the Earl Cathcart, and all the military heads of departments, with the organ, mainly his own gift, pealing forth the solemn strains of the Dead

March in Saul, in the descriptive words of our sublime and beautiful burial service, his body was sorrowfully consigned to its last earthly resting place, in the little Church he ever loved so well, and within a few feet of the foundation stone, which he himself had laid.

The army in Canada erected, in the Church, a mural tablet to his memory. And shortly afterwards, his daughter, Mrs. Manning, in England, presented the Church with a silver gilt communion service of elegant design, each piece, consisting of chalice, flagon, paten, and alms-dish, bearing an inscription commemorative of her father. The Church was further indebted to Major Francis Ringler Thomson, R.E., for the present of a handsome Font, of Caen stone and Gothic pattern. A mural tablet was also erected by this officer to the memory of his wife and daughter. And among other monumental tablets put up in the Church, is one, of novel design and of beautiful finish, to the memory of "a mother in Israel," and of one of the Church's best daughters, Mrs. Emily Rush, wife of the late Hon. Ross Cuthbert, of Lanoraie.

In 1851, the parish was favoured with its first visit, from our then newly arrived and present diocesan. A cordial address of welcome was presented to his lordship by the vestry, and the subsequent annual reports of the Church Society, will abundantly shew, how reviving an influence was imparted to this Parish, in common with the rest of the diocese, by this appointment. Since 1859, a sum in the aggregate amounting to upwards of £300, realized from various bazaars, and from an amateur concert, has been expended upon the improvement of the Church and the Church property. And during the current year, the sum of \$116 was promptly contributed by a few friends of the Redeemer's cause, in aid of the missions of the S. P. G., in the interior of Africa. And in all these, and similar works of faith, and labours of love, including, as the appended list will shew, the highly important effort now in progress to raise an Endowment Fund, generous and self-denying supporters, alike among rich and poor, have been chiefly found among some of the ladies of the parish, worthy followers of those, who of old, constrained by the love of Christ, were last at the cross, and first at the grave of their Master.

The mission of Sorel, now numbers 104 Protestant families of all denominations, exhibiting no large increase on the members first reported at the origin of the Mission, since in the rural parts of Eastern Canada, at least in the French country, the growth of the Protestant population is extremely slow, and does not furnish the same material for the increase of the Church, exhibited in other sections of the country. But in proportion to the existing Protestant population, the number of communicants is very large, amounting at present in the parish to 105.

The Endowment Fund, thus far collected in the diocese, and reported below, is partly paid, and partly in annual course of payment. And this sketch of the origin, progress, and present state of Christ's Church, Sorel, the S. P. G.'s oldest mission in Canada, is now humbly and gratefully closed, in the final words of the inscription, inserted in the foundation stone, "Glory to God alone."

SOREL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Per Lord Bishop of Montreal, 1856.....	£25	0	0
Lieut. General Sir Wm. Eyre, K.C.B.,.....	25	0	0
Rev. Wm. Anderson,.....	100	0	0
Mrs. John Anderson,.....	50	0	0
The late Mrs. Bray,.....	50	0	0
Miss Cuthbert,.....	100	0	0
Mrs. E. A. Clark,.....	50	0	0
The late Miss Mary Collins,.....	6	0	0
Mrs. R. Hunt,.....	1	5	0

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

An interesting account is published in the *Morning Post*, of the visitation in 1861 of the Bishop of Newfoundland, in his Church ship, to that part of the coast of Labrador which is under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Newfoundland. On the 23rd July, at Forteau, in the Straits of Belleisle, just on the confines of the Diocese of Quebec and Newfoundland, the Church ship had the honour of receiving on board the venerable Bishop of Quebec, and his son, the Rev. A. Mountain. They had been engaged for some weeks in visiting the scattered members of the flock along the coast of Canadian Labrador, passing from Settlement to Settlement in such boats or vessels, as could be procured at each place, depending upon the fishermen and the agents of the fishing-firms for food and lodging,—a rough, dangerous, and most uncomfortable mode of voyaging. The change, therefore, to the Church ship could not be otherwise than agreeable, and on board for three days afforded great gratification to the Bishop of Newfoundland and his companions. Prayers were said every morning and evening in the Church at Forteau during their stay there; and on St. James' Day, both the Bishops and all the Clergy (Messrs. Mountain, Pearson, and Botwood) took part in the service, the Bishop of Quebec kindly preaching on the occasion, and assisting his brother of Newfoundland in the administration of the Holy Communion. This is a wonderful change from the state and condition of Newfoundland and Labrador, when first visited by the Bishop in 1848. No public worship or means of grace were then thought of, and of course there were no churches or houses of prayer. At present two clergymen of the Church of England are stationed on this coast, where they have permanently resided for several years, employed in constantly visiting from house to house and settlement to settlement; three churches have been built and consecrated, and two others are advancing to completion. On this once desolate and forsaken shore, in the handsome church of Forteau, during the past season, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of two Bishops, two Priests, and a Deacon celebrating Divine Service with all the appropriate circumstances connected with the public worship of the Church of England.

The Church ship returned to St. John's on the 20th September, after the performance of Divine Service in forty-seven different Settlements,—

that is to say, in thirteen Settlements on the Labrador; six on the so-called French Shore; and twenty-eight in Missions on the Northeast coast of Newfoundland. The account of this visitation as published in full, will be read with great attention by all who take an interest in these matters.

CONFIRMATION AT HALIFAX.

On Sunday afternoon last, says the *Halifax Chronicle*, the Bishop of Nova Scotia held a Confirmation in Salem Chapel, for candidates from the Royal Navy, when about 130 persons, comprising junior officers, seamen, and boys, received that rite. Five Chaplains, from the Nile, St. George, Immortality, Diadem, and Ariadne, were present. The church was crowded to excess, and numbers could not obtain standing room. The whole spectacle was very interesting; and the addresses of the Bishop, before and after the ceremony, were very earnest and impressive, and admirably adapted to the circumstances of the candidates. The hymns were affectingly appropriate, and the singing was excellent, being as usual in this Free Chapel, quite congregational. This is the first time that there has been a Naval Confirmation in this city, or in any British North American colony.

CONSECRATION OF THE MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

We (*Colonial Church Chronicle*,) have been favoured with the following account of one of the most interesting events in the history of our Colonial Church. It is from an intimate friend to the sisters of the New Bishop:—

THE BISHOP'S HOUSE, AUCKLAND,
Saturday, Feb. 23.

DEAR FRIENDS,—Your dear brother is to be consecrated Missionary Bishop of the Isles to-morrow (p.v.). This morning he has opened your box here, and I have been helping him to identify his new possessions by your list, and have been selecting and arranging all the things he will want to-morrow. The silk cassock and rochet have been tried on, and all things are ready. He looks happy and quiet, though full of feeling.

Monday, Feb. 25th.—How shall I tell you about yes' day? First, though, our Saturday evening closed with a special service of intercession, in the little chapel of St. Stephen. The bishops of Wellington and Nelson had agreed upon a service formed out of the Consecration Service. The three bishops, the Martins, and Mr. Lloyd, your brother and I, were the congregation. We wished that Mrs. Selwyn could have been with us, and joined in those prayers, which so affected both father and son, the Metropolitan and his dear follower in all missionary labour. When we left the chapel, the sunset glow was bright aloft, and the moon rising in the eastern sky; we shook hands, and wended our way homewards, with thankful hearts. Yesterday was a glorious day, and all

fears about "how we should get to church" relieved. The consecration was fixed at 3 o'clock at St. Paul's, which was the cathedral for the time being. Lady Martin, the Judge, and I found ourselves together nearly in front of the altar, where a goodly assemblage of clergy, amongst them Hohna's fine intelligent brown face, were gathered, beside the Metropolitan and his two suffragans of Nelson and Wellington, all three noble-looking men. (Waiapu, alas! has not arrived.) Some ten or eleven of the island boys were ranged in front of the altar rail, with Mr. Kerr as their leader, and your brother in the centre, in the quaint rochet, his robes lying by his side—the Church being too crowded for any moving to and from the vestry. Lady Martin, who had never been present at a consecration before, says she shall never forget the expression of your brother's face; it reminded her of the figure of some young knight watching his armour, as he stood in his calm steadfastness and answered the questions put to him by the Metropolitan. When they were over, came by desire an interval of perfect stillness, which lasted some minutes. In all that congregation not a sound was heard, not so much as a long drawn breath, but profound silence. Then all rose from their knees; the Bishops of Wellington and Nelson took the robe, shook it out of the folds in which you had packed it, and in a moment it was put on, and the young Bishop elect was kneeling on the upper step of the altar rail. The whole service was very nicely ordered, and the special psalm well chanted. With one exception the music was good, and your brother said was a special help to him; the pleasure of it, and the external hold that it gave, helping him *out of himself* as it were, and sustaining him. The sermon was very thrilling; you will doubtless read it; but I only wish you could see the picture as I see it now in memory, especially when the Metropolitan asked the prayers of the congregation for the consecrating bishops, and described their desire to choose fairly and without partiality, and the way in which they had spread the matter before the Lord in prayer, and had sought and obtained the full approval of the laity in this choice. I wish you had seen him look round on his brother bishops when he spoke of the *Eton Brotherhood*, and the tenderness of his glance upon the bishop elect when he spoke of his father having given him to the Lord, and how he was his *own son* in the work, and therefore how impossible it was not to be partial; yet with all the scrutiny such a conviction enforced, no whisper even of conscience had ever suggested a doubt of the fitness of him whom they had chosen for this arduous task; and again, when he asked their prayers for the new bishop, dwelling on the urgent need, while describing the nature of his labour. At last, when he ended with a special charge to the bishop designate himself, which was most touching and thrilling; but I cannot make you see the two countenances—the look of heart-felt confidence, and love, and joy with which the Metropolitan gazed upon your brother, as he spoke those deep words of counsel and encouragement, and committed him in his loneliness to the Lord and Master, who had promised to be with him always; nor that upward answering glance, which ever and anon was cast, with steadfast, earnest eye, upon his

"Father in God," as though he would drink in the fullest meaning of those words, and which assured one that your brother could bear it all in the strength of quietness and confidence. There was another picture which I wish I could set before you—the actual moment of consecration—when the book was held before the Metropolitan by one of the island boys, who thus formed a sort of living lectern for the occasion, of speaking significance. Nothing could be more simply beautiful and touching than Tagalaba's young face as he performed this good office. There was nothing artistic about it; the boy came forward with a wondering yet bright look on his pleasant face, just dressed in his simple grey blouse, holding up the great Prayer-book for the Bishop to read from behind your brother. But I must not attempt more. The Holy Communion was administered by ten of the bishops and clergy at one time. More than 220 remained to partake of it.

Saturday, March 2nd.—On Thursday last we had another happy day at Kohimarama, when Bishop Patteson was duly installed in the temporary chapel of St. Andrew's College, as we hope to call it. We had a pleasant sail from Auckland, and were received by the new bishop and Mr. Swainson on the beach at Kohimarama. The Metropolitan and the missionary Bishop planted a Norfolk pine in the centre of the buildings—"the tree planted by the water-side." The Bishops robed and proceeded to the chapel, and the Bishop of New Zealand led the little service, in which he spoke the words of Installation, and the New Bishop took the oath of allegiance to him. The *Veni Creator* was sung, and the Metropolitan's blessing given; whilst the island boys looked on from one transept, and the sailors of the *Iris* from the other.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CLUMBER.

(From the Standard, London, England.)

On Thursday morning 17th October, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and a number of his guests, embarked in the *Lady of Lincoln* and sailed down to Hardwick, where the Prince inspected the farm premises of his noble host, and also the model village in course of erection there. At Hardwick the duke's labourers and their families, as also a number of his tenantry, were congregated, and very enthusiastically cheered the youthful Prince, who gracefully acknowledged their manifestations of loyalty. The Prince, accompanied by the duke and other noblemen, then went for a day's shooting in the neighbouring preserves. Friday morning the Prince, accompanied by the duke and other noblemen, drove to Birklands, which is a part of the old Sherwood Forest. Thence they were driven to Worksop Manor, the residence of Lord Foley, where they partook of luncheon. The party afterwards proceeded to the collieries at Shireoaks, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. The Prince there inspected the engine-house, the machinery for lifting the coals, &c. After a brief stay at the colliery, his Royal Highness, the duke, and party, including Lady Sefton, Lady Belper, and Lady Denison, proceeded on foot to the village of Shireoaks,

to lay the foundation stone of a new church the Duke of Newcastle has determined to raise for his work-people. A large crowd assembled to witness the ceremony, including members of nearly all the principal families in the neighbourhood; and the Prince was received with loud cheers and waving of hats. The Prince appended his signature to a record, of which the following is a copy:—"The foundation stone of this church, dedicated to Almighty God in honour of St. Luke, and founded by Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c., was laid by his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, October 18, 1861." The document having been also signed by the duke, was folded and put into a glass jar, which the Prince deposited in a cavity under the foundation stone. Prayers were then read by the Rev. H. F. Clinton, chaplain to his grace. His Royal Highness having been presented by the architect with a beautiful silver trowel, proceeded to perform the ceremony of laying the stone. The Rev. Mr. Clinton then besought a blessing on the good work, and the ceremony terminated. The Prince and party left the ground amidst repeated cheers, and returned on foot, surrounded and followed by a loyal crowd, to the collieries, where carriages awaited them. The party returned at once to Clumber.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO CLUMBER.—NOTTINGHAM, TUESDAY.—We have just received from an authentic source intelligence that her Majesty has been invited by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to spend some days at Clumber House. The visit is expected to be of similar duration to that recently paid by the Prince of Wales. Although the event is scarcely yet known in this neighbourhood, we are still able to speak confidently of it, and to say also that preparations of no ordinary scale have been planned out, and will immediately be put into execution. With regard to the exact period of her Majesty's visit we are not enabled yet to speak with certainty; but that it is not far distant there is no doubt—*Leeds Mercury*.

The London (England) *Guardian* notices this Periodical, in a late number, as follows:

"The *Church Chronicle for the Diocese of Montreal* (Lovell, Montreal), of which several numbers have been forwarded to us, appears a very useful publication. It is simply a chronicle of events, and a compendium of extracts and reports, without original articles. But to clergy and laity in remote country districts in Canada its information must be both interesting and valuable."