

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# The Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette.

ON

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

VOLUME II.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1855.

No. 9.

We would call the attention of those who think it desirable that the *Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette* should continue to be published to the fact, that if it was not remunerative when Mr. Rowsell was able to keep in type matter which was set for *The Church*, he cannot be expected to carry it on after the completion of the current volume, in December, at the same price, unless a certain amount, to cover expenses, is guaranteed to him. We had hoped that a united effort would have been made to sustain the paper, and that ere this we should have felt justified in publishing it at least twice a month (often than that is, we think, unnecessary). We have gone on, uncomplainingly, devoting our time and labor, often at serious personal inconvenience, in the hope that the publisher would meet with such encouragement that he would be enabled to relieve us, and afford to pay for the services of an editor who had more leisure at his disposal; but we have been disappointed. It was at our solicitation that Mr. Rowsell tried the experiment; therefore we feel bound to continue the work so long as he requires our services; but unless steps are speedily taken by others to increase the circulation of the paper, or to put it upon a better footing, we would advise him on no account to enter upon another volume.

We commend the following suggestions, which we extract from an editorial of the *Echo* of the 30th ult., headed "The Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette," and take this occasion of thanking our contemporary for the kindly feeling which he has on several occasions expressed towards us:—

"This is the only publication which has any valid claim to the style and standing of an official organ in the three dioceses of Quebec, Toronto, and Montreal. We believe it has the sanction of the three Bishops in that capacity, and as such is entirely neutral in the party discussions of the day. It is very desirable that such a publication should be supported as a convenient and unexceptionable medium of communication from the authorities to the clergy and laity, and also as a record of transactions of the various Church Societies, and a register of Church proceedings. As such it ought to be published at least every week. If the Societies making use of its pages, and all persons publishing notices in it, were to pay a reasonable sum for this privilege, and if as an official non-party organ it were taken by all the clergy and such of the laity as were interested in the prosperity of our Canadian Church, we suppose the publisher would be able at least to clear his

expenses. Those who desired to print and circulate reports of societies or meetings might subscribe for extra copies containing them, and thus a fund would be provided. It might contain also a very full list of births, deaths, and marriages, for each of which a small sum might be charged, or extra copies taken by those who insert such notices for distribution, to their friends."

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 5th Sept., 1855.

A meeting of the Central Board of, the Church Society was held this day the Venerable Archdeacon Lower in the chair. It was moved by the Chairman of the Lay Committee, seconded by James Armstrong, Esq., and

*Resolved*—That having received a certificate from the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Missionary at Chaudière, to the effect that the new church there had been roofed in, the sum of £25, voted by the Central Board on the 3rd of July last, be paid by the Treasurer.

The Secretary informed the meeting that a supply of books had been received from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

An abstract of the Treasurer's account was laid on the table, from which it appeared that the following sums had been received:—

Rev. W. Morris, subscription .....	£1	17	6
Annual subscription at Buckingham .....	3	0	0
Collection after sermon .....	1	5	0
Col. Wilgress, for 1854 and 5 .....	5	0	0
Rev. J. Ellegood, subscription .....	1	17	6
Rev. Canon Gibson, do .....	1	17	6
Rev. W. Bond, in addition to life sub. ....	1	5	0
Mrs. Archbold's subscription .....	1	5	0
Miss Day .....	0	2	6
J. N. Hall .....	1	5	0
W. B. Lamb .....	1	0	0
Cash from Mrs. J. J. Gibb, Treasurer of Ladies' Committee .....	102	3	8
Subscription from No. 1 Co. R. C. Rifles, omitted in February, 1853, by Rev. C. Morice .....	1	6	3
Rev. J. Mountain's subscription ...	1	17	6
Collection for Missionary purposes .....	1	3	7½
Half of annual subscription .....	4	7	10½
June 13—Rev. J. S. Syke's annual subscription .....	1	17	6

### CONFIRMATION TOUR.

The following narrative has been communicated to us for publication:—  
The Lord Bishop of Montreal has

recently visited and held Confirmations at the following places in this Diocese:

Lachine, Sunday, August 12—9 males; 11 females; total, 20. Rev. J. Flanagan.

Lake Brandon, Aug. 20—3 females. Rev. W. Merrick.

Berthier, Sunday morning, Aug. 20—3 males; 2 females; total, 5. Rev. W. Merrick.

Sorel, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 20—9 males; 12 females; total, 21. Rev. W. Anderson.

Petite Nation, Aug. 23—6 males; 7 females; total, 13. Rev. W. Morris.

Clarendon, Sunday, Aug. 26—17 males; 16 females; total, 33. Rev. J. S. Sykes.

The church at Berthier, which has long been in an unfinished state, is now nearly completed. The congregation have been exerting themselves during the last year, and have raised sufficient money to put up the interior, build a gallery and erect a spire; and have also arranged for the purchase of a glebe of ten acres, with a residence for the clergyman, on a lot close to the village.—These are evidences that the labours of the Rev. W. Merrick are not unappreciated. But it would be most desirable, if sufficient funds could be raised for the purpose, that an additional clergyman should be appointed to take charge of the country in the rear of Berthier at Lake Brandon, together with Ramsey and Kildare, now forming parts of the mission of the Rev. C. Rollit. The districts under the charge of both these clergymen are far too extensive, and, in connection with the bad roads, make it impossible to give that attention to the different stations which is so necessary.

At Petite Nation the service was held in a little church commenced since the Bishop's last visit, but which is not yet quite completed. An address was presented to his lordship before service by Asa Cooke, Esq., (Mayor) and others, on behalf of the congregation, congratulating him on their now being able to assemble in a building erected specially for divine worship, and not in a small inconvenient school-house, as they were obliged to do on a former visit. Here again there is a wide field open for additional labourers. The Rev. W. Morris, now stationed at Buckingham, (as successor to the Rev. R.L. Stephenson, who commenced the work in this district), is the only clergyman of the Church of England resident between Granville and Aylmer, having under his

charge the country for between forty and fifty miles on the river Ottawa, and holding services which are well attended on Sundays and week-days at various stations. Again, the only clergyman above Aylmer on the north bank of the Ottawa, in this diocese, is the Rev. J. S. Sykes, at Clarendon, 50 miles above Aylmer, and he has to visit and hold services for twenty miles farther up the river, officiating at Clarendon, Queo River, Portage du Fort, Calumet Island, &c., &c., with exceedingly rough and difficult roads. Mr. Sykes met the Bishop and Archdeacon Lower, who accompanied his lordship, at Ouslow wharf on the Queo River. They were received at the house of Mr. Dalton Smith, (son of the Rev. J. Smith, Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral), where they dined, and afterwards inspected the site for a church and grave-yard, which has been given by Messrs. Egan & Co., and arrangements were made for immediately commencing the work.— They then proceeded to Clarendon, a distance of about twenty-two miles, over roads scarcely passable for wheels in many places, and such thousands of trees had been blown down by the violent storm of wind on the preceding Friday that travelling was unusually difficult. The following day, Sunday, the 20th, was fixed for the consecration of the church and grave-yard. During the last fourteen months, since his appointment to this mission, Mr. Sykes has been exceedingly active in getting the church completed, which has long been in a very unfinished state. Owing to the great deficiency of capital circulating in this district the congregation have not been able to give large money contributions, but they have given their labour and materials, and money as far as they could. The whole now presents, and especially in the interior, as far as the original design will allow, a very neat and ecclesiastical appearance; and the grave-yard has been set in order and enclosed with a plain substantial fence. The usual congregation here is between 3 and 400; but on this occasion upwards of 500 were in attendance, and notwithstanding the accommodation of the new gallery, used for the first time this day, and all the aisles being crowded, a great many were unable to gain admittance within the building, nor indeed access to the open windows without. The Archdeacon preached, and the Bishop also gave an address. At the afternoon service the church was again quite filled, and the Bishop confirmed thirty-three candidates. The congregation have also purchased a small glebe of seven acres, close to the

church, on which there is a house, which is being put in order as the residence for the clergyman. Mr. Sykes has established a singing-class for instructing his congregation in church music and psalmody. The members of it meet twice a-week in the evening, and since the commencement, about six weeks ago, it has been regularly attended by between seventy and eighty persons. Should the attendance be kept up as regularly as it has hitherto been, he will soon have transformed his congregation into the best choir in the diocese. On Monday the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Rev. Mr. Sykes rode twelve miles to Portage du Fort, dining en route at Mr. Smart's, one of the oldest settlers. At the Portage they were the guests of Mr. Mason, the resident agent of Mr. Osborne of Quebec, who is engaged largely in the lumber business in the neighborhood. On Tuesday they drove twelve very rough miles through beautiful and romantic scenery to the Calumet Island, passing the Grand Falls. Divine service was performed in a room in Mr. Kemp's house, when about 50 persons were present. On Wednesday evening service was again held in the Temperance Hall, at the Portage. It rained exceedingly hard all the afternoon, which prevented many from attending, but nevertheless about 100 persons were present. Mr. Osborne has signified to Mr. Sykes his intention of giving a site for a church and grave-yard close to the village. The Bishop inspected the proposed lot, which is admirably situated, and several of the members of the church met his lordship at Mr. Mason's, to inspect some plans procured by Mr. Sykes, and it was determined to make preparations for commencing the work without delay, and there is every prospect of this becoming a very increasing settlement. One great difficulty, however, which we have to contend with in attempting to carry on such works in these remote districts, or to establish the church on any independent, self-supporting principle, is the great want of money circulating among the people. Whatever the excellence of their farms or the abundance of their crops, there is no available market for their produce. One store-keeper stated, that for two thousand pounds worth of goods sold to the settlers during the year, he had only received one hundred and fifty in money. The great source of prosperity in these parts has been the lumbering business; but at present this is about at a stand still. There cannot, however, be brighter prospects for settlers, or a greater improvement for the country, than would be caused by the efficient

opening up of the whole fine district of the Ottawa for farming purposes—a much more steady and lasting source of wealth for Canada than the lumbering business, however useful or necessary a business that may be. The check of late in the lumbering business has not been without some advantages: it has already caused a vast visible improvement in the cultivation of land all along the Ottawa, obliging thousands who used to work at the lumbering to seek employment on their land and a means of livelihood from agriculture, and this would rapidly increase if there were only an available market.

On Thursday, the 30th, the Bishop and Archdeacon took leave of Mr. and Miss Mason, and set out on their return to Montreal, where they arrived on Friday evening. His lordship left the city again to hold confirmations at Durham, Huntingdon, &c., &c., and to consecrate the churches at Edwardstown and Hemmingford. He expects to be absent about ten days.

## DIocese OF TORONTO.

### NOTICE.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 20th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for examination in the library of the Parochial School-house, at Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual testimonials, and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

### NOTICE.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO. The Standing Committee will meet (D.V.), at the Society's rooms, on Wednesday, the 3rd of October, at 3 P.M. The general monthly meeting will be held (D.V.) on the following Wednesday, at 3 P.M.

THOS. SMITH KENNEDY,  
Secretary.

### CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIocese, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN THE MONTH OF JULY, 1855, TO BE APPLIED TO THE FUNDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MISSIONARIES OF THE SOCIETY.

Previously announced.....	£190 16 2
St. John's, Stamford ...	0 19 11
St. George's, Drummond-	
ville .....	2 11 3
per Rev. C. L. Ingles .....	3 11 1

Christ, Hamilton, per Churchwarden .....	8 7 10
Wilmot, per Churchwarden.....	1 0 0
Rawdon .....	0 13 3
Nesbit Reids.....	0 1 4
Cooke Settlement .....	0 1 1
Roslyn .....	0 1 10
per Rev. F. J. S. Groves .....	0 17 6
St. Peter's, Thorold.....	1 16 10
St. Paul's, Port Robinson	2 1 3
per Rev. T. Fuller .....	3 18 1
York .....	0 15 0
Caledonia .....	0 12 6
Cayuga .....	0 7 6
per Rev. B. C. Hill .....	1 15 0
Trinity, Thornhill .....	2 0 0
Oakridge's.....	0 14 1
St. Stephen's, Vaughan	0 5 11
per Rev. D. E. Blako .....	3 0 0
St. Mary's, Tullamore... ..	0 18 7
St. John's, Gore of Toronto	0 12 6
Grahamsville.....	0 16 0
per Rev. J. G. Armstrong.....	2 7 1
Grimsby, additional, per Rector...	0 5 0
Goderich, per Rev. G. L. Elwood	2 17 6
St. Paul's, Yorkville, per Churchwarden .....	5 16 3
Christ's, Port Maitland	2 5 0
St. John's, South Cayuga	1 10 0
St. Paul's, Dunnville ...	1 5 0
per Rev. J. Flood .....	5 0 0
Northport, per Rev. T. Bousfield	0 12 6
Churches and Stations at Napance	1 12 10
St. John's, Ancaster ...	3 1 3
St. James', Dundas .....	2 15 0
per Rev. W. McMurray .....	5 16 3
Binbrook .....	0 17 6
Stoney Creek.....	0 9 7
Ontario .....	2 0 0
per Rev. J. Alexander .....	3 7 1
St. Phillip's, Milford ...	0 13 9
St. John's, Marysburgh	0 15 0
per Rev. J. R. Tooke .....	1 8 9
Mountain .....	0 3 9
Edwardsburg .....	0 11 3
per Rev. J. Harris .....	0 15 0
Trinity, Galt, per Churchwarden	9 10 0
Fitzroy Harbor.....	0 10 0
9th Line, Fitzroy .....	0 5 0
per Rev. J. A. Morris .....	0 15 0
St. James', Stratford, per Rev. E. Patterson .....	1 5 0
St. George's, Clarke.....	1 15 0
Newton .....	0 10 0
per Rev. H. Brent .....	2 5 0
Christ's, W. Gwillimbury	0 14 3
Trinity .....	0 15 0
per Rev. A. Hill .....	1 9 3
St. Mark's, Niagara, per Churchwarden .....	7 0 0
St. James', Toronto, per ch-ward.	17 10 0
Mimico Church, per churchwarden	0 8 3
St. John's, Tecumseth... ..	1 9 2
Trinity, do .....	1 3 10
per Rev. F. L. Osler... ..	2 13 0
St. James', Paris, per ch-ward.	2 5 5
Manvers, .....	2 8 9
Cartwright, .....	2 1 3
per Rev. W. Logan... ..	4 10 0
St. George's, Georgia... ..	0 9 2
Sutton, .....	0 11 3
Park's School-house, ...	0 6 7
Sheppard's do .....	0 5 10
per Rev. Wm. Ritchie .....	1 12 10
155 collections, amounting to.....	£309 3 11
PAROCHIAL BRANCH.	
St. George's, Toronto, for xiii. year,	
per Rev. Dr. Lett.....	23 1 9

DONATIONS.  
 Bequest by a lady to W. O. F., per  
 Rev. C. L. Ingles .....

T. S. KENNEDY,  
 Secretary.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

July 24.

A drive of ten miles brought the Bishop from Brighton to the Carrying Place, where he preached, and confirmed 23 persons. The same day there was a service at Consecon, at which five persons were confirmed. In the evening the Bishop met a large congregation of earnest Churchmen at Christ Church, Hollin, (the Rev. Mr. Cox's mission), eighteen of whom were confirmed. Here his Lordship was the guest of James Jones, Esq., a respectable farmer and zealous son of the Church.

July 25.—There was morning service at Wellington, also in Mr. Cox's mission. The Bishop preached and confirmed 35 persons. This was the first confirmation ever administered in Wellington, the parish having been but recently organised through the self-denying labours of Mr. Cox. The large number of candidates on this first Episcopal visit speaks well for the zeal of the missionary, and was a spectacle alike gratifying to the Bishop and encouraging to the few earnest Churchmen who for years have longed and prayed for the regular ministrations of religion among them. The realization of their hopes is not far distant. Their new church, now near completion, is truly an ornament to the village. It has a look peculiarly English, and thoroughly church-like. The plan was furnished by Mr. Hay, Toronto.

It is to be regretted, however, that the pew system finds advocates in this young parish. Having begun so well, they might have gone on as a model to country parishes, not only in church building, but in that Christian liberality by which their parochial growth has been hitherto distinguished.

A ten miles' drive over an excellent road through the beautiful and fruitful township of Hallowell, brought the Bishop to Picton, the county town. Service commenced at 3 p.m. Prayers were said by the Rev. M. Cox, the Rev. Mr. Tooke, of Marysburgh, reading the proper lessons. The Rev. Mr. Macaulay, Rector of the parish, acted as Bishop's chaplain, receiving the tickets from those he had prepared for the holy rite. The Bishop preached, and confirmed 45 persons, many of them adults of middle age. His Lordship and the clergy present were entertained by the Rector, who, the next morning drove the

Bishop to two of the three parishes in Marysburgh mission.

The appointment at St. John's, 10 miles from Picton, was for 11 a.m.; but the great distance to be travelled that day (55 miles) induced the Bishop to begin at 10; in consequence of which only 13 of the 22 candidates who had received tickets came in time to receive the apostolic rite.

St. John's Church is an old wooden building, as unlike a church as any house could well be. The parish has been organised about 25 years, the first 20 of which it was served, at intervals, by catechists. The present minister, the Rev. J. R. Tooke, is the first clergyman ever "settled" in Marysburgh; and he resides some ten miles from the church, at Milford, that being the most central part of his mission. The vestry of St. John's propose to build a new stone church next year; and it is hoped they will carry their intention into effect.

At 2 o'clock p.m. the Bishop met a full congregation at St. Philip's Church, Milford. Mr. Cox said prayers, and the Bishop preached and confirmed 39 persons.

This church is an example of what may be done by the untiring energy of a single individual, and that the parson himself. Mr. Tooke found the church a mere shell, unplastered, and without seats. It is now a very neat edifice, with porch, vestry, tower, and free seats for 150 persons, having kneeling and book-boards. The whole inside is grained in oak. A chancel 12 by 14 feet is in course of erection; also a large shed for teams. When completed it will be one of the most commodious country churches in the diocese. Much of the labour has been performed by the missionary himself; and one can only wonder how he could "turn his hand" to such varied employments as quarrying and drawing stone, "running" lime, shingling, lathing, painting, and the manufacture of church furniture. Truly, "where there is a will there is a way."

[Friday, 27th July, confirmation at the Trent; Saturday, in Rawdon and Hungerford. But the particulars are not known.]

Sunday, July 29.—The Bishop preached in St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, (Rev. J. Grier, M.A., Rector), and confirmed 23 persons. Here he was met by his chaplain, the Rev. Saltera Givens, who will travel with him the rest of the journey east.

Tuesday, 31st.—Service was held in the new church at Shannonville, in charge of the Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary to the Mohawks of Tyendinaga: 27 were confirmed. After luncheon, which Mr. E. Lewis kindly provided, his Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Givens,

Lauder and Anderson, drove to the ferry and crossed the Bay of Quinte to Northport, in Prince Edward County, where he had an appointment at 3 p.m. He was met at the ferry by the Rev. Mr. Bousfield, the missionary in charge, and several influential laymen. Sophiasburgh is a new mission, having had a resident clergyman only a few months. Service was held in the union place of worship. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Tooke, the lessons by the Rev. Mr. Lauder of Napanee. The Bishop preached (as he does at every station he visits), and confirmed 7 persons.

His Lordship crossed the Bay again the same evening, and became the guest of the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

Wednesday, 1st Aug.—Service in the Mohawk Church at 11 a.m. Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Bousfield, lessons by Rev. Mr. Tooke, Messrs. Givens and Bleasdel assisting the Bishop. 71 persons were confirmed. The church was crowded with devout worshippers, Mohawks and whites intermingled in about equal numbers. The chancel, crowded with candidates, was a cheering scene for all who love the church and her teaching, but must have been eminently so to the Rev. Mr. Givens, the former Rector, who had poured the laver of regeneration on nearly all the candidates, "and signed them with the sign of the cross" in token of that courageous confession of the faith of Jesus which they were then witnessing.

At Napanee, nine miles distant, his Lordship was met by several of the neighbouring clergy. Service at 3 p.m. Prayers by the Rev. J. A. Mulock, the lessons by the Rev. W. Bleasdel, M.A.

The Bishop preached and confirmed 59 persons. Napanee was, until five years ago, attached to the Mohawk mission. Here too Mr. Givens met his old parishioners, and saw the children whom he had consecrated in holy baptism receive the "laying on of hands," and heard them renew their baptismal vows. At the three stations formerly under his supervision 157 persons were confirmed.

The Bishop was the guest of the Rev. W. Lauder, B.A., the Rector, who has lately returned from Europe with renewed health and in excellent spirits.

Thursday, 2nd Aug.—The Bishop confirmed at Clark's Mills, in Rev. Mr. Shirley's mission, in the morning, when 73 persons received the holy rite; and at Bath (the Rev. Mr. Harper, Rector) in the afternoon. Here he confirmed 43 persons. Bath is one of the oldest missions, if not the very oldest in the diocese. It was here that the Rev. Mr. Langhorn exercised his ministry and sowed seed in what was then the backwoods, which is still daily springing up to the glory of God and the edifying of his church. Many of

the older inhabitants remember him well, and are never tired of repeating the sayings and doings of their "first minister."

Friday, 3rd Aug.—The Bishop preached at Adelphustown, and confirmed nine persons. In the afternoon there was service in the church at Fredericksburg, and two persons confirmed.

On Saturday, Aug. 4, the Bishop visited Amherst Island, where the Rev. J. Rothwell, B.A., had 16 candidates prepared for confirmation.

Here terminates our venerable diocesan's visitations in the Bay of Quinte. He has this year visited 20 stations in 14 missions, situate on the Bay, which he crossed four times, travelled 250 miles, preached 20 sermons, made 20 addresses, and confirmed 508 persons, exclusive of those confirmed at Trenton and at the Rev. Mr. Groves' two stations, which we may safely assume to be 72, making a total of 580.

This is certainly encouraging in a country whose legislature has lately declared the expediency of doing away with all semblance of connection between Church and State. The fact is, the Church is rapidly increasing in numbers and influence; and had not the iniquitous preamble passed the House last year, it is very doubtful whether it ever could have passed at all.—*The Church.*

Our readers will be rejoiced to hear that the Lord Bishop of Toronto returned to town on the 5th instant in the enjoyment of excellent health.

#### ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the Archdeacon of York held his triennial Visitation of the Niagara, Gore and Wellington Deaneries, in Christ's Church, Hamilton.

Prayers were said by the Rev. A. Palmer, Rural Dean of Guelph; lessons were read by Rev. G. A. Bull, of the Mission of Barton. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. Usher, of Brantford; it was a very mild and earnest discourse on the 9th and two following verses of the 3rd chapter of 1st Corinthians: "For we are fellow laborers together with God: ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building. According to the grace of God which is given unto me, a wise master-builder, I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereon. For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Christ."

The Roll of Clergy was then called by the Rev. G. A. Bull, acting as Secretary, when fifteen answered to their names. Several Churchwardens were also present.

The Archdeacon's charge was lengthy: he referred to the progress of the Church

which he had an opportunity of observing in his recent parochial visitations,—the necessity of providing buildings to be peculiarly set apart as Churches, that dissenting might be dispensed with, and the system of places of worship or places of secular use free pews and the provisions which should be made for strangers and the poor desirous of worshipping, when pews were rented; also the support of clergy, and the general objects of the church by the mode of tithes. These were the chief points of the Charge, which we hope soon to see in print.

#### PRESENTATION.

The Ladies of the congregation of St. George's Church, Trenton, have presented the Incumbent, Rev. Wm. Bleasdel, M.A., with a beautiful black preaching gown, as a token of their esteem and confidence, and good will towards him; and at the same time have provided a fine new linen surplice for the ministrations of the Church. Thus at the same period testifying their attachment to both the clergyman and the Church, by these two symbolic gifts. The Rev. gentleman has acknowledged both the gifts in the subjoined letter:—

*To Mrs. Sheldon Hawley, Mrs. Cochran, and the other Ladies of the congregation of St. George's Church, Trenton.*

My dear Friends and Sisters in the Faith,—The beautiful robe which you yesterday presented to me, with the no less appropriate surplice, which your care and forethought very recently supplied for the ministrations of the Church, calls for my most grateful acknowledgments for that kind sympathy and support, and approbation which you have ever evinced towards me during my residence among you as your Pastor for the last seven years.

I accept this most fitting gift at your hands in the spirit in which it is offered, as a token and pledge of that mutual confidence and esteem and affection existing between the members of my flock, with which you are so nearly and dearly connected. And I reply to your kind note accompanying the gift with my deep and heartfelt thanks for this and all your other kindnesses exhibited from time to time towards me. And it is a most gratifying incident here, at the close of the seventh year of my pastorate amongst you, to receive this pledge of your good will and confidence in me. Many are the substantial and considerate gifts which have preceded this, and I only have to advert to the fact that it is mainly to your unwearied exertions that I am indebted for that good and convenient abode which is to me and mine as a grateful shadow from the heat and a covert from the storm.

Had I not been supported by your confidence and approbation at all times,

through good report and evil, I might have long since felt dispirited and almost prostrate; but your sympathy has, under God, been my consolation at the trying hour in time past, and I feel confident, if need be, it will again. Conscious of much weakness and many imperfections, I feel that your meed of kindness and approbation is far beyond my deserts. And I trust in all future time that, through the grace and blessing of Him without whom we can do nothing well, each of us will be enabled to make our calling and election in Christ Jesus sure, so that, as Christ's faithful soldiers and servants in his militant Church on earth, we may be fitted to join in the psalms and hallelujahs of the church triumphant in heaven.

And as each succeeding year effects changes in our families and our circumstances, or the cold grasp of death snatches some loved one away from amongst us, may we in faith and patience be ready to bless equally the hand that gives or takes away, and remember in the time of need that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son that he receiveth."

And now, my dear friends, may "the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work, to do his will, working in you that which is pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever, Amen."

Your affectionate and attached Pastor,

WM. BLEASDELL, M. A.

Parsonage, Trenton, }  
August 6th, 1855. }

#### DIocese of QUEBEC.

##### A PASTORAL LETTER.

Addressed at the desire of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec to the Members of the Church of England in that Diocese. By George J. Mountain, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Quebec—1855.

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 an-

icipate. 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 recognized 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 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 allowances 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, raising 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 father-land: 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 flocks. But great tracts of country are under the charge of one poor Missionary, ill-requited in this present world; and our scattered people, after all our efforts, are left in 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 eked 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 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 favour 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

\* The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

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 this 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, or scantily tended by the strained effort 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 acting 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 Church-Wardens, 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.

3. 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 labor, 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 be thus 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 Church-Wardens and Chapel-Wardens of the Parish. And upon all the members of the Church in the Diocese, I would press the solemn duty of effectually and heartily recognizing 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 servt., in the Gospel,  
G. J. QUEBEC.

\* The whole scale of expense, at the College is exceedingly moderate, and there are also exhibitions to assist students whose means are confined.  
† Ps. cxxxi, 16, 17 (Prayer-book translation.)

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP (No. 2) BILL. (July 6).—The Earl of Derby, in moving the second reading, explained the reasons which had induced the select committee to frame the present measure, which would be found to relieve all denominations of Christians—Dissenters as well as members of the Church of England—from the possible operation of existing penal statutes. He was sorry to learn the Earl of Shaftesbury intended to oppose the Bill.—The Earl of Shaftesbury said his reason for declining to serve on the committee was his unwillingness to share in the responsibility of recommendations which he felt would be adverse to his measure. The new Bill, instead of relaxing, only tightened the reins of our ecclesiastical system, and he moved that it be read a second time that day three months.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, while giving the Earl of Shaftesbury full credit for the best intentions, thought his zeal carried him to the verge of intolerance. His own desire was that neither Bill should pass.—After some further discussion, the Bill was withdrawn.

#### CONVOCAATION.

On the 23th ult. both Houses of Convocation assembled. In the Upper House, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, the Bishop of London read a report recommending an Address to her Majesty, paying her to sanction the sitting of the Convocation as "acting" body, and to remove those restrictions which made it now a merely deliberative institution. and afterwards moved, the Bishop of Oxford seconded, the adoption of the report.—The Bishop of St. Asaph objected, on the ground that public feeling of the Church was against a rival of the acting powers of Convocation.—The Bishop of Lincoln was of opinion that the proposal to make Convocation an enacting body would call up the opposition of the laity, and of the Church generally.—The Bishop of Exeter said the great point was to secure a better representation of the clergy in Convocation. He saw no adequate

reason for refusing assent to the report.—The Bishop of Winchester said that Convocation would greatly deceive itself, if it supposed the Church would tamely submit to the enacting powers of Convocation. He believed that, if Convocation took this forward step, it might have no further opportunity of pursuing the deliberations to which it had been accustomed. He should oppose the adoption of the report.—The Bishop of Gloucester supported the adoption of the report.—The Bishop of Salisbury expressed his intention of voting for the adoption of the report. As far as his experience went he found that there was a general opinion on the part of the parochial clergy that the House was improperly constituted.—The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his decided opposition to the motion, as dangerous to the Church and the country.—The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried. Their Lordships then agreed to the following address to the Queen:—

We, your faithful subjects, the archbishops, bishops, and clergy of the provinces of Canterbury, assembled in Convocation, humbly represent to your Majesty that committees of Convocation, have sat, and, after careful consideration have reported to Convocation on various subjects deeply concerning the spiritual welfare of this realm—viz., on the measures needful for enforcing discipline amongst the clergy, the extension of the Church, the modification of her services, and the reform of the representation of the clergy in the provincial synod of Canterbury. We are convinced that the full consideration of this subject is of great moment to the well-being of our Church. But, in order that our deliberations on these, or such other matters as your Majesty shall see fit to submit for our consideration, may be so conducted as to give to the Church the fullest satisfaction that in them the mind of the clergy will be fairly expressed, we humbly submit to your Majesty that the representation of the clergy in the Lower House of Convocation ought to be amended. On consulting very high legal authorities, we are informed that such an amendment may lawfully be carried into effect if your Majesty shall be pleased to grant us your royal licence to consider, with a view to agreeing on any such amendments, and shall afterwards approve of the same when submitted to your royal consideration. We venture therefore, humbly to pray your Majesty to grant us your royal licence to consider of a constitution hereupon; and, in order that those deliberations may include the clergy of the northern province, we further pray your Majesty to grant a similar licence to the Convocation of the province of York, and to sanction our communicating with that body, with a view to uniting, under

your Majesty's approval, our deliberation hereon.

In the Lower House, after prayers, the Dean of Ely, the prolocutor, proceeded to the nomination of his assessors, which after some considerable time, he named as follows:—The Deans of Norwich and Worcester, the Archdeacons of Nottingham and St. Albans, the Rev. Dr. Russell, and the Rev. Chancellor Martin. The address, with some minor amendments, was agreed to.

For some time past a concert of vocal and instrumental sacred music has been announced to take place in the church of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mountfraw, Thames-street London; the public were to be admitted on payment of 1s. and 2s., and the funds thus raised were to be devoted to the school charities and repairs of the organ. On the 6th inst., however the Bishop of London interdicted the performance, on the grounds of the indecency of making any charge for admission to an edifice devoted to divine worship.

The following reason, among others, has been given by the United Presbyterians for not removing their minister from Berwick:—A third reason for the non-translation of Mr. Cairns is the fact that in Berwick Dissent first comes in contract with the mighty establishment of England, and such a man as Mr. Cairns is rendered a prime necessity. Dissent, especially as respects Presbyterianism, had been greatly in the ascendancy in Berwick in respect of number; but lately the Church of England ministers, all learned, able, and excellent men, with much tact, zeal, and devotedness, had left nothing undone to bring back the inhabitants of the town to Episcopacy. The congregation of Golden-square, therefore, deem it blameable to look on unconcerned and unremoved while Berwick becomes the stronghold of Episcopacy. Dissent, except in Golden-square, already languishes, and one Church in the town has already become extinct. Were a blow then to be struck at this Church, which would assuredly be done were Mr. Cairns removed, the congregation would languish and Dissent would wither."

Arrangements have been submitted to and, it is said, agreed to, for the erection of four out of the twelve proposed bishoprics. The seat of the first will be Newcastle-on-Tyne, and will comprise the whole of the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, including, among others, the towns of Tynemouth, North and South Shields, Wark, Hexam, Knaresdale, and Bedlington, at present forming part of the see of Durham. The second bishopric will be formed out of the diocese of Rochester, and

will comprise the Archdeaconries of St. Albans and Essex, including, among other towns, St. Albans, Hertford, Berkhamstead, Rickmanworth, Tring, Hemel Hempstead, Welwyn, Hitchen, Bishop Stratford, Chelmsford and Malden; the seat of the bishopric will be at St. Albans. The third see will be out of the present diocese of Lincoln, the seat being at Southwell. It will comprise, among others, the towns of Nottingham, Retford, Worksop, Tuxford, Clarendon, Newark, Farndon, Normanston, Mansfield, and Grimsby. The fourth will be out of the diocese of Exeter, and will comprise the whole of the county of Cornwall. The seat will be at St. Columb, the proceeds of which valuable benefice will be made over in perpetuity, by the present rector and patron, towards the endowments of the bishopric.

**OPEN-AIR PREACHING—INTERFERENCE OF THE POLICE.**—During several weeks the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, has delivered open-air addresses to working men, between eight or nine o'clock on Monday and Thursday evenings, at the Obelisk, in Blackfriars-road. On Thursday, July 5, as he was beginning to preach to a crowd of not less than 800 persons, a police-sergeant, supported by several of the force, requested him to desist. In reply to a question, the officer admitted that the thoroughfare was not stopped, but that there were other reasons. The crowd manifested marked indignation at this interruption; but Mr. Hall begged them to leave the place quietly, promising to appeal to the authorities, and then continued the service in an adjoining street. It was afterwards ascertained that no orders had been issued from the police station to stop the service; but that the keeper of a neighboring tavern, whose benches had been cleared on several previous occasions by his customers going to hear the preacher, had sent for the police on his own responsibility, and had urged them to apprehend the offender. Lord Shaftesbury kindly interested himself in the case, and wrote to Mr. Hall as follows: "I saw Sir R. Mayne on Saturday. He spoke in high terms of open-air preaching, and gave orders that you should not be interrupted by the police in any way. You may safely resume your station and your work, and may God be with you in preaching the Gospel to the poor."

**OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT DOVER.**—The Rev. N. R. L. Bennett, Incumbent of Trinity District, commenced open-air preaching on Thursday evening last, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a goodly number assembled, some of whom doubtless heard for the first time the tidings of a Saviour's love. The Rev. gentleman gave notice of his intention to

repeat open-air services in other parts of his district.

**OPEN-AIR PREACHING BY THE REV. DR. McNEIL.**—In accordance with his published intimation, the Rev. Dr. McNeile made his appearance on Sunday afternoon upon the area of the Liverpool Exchange, where from 6,000 to 7,000 persons were assembled. The preacher stood, and was heard with tolerable distinctness over most of the area. His discourse was fervent, simple, and divested of all matter bordering upon the controversial. He confessed that he was trespassing on the parish of Rector Campbell, but, at the same time, he said his mission was to preach the Gospel to the whole world; and while the fine Sundays remained, he should, with Rector Campbell's permission (about which he intimated there would be little doubt), continue to preach on the exchange flags. At the close of the service the crowd quickly dispersed.—*Manchester Guardian.*

#### IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY.

The summer commencements are over—the last term of the academic year is ended—and the several members of the University, both Fellows, Professors, and Students, within another week will be dispersed as widely, and using as may differ languages, as if they had been previously occupied upon the construction of another Babel. No allusion is of course intended either to the new Campanile or the new Museum and Lecture-rooms, the former of which has already been completed and inaugurated, and the latter are so far advanced as to give promise of being fit for occupation at the close of next year.

The University Choral Society very handsomely gave an additional concert this year in honour of the exaltation of the Virgin, and the Board so far relaxed the stringent rules which bind the society as to admit ladies both as performers in the orchestra and as auditors in the hall. The concert was given at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the second part consisted entirely of a Cantata, which was written and composed to commemorate the erection of the belfry. The music, which was very effectively rendered, is the composition of Dr. Stewart, organist of Trinity College, and the very appropriate words were from the pen of Dr. Waller, who is well known as the author of the "Slingsby Papers," in the *Dublin University Magazine*. The "Jubilate" at the close was exceedingly fine.

Some very good music was also performed on the orchestra of the Theatre during the time that degrees were being conferred on the 3rd inst. It consisted of an anthem and service composed by Dr. Henry Spencer Harrison, as exercises for the



degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music, and tended not a little to enliven the scene and relieve the monotony of the ceremonies. There are seldom many who seek for degrees at the summer commencement; but the most conspicuous amongst those who presented themselves as candidates on the present occasion were Dr. Cronyn, the new colonial Bishop, and Colonel Larcom, Under Secretary of State for Ireland upon whom the degree of LL.D. was conferred *honoris causa*. It will be recollected that at the recent commemoration at Oxford one of our most distinguished men, Dr. Humphrey Lloyd, was honoured with the degree of D.C.L.

The Senior Proctor for the present year, Dr. Hare, is about to retire permanently from active life, and to withdraw altogether from his position in the University. The new statute granted by the Queen empowers the Visitors of the college to grant unlimited leave of absence to those among the Senior Fellows (not exceeding two in number), whom, on account of age or ill health, it may be desirable to release from the performance of academic duties; with the proviso that during such absence no one shall enjoy the emoluments of any *sinecuro* office, or resume his place among the Fellows, without previously obtaining the consent of the Visitors. An express enactment like this is far preferable to the old method of obtaining the same result; formerly favour or influence with a Lord-Lieutenant or Secretary was sufficient to procure a Queen's letter granting leave of absence for three years; and but little difficulty was experienced in obtaining another reprieve when this term had expired. It is very doubtful, however, whether it would not have been better to grant a Senior Fellow, who was anxious to retire, an adequate retiring allowance, and to fill up the vacancy caused by his absence, than to permit a Fellowship to be dormant, perhaps for years. Already a year has passed by without any election having taken place, and it seems but poor encouragement to men of talent like Mr. Leslie and Mr. Curtis, to compel them either to adopt other professions, or else to waste away their energies under the sickening influence of hope deferred, in order that a man, who is able enough, if he chose, to perform all the duties required of him, may divert himself at Baden-Baden, or lounge away the hours in an Italian villa.

The continuance of the war is beginning to be felt in the decreasing number of students. The July entrance-day is one of the three on which, usually, the greatest number of candidates present themselves. There were not so many on the recent occasion as had appeared at the corresponding period last year and the year before; it is probable that some diminution will also

be caused by the determination of the Government to throw open to public competition the appointments of the Home and Indian civil services, as well as to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Candidates will of course present themselves direct from the great public schools, without going through any part of a University course, and unless the University men show a decided superiority, the number of those who resort there must certainly diminish.

A rumour is afloat that the Board intend to shorten the time at present required to obtain the B.A. degree. If this resolution be carried, it will have the effect of putting the Pensioner and the Fellow-Commoner upon an equality, as regards the number of terms required for degree, and will also relieve the former from the payment of fees for one half-year. The proposal was made to the Board by Dr. Lloyd, and it has, of course, met with very determined opposition from the Tutors, with whose incomes it would seriously interfere. Nothing, however, has been decided upon as yet, the proposal will probably end in a compromise, by which the time will be saved to the pupil, and the money to the tutor; as it seems to be conceded that the time should not exceed that required at Oxford and Cambridge for the same degree, and that the tutors' incomes are already sufficiently reduced, inasmuch as they are only half of what they were ten years ago.

The number of divinity students who presented themselves for examination, both in junior and in the senior class, was less than the average of the last few years, so that it is probable some difficulty may be experienced by-and-by in obtaining curates. At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held a short time ago within the walls of the college, a deputation from the society endeavoured to bring forcibly before the young men the duty and necessity of engaging in the wide field of missionary labour now open in the Colonies. The effect of this appeal cannot, from the nature of the case, be seen until some time has elapsed; in every instance worldly motives will force themselves forward, and modify or alter a choice which is recommended by a sense of duty and a generous impulse to serve mankind. Would not the Government then do wisely, to distribute the patronage of the Colonial Church in such a manner as to induce a greater number of labourers to work in this vineyard of the Lord? Hitherto the highest appointments in the colonial branch of the Church have not been distributed evenly amongst Englishmen and Irishmen; and until a spirit of impartiality presides over the distribution of such patronage, young men

will scarcely be found willing to undergo the toils and privations of an expatriation, while there is ample scope for the employment of their abilities and energies at home. The colonial bishopric to which Dr. Cronyn has been recently advanced was, it is said, offered previously to two of the eminent clergymen of Dublin, and declined by them; but, even supposing this to have been the case, it will hardly be contended that this solitary instance is a fair or adequate recognition of the claims of the Irish portion of the united Church.

No new question of any interest has arisen relative to Church affairs since the last summary. The usual list of preferments and appointments will give every information in these respects. Amongst them will be found the name of Mr. Vickars, the former Curate of Killeskey, in the county of Wicklow. His case was recently brought prominently before the public; and the manner in which the Archbishop of Dublin has acted since the irritating matter was first mooted does him great honour. The Irish Church Missions are out of their difficulties for the present; and their very active secretary, the Rev. W. Marrable, has been appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church Cathedral, Dublin, to the Prebend of St. John's.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—From the *Clerical Journal* of July 9, we glean the name of Rev. B. Cronyn, who has received the degrees D. B. and D. D. of Trinity College, Dublin.

In the list of Dr. Downe's Prizes in the same College, we observe two were assigned for *Reading the Liturgy*. We strongly recommend the adoption of a similar prize in our own College of Trinity in Toronto for the improvement of reading our incomparable Liturgy, which is too generally read in a most incorrect and unedifying manner.—*The Church*.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO SEP. 18.

Rev. J. R. T., Milford; Rev. W. A., Sorel; Rev. P. S. W., Sorel; Rev. H. H., Tyrconnel (vols. 2 and 3).

#### DIED.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, Oakland's Rectory, Drummondville, in the 61st year of his age, and after a painful illness, which he bore with exemplary Christian patience, the Rev. J. M. Koss, for nearly thirty years Rector of that parish. His remains were followed to the grave by a numerous and respectable assemblage of all parties and creeds. In life beloved, in death deeply regretted.

### THE Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
BY HENRY ROWSELL, TORONTO.

#### TERMS:

If paid in advance, i.e., within one month  
from commencement of volume, ..... 2s. 9d.  
After that time, ..... 3s. 9d.

The day of publication will be as nearly as possible the middle of the month.