

during the year 1852 there was imported into England 289,457 cwt. of cheese. Of this, 278,179 cwt. came from European states, and the rest from America.

The Bishop of Ripon will visit Berlin next June, for the purpose of confirming such youthful members of the Church of England as are prevented from celebrating this rite in England.

A fanatic, at Bicker, has published a pamphlet, in which he describes the recent heavy rains as a visitation of God's wrath on account of the homage paid by the nation to the late Duke of Wellington on his death.

A magnificent piece of plate, designed by Prince Albert, has been prepared for the Dublin Exhibition. The piece which is nearly 4 feet high and is worth £4,000, represents an ancient temple with Arab horses grazing about, the models being taken from the various fine Arabians received as presents by her Majesty. It is a beautiful work of art, and most creditable to the artistic skill of his royal highness.

A subscriber to the *Field* writes: "It is not generally known that the only plan of preserving eggs perfectly fresh for any length of time, is to smear them over the day they are laid, with lard or butter, free from salt. A small piece of the size of a walnut will suffice for a dozen eggs. Take them one by one in the palm of the hand, and two or three turns will effectually close up the pores; then place them in an open basin or basket, loose, on the pantry shelf. At the expiration of six months they will be found as sweet as the day they were laid, if the above directions have been strictly complied with.

During the voyage of the *John Melhuish*, emigrant vessel, from London, bound for Port Philip, the first mate went stealthily into the hold and tapped a brandy cask. The light which he held in his hand came in contact with the liquor, and the liquor was speedily in flames. An alarm was raised, and a passenger, Hayward by name, thrust his finger into the hole from which the brandy was flowing; and notwithstanding the blue flame enveloped his arm he held it there until the fire was subdued. He was afterwards presented, by the rest of the passengers, with a gold watch and chain, as an acknowledgement for his heroic conduct. The first mate was placed under arrest.

## Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1853.

### DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Yesterday the annual general meeting of the Church Society of this Diocese took place in the parochial school-house of St. James.

Previous to the meeting evening service was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Prayers were said by the Rev. Henry Brent, and the lessons were read by the Rev. R. Shanklin.

At the conclusion of divine worship the congregation adjourned to the above mentioned hall, when the chair was taken, and the meeting opened with prayer by the Lord Bishop, shortly after two o'clock p. m.

The following clergy were present. The venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, the venerable the Archdeacon of York, the Rev. D. E. Blake, Rural Dean of the Home District, the Rev. H. Patton Rural Dean of the Johnstown District, the Rev. F. Evans, Rural Dean of the Brock District, the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rural Dean of the Niagara District, the Rev. A. Palmer, Rural Dean of the Gore District, the Rev. B. Cronyn, Rural Dean of the London District, the Rev. F. L. Osler, Rural Dean of the Simcoe District, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Dr. McMurray, H. C. Cooper, T. Green, Dr. Scadding, Provost Whitaker, Professor Parry, Professor Irving, J. G. D. MacKenzie, M. Boomer, S. Givins, R. J. MacGeorge, W. Ritchie, F. Tremayne, G. Armstrong, W. B. Sands, B. O. Hill, J. Wilson, E. Dewar, Dr. Lett, J. Pentland, T. Greene, C. L. Ingles, R. Shanklin, H. Brent, A. Townley, W. Leeming, W. S. Darling, M. Ker, E. J. Boswell, S. B. Ardagh, J. Shortt, A. Sanson, A. Dixon, H. E. Plees, R. N. Merritt, E. Baldwin, T. W. Marsh, A. Nelles.

The Right Rev. Chairman, in opening the proceedings, spoke as follows:

MY BRETHREN OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY:—

Permit me before we commence the business of the day, to direct your attention to some topics intimately connected with the progress and well-being of our beloved Church, and which, although not immediately connected with the proceedings of the Society, are exceedingly deserving of your serious consideration between this and the

meeting of the Conference which, God willing, I purpose to summon in the Autumn, and at which they will become subjects of grave and anxious deliberation.

We had scarcely read Sir John Pakington's able and judicious answer to our Church in this Diocese, when we learned with deep regret, that the Earl of Derby's ministry had been overthrown by the most extraordinary and unexpected political combination which ever occurred in British history. We farther learned, that, no sooner was the new Administration organized than a change of policy regarding the Clergy Reserves was announced, and a Bill brought into Parliament to surrender them to the Provincial Legislature, in accordance with the intentions of Earl Grey, the late Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The unusual rapidity with which this measure was carried through both Houses of Parliament scarcely suffered us to hear of its existence, much less to assemble the Church or even to convene portions of our people to take steps to arrest its progress;—yet, all that was possible from our great distance and shortness of time has been done.

A Petition to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, against this iniquitous Bill, was dispatched from Toronto on the 12th of March, and although all diligence was used, it was too late for the House of Commons, and hardly in time for the House of Peers.

It was presented by His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was, I am happy to say, most friendly to its prayer, and to whom we are much indebted for his promptitude in bringing it forward:—but I regret to inform you that it made no effective impression.

Finding, in preparing the Petition, that, from its brevity, many strong points were, of necessity, omitted, I set about drawing up a more elaborate defence of the Endowment of our Church and the injustice of its threatened confiscation, in the form of a Letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. This document, dated Toronto the 19th March, reached London just in time to be printed and circulated among the members of the House of Lords. It nevertheless failed to avert the passage of the Bill, which has become the law, and has thus deprived one of the most Loyal sections of Her Majesty's subjects of their most valuable rights and privileges, which had been guaranteed to them by the most sacred pledges.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of York, being on the spot, by his valuable and able writings and conversations with leading men, did good service in the cause;—but evil prevailed.

While we lament the result, we have the consolation to know that never was a case so triumphantly debated. The promoters of the obnoxious measure seemed to have lost their mental power and energy, and as they had no forcible arguments to offer they rested on their majority, and the principle that might makes right, leaving the most solemn enactments and sacred promises to go for nothing.

Another opportunity may be afforded us of shewing beyond dispute, the greatness of our religious and moral victory in both houses of Parliament, when we come to dissect and lay bare the different debates on the subject.

But perhaps the most revolting and melancholy feature of the proceedings on the Clergy Reserve Bill, and which, in the end, will prove far more disastrous than even their confiscation, is the astounding spectacle of beholding nine Bishops out of nineteen (the number present in the House of Lords) voting for the destruction of the temporal support of a branch of that Church which they had sworn to preserve and extend, and handing over three Dioceses, embracing a space nearly as large as the half of Europe, to the tender mercies of the Church of Rome.

Now, my Brethren, the field of debate and, I fear, contention, in spite of Lord Sydneyham's solemn protest, and the opinions of the best informed, both here and abroad, has been transferred to this country, and as it is but just, that the members of the Church, lay and clerical, may have an opportunity of considering what steps ought to be taken in defence of their dearest birthright, it is, as I have already said, my intention to hold a Conference in September or October, of which due notice will be given. In the meantime, let this most important subject be our daily topic of prayerful deliberation for light and direction, since it is of the utmost importance to ourselves and our prosperity. And if we are, really and truly, the conscientious sons of the Church, which we profess ourselves to be, then let us act with the unity, firmness and determination which become that high and holy character, and we have nothing to fear.

#### 2. CONVOCATION.

I had contemplated calling a Conference during the season, on another ground.—It must be in the recollection of many present, that last year, a Bill was brought into the House of Commons, by the Honorable Wil-

liam Gladstone, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the better Government and Regulation of the Church of England in the Colonies. This Bill, after several debates and amendments, was postponed to the present Session.

In the meantime, that upright and honorable statesman Sir John Pakington, although opposed to some of the provisions of the proposed Bill, was nevertheless aware of the necessity and importance of some such measure, and, being anxious to make it as perfect as possible, he was pleased to address a Circular Letter to the Colonial Bishops on the subject. His Excellency requested them to favor him with their views on the state of the Church in their respective Dioceses, and what legislative changes they would suggest to place her in a more efficient and satisfactory position.

Not supposing that this measure would be taken up in the early session of November, I despatched a Circular to my Rural Deans, with copies of Mr. Gladstone's Bills, and Sir John Pakington's speech, desiring them to consult the Clergy and Laity of their respective Deaneries, and report to me at their earliest convenience.

In these Reports I found much useful information which, so far as it appeared practicable, I embodied in my general statement.

I likewise solicited the assistance of the Honorable the Chief Justice, and from his views on the subject communicated to me, both in writing and in conversation, and from my own deliberations and the various sources of information within my reach, I was able to frame a general Report, which after being forwarded to the proper authorities, was published for the benefit of the Diocese in the *Church* newspaper.

I have reason to believe that it was more than favorably received as a useful document, by the Archbishop and the English as well as Colonial Prelates then in London, and that in preparing a measure for the better regulation and government of the Colonial Church it will not be overlooked.

I have farther to state that such a measure will in all probability be introduced into the House of Lords during the present Session by His Grace the Archbishop, and, as in such case, it will come before Parliament, with the consent of the Church and the Crown, there is every reason to believe that it will pass without the slightest opposition.

In this expectation, I thought it more convenient to postpone the Meeting of our Conference to a late period in the season, for if the contemplated measure became law, it would require us to take immediate action. But, should any obstacle prevent its coming to maturity, there are other grounds and considerations, which will render an assemblage of the Church necessary, and, as such meetings under the Bishop are now considered not unlawful, we shall have the less hesitation in convening them or in entering fully into an examination of the wants and necessities of the Church:

#### THIRD.

There is still one other matter to which I may be permitted to allude on the present occasion, namely the division of the Diocese. It is well known to this meeting that I addressed a memorial to the proper authorities on this important subject in October 1850, and not having been made aware that any action had been taken on its prayer, I considered it my duty, in February last, to renew my application. I was induced to this step without farther delay, from observing in the public journals in London that measures were about to be adopted to divide the Diocese of Capetown, and I certainly thought it not unreasonable to submit the priority of my claim to favorable consideration.

In regard to the erection and establishment of the new Colonial Bishoprics, I am willing to acquiesce, but when the question rises as to their division, I desired with due respect to be heard. As this memorial has been published in the *Diocese*, I refer no farther to its contents, than to say that no other branch of the Colonial Church can present so strong a claim to additional Bishops. I thought it of no moment to plead for myself, because I desire and expect to die in harness, but I pleaded for the Diocese of Toronto which is getting beyond the strength of any single man, and must soon suffer if no division taken place.

I am happy to say that this appeal has been so far successful, that the necessity of a division has been recognized, and at a public meeting on the subject of erecting and establishing Colonial Bishoprics, it has been resolved that Kingston shall be the name of the new See for the eastern portion of the Diocese, and I have little doubt but that the other divisions set forth in my first communication of October 1850, will in due time take effect.

Such are the momentous subjects which I have taken the liberty to recommend to your thoughtful consideration till we meet in the autumn. And now suffer me in conclusion

to cherish the hope that our proceedings on this occasion may be conducted with that courtesy, meekness and forbearance which have hitherto distinguished the meetings of this excellent Institution.

This address was received with great applause.

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy, the Secretary of the Society, then read the following ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting this, the Eleventh Annual Report of the operations of the Church Society during the past year, your Committee would remind the members of our Church that, "Except the Lord build the house, their labor is but lost that build it?" If success, therefore, has in any degree attended the work, which has for its object the glory of God, the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the building up of the Spiritual Temple; without presumption, it may be assumed that Almighty God, the supreme Head of the Church, has been pleased to bless our labors, and to acknowledge us as his instruments in prosecuting His purposes of love. To Him, therefore, let us ascribe the praise and glory. The Holy Spirit alone can so influence the heart of fallen man as to make him turn from worshipping at the shrine of the idol *Self*, and lead him gratefully to offer on the Altar of Divine Love, his best gifts for the service of that God, who hath manifested such love towards him. If God be with us, ought not every member of our communion to aspire to the honor of becoming fellow workers with God; and earnestly to aid us in carrying on the good work. Faith without works cannot be that grace which is the gift of God. Those cannot rightly believe in these truths which pervade the whole teaching of our Church in her Catechism, Articles, Homilies, and Holy Ritual; who do not feel constrained to engage in the work of Him who redeemed them from eternal slavery and enrolled them among the number of his peculiar people, in order that they might be zealous of good works. The captain of our salvation during his painful sojourn upon earth, ever went about doing good to the bodies and souls of men, and so left an example of self-denying love, as well as of spotless purity and holiness, to be imitated by all who would be ranked among his followers before he returned to his throne in glory to attain those gifts and graces necessary to qualify his disciples for the great work which was to be carried on by them. He not only commanded them to go and preach the gospel to every creature, but promised to be with them always, even to the end of the world; so that we infer the promise and the command were not confined to the small band of followers immediately addressed, but extended to the members of His Church in all successive ages, whether the individuals were called to occupy the more prominent position of ministers or leaders, or permitted to remain in the ranks discharging the less arduous and obtrusive, but not less important duties. What victory could we hope to see achieved, by an army whose officers were not promptly and heartily supported by their followers? So in the Church militant, the Clergy may point out the way, and faithfully, walk therein themselves, but to ensure success, they must receive the cheerful co-operation of the Laity.

The first rumor that our Society had met with a reverse of fortune was sufficient to justify many in their own eyes, for withholding their aid, thereby proving that they had not counted the cost before embarking in the good cause, and that they had not enlisted in it because it was the work assigned the Church, which, from the fallibility of its members, may often be sorely tried and afflicted; but because the promises of God are sure, must in the end prevail.

Previous to the trouble above alluded to, too little interest was taken in the operations of the Society, too many of our members were satisfied with having contributed a certain sum towards an object which, as Churchmen, they felt bound to support, and with seeing their names printed in the lists appended to the Annual Report who, because they had not considered the permanent good which they had been called upon to aid in accomplishing, cared but little about the working of the Society. It pleased God mercifully to permit good to spring out of evil, for all at once a spirit of enquiry became manifest, and an interest in the operations and welfare of the Society exhibited which has happily survived the cause which aroused it. The minute books of the Society show that at no previous period of its existence have the monthly meetings been so numerous attended, or the subjects brought forward so fully discussed as during the past year; and it will also be found recorded that from this date several of the Laity as well as of the Clergy, have been found ready to sacrifice their valuable time in attending committees appointed for special objects, to instance only the special committee, from which emanated a Report, the result of frequent and earnest deliberations, the great utility of which has been acknowledged by all the branches, without exception. The many notices of motion, given by members from all parts of the diocese, to amend different articles of the constitution, also afford evidence of the growing interest taken in the well-being of the Society, as such your committee allude to them. That certain alterations and amendments are actually necessary for the well working of the Society, must be admitted by all, but your committee feel called upon to deprecate any hasty or violent changes in that constitution, which they conceive has never been fairly tried but which before its adoption was carefully framed to suit the circumstances of a new country. They purposely refrain from specially noticing any one of