zealously and so munificently made by the Churchmen of Canada. But here I find some of our friends discouraging us from sympathy in the objects of our Diocesan by the idea that some position may still be obtained for the Church in connection with the University af Toronto. prayer of the petition, and forwarded Addresses upon creasing their allowances to their Missionaries, and withthe Church in connection with the University af Toronto.
They inform us that those who have re cast that University af Addresses to the Colonial Minister, desiring permissity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have committed a grand sity have discovered that they have discovered the grand sity have discovered the grand sity have discovered the grand sity have discovered the gran mistake, and are disposed to retrace their steps; that there is a disposition on the part of the Government to adopt some plan by which Churchmen may have a College affiliated to that University, and obtain its secular learning, and at the same time educate their children according to their own principles. I must, however, caution Churchmen against in any degree relaxing their exertions in conthese parties (whoever they are) this tardy wisdom?—

Success so far affended their untiring entries as to bring about the sale for which they prayed, and the Nothing, but the experience that they have not the Church so completely in their power as they imagined; that they have determined on taking their cause into their that they have determined on taking their cause into their own hands, and to show that there nown children, independently of any aid the State may choose to afford them. claim of the Church before the Colonial Minister It is the fear that their darling scheme may, without the Church, prove an utter failure, that has prompted this after liberality. But now that the Church has begun to learn her power, it would be most unwise to allow herself cers upon the subject—the Queen's Advocate, the to be trammelled again; for by a continuance of the same Attorney and Solicitors-General (J. Dodson, J. leave to add the amount of loss by Exchange and the babit of self-reliance, she may entertain the hope of regaining, at some future day, the advantages which have now been taken from her. But there are other objections, gave it as their opinion, "that the Reservations for most cogent in themselves, to listening to these suggestions For what is the nature of this scheme of affiliation?
In what definite form has it been proposed? How then can we tell that it has not some radical blemish, which would cause us unanimously to reject it? Again, supposwould cause us unanimously to reject it? Again, supposhig the scheme to be ever good, on what authority is it
offered? It has been whispered that it is desired by the
already completed, and no lands remained in the
disturbance till 1833. In the mean time, exchange in-Government? But since the Government, as such, has never proposed it, how do we know that it has their unanever proposed it, how do we know that it has their unaninous sanction? Again, supposing the Government itself, to be ever so unanimous in its support, how can we be sure that they will carry others with them? The same Government, having the disposal of the proceeds for several years prior to 1833, strong objections had been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates without any reservation, and much to the chagrin of the mischief which has been done? And supposing them to be perfectly successful at present, what security have we for the permanence of any arrangement which they may make? The same power and the same evil influences which have subverted arrangements which were specially those of the British North American Colonias. The Ministry being weak, or perhaps participating in the same spirit, gave way, or, as they said, found themselves compalled to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates are provided to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates are provided to the grants for the support of Religious been made in Parlia which have subverted arrangements which were supposed to be permanent, may overthrow again these new arrangements, and throw back the Church to begin her work again, with her energies impaired by want of perseverance, stances under which the exchanges referred to were supposed to be permanent with the gentlemant statement of facts, from the British American; and throw back the Church to begin her work again, with her energies impaired by want of perseverance, stances under which the exchanges referred to were no local resources. and without the concurrence of those favouring circum-stances which now afford us the brightest omens of sucstances which now afford us the brightest omens of success. In addition to all these practical objections there is one of principle. Would it be right for us voluntarily the Crown got the best of the bargain.

When this arrangement was made, only two of the clergy with whom, through the representation of the first by the Crown got the best of the bargain. to consent to place our Church in such a position as would be the result of the most favourable scheme of affiliation which has been yet proposed? for by any scheme of the kind would not the Church consent to take her place side by side with all the various forms of error by which she is surrounded, and to place herself on an equality with them? And would she not be unfaithful to her high trust if she voluntarily consented to occupy such a position? When indeed, whilst this measure was under discussion, such a proposition was listened to or even acquiesced in, it was because a desire was felt not to break up King's College, but to a desire was felt not to break up King's College, but to carry it on. if possible, as one continued body; because we did not wish, without absolute necessity, to disturb existing relations or to renounce the position of influence we had attained in the University; because King's College was already an amalgamation of various religious bodies, and such a scheme would have really given the Church and such a scheme would have really given the Church for every solution of the land in Blandford which the admiral gave up is very valuable. Some of it is worth ten dollars a-foot frontage, by one hundred feet deep; so that one acre is of more real value than the 3,000!! So was already an amalgamation of various religious bodies, and such a scheme would have really given the Church a more distinct and favourable position in the University than she at that time possessed. But when this disposition to concede all we could conscientously concede has been rejected,—when the Church, whose members gave to the University all the vitality it ever possessed, has been tended to show a plan-appropriation of Clergy Reserves in favour of the emoluments, of which the expectation and been held out to them when they proceeded to the Colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the concederation and been held out to them when they proceeded to the Colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the concederation and the colonies are true to the concederation and the colonies are the colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the colonies are the colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the colonies are true to the colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of the colonies are the colonies are the colonies. The colonies are true to the colonies are the colonies are the colonies are true to the colonies are true to the colonies. The colonies are true to the colonies. The colonies are true to the colonies. The colonies are true to the colonies are true true. rudely elected from it. when the existence of Kingle broken through, and ties, sanctified by learning and religion, snapped asunder,-when the Church has thrown upon her mettle and taught what she can do alone, shall she consent again to listen to plans of amalgamation? is too late. Let us, then, now look forward, and give all our sympathies and our prayers likewise to the plans of our venerable Bishop. It is satisfactory that we can make them the subjects of prayer, because we believe them to he such as must conduce to the bonour of Christ our Head, by providing permanently for our venerable as must conduce to the bonour of Christ our Head, by providing permanently for our vent an education, is he such as must conduce to the honour of Christ our Head, by providing permanently for our youth an education in the principles we all venerate and hold sacred. It is satis-Bishop by the wide Atlantic ocean, we are united before clergy put in a claim, not only that they should be the throne of our common Father. Let us, then, continue these prayers for his preservation and his success, and that he may at length live to see the fruits of his labours

WEEKLY CALENDAR.									
Dar	Dat	e.					2nd Lesson		
F	June	16,	3KD SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. & R.		1 Sam	2.	Mark 2 Cor.	16.	
M		17	It to stint all a red (M		Job	29	Luke		
	*				7	31.	Luke Gal.	2 2.	
						33,		3.	
T		20,					Luke Gal.	4.	
F	1			B	A ANDE	38,	Gal.	5. 5.	
8		22,			u jene	40,	Luke Gal.		
F	-	23,	4TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY. & E.	1	Sam.	12.	Luke Ephes	7.	
in in	YES	1	HE CHUI	3	CI	1	i nghi	17.5	

## on on on.

TORONTO, JUNE 13, 1850.

delivered at anti-Clergy Reserve meetings partake all expense in the support of religion. Their object has largely of this description of deceit, and none more ever been to cherish and assist the exertions of the Coloso than at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in this at the great meeting which was held in the great meeting which was held which serves, stated that the Clergy Reserves in Prince Edward Island had been, with the sanction of the Crown, appropriated to secular purposes; but he told only part of the truth, and so made a precedent would be enabled to do much more good at a comparation of the truth and so made a precedent would be enabled to do much more good at a comparation.

the worship of Almighty God, throughout the Provincial Government the same stipend as had been the whole Island; to see that the Book of Common Prayer be read each Sunday and Holyday and the Prayer be read each Sunday and Holyday, and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the rites of the Church of England, conformable to the directions and conditions annexed to our Order in Council of the 26th Angust, 1767, hereinbefore referred to." In 1802, the Colonial Legislature passed an Act for the better establishment of the Church of England, as the fixed form of worship in the Island; and twelve years after this Act had received the Royal allowance, a warrant of survey was issued, directing the Surveyor-General to lay off the glebes: which

shall be taughit upon a definite doctrinal system,—and that system the system of the Charch of England: a system the system of the Charch of England: a system the system of the Charch of England: a system the system of the Charch of England: a system the system of the Charch of England: a system of the Charch of England: a system on toward by the captive of an of all the captive of an of the Charch of the Servery and the lands of conservators, units both the Servery of Sate had sanctioned, all thought the Servery of Sate had sanctioned, all the system of the Charch of the Charch, who held commission for that long ages of error, by appealing to the Holy World of God, and, interpreteling that Word, not at the pleasure of the England in the system of the captive and and the system of the Charch was plundered of the property, and the land, only the system of the charge of the Charch was plundered of the property, and the land, understand the captive age of the primitive Carachester of the pr

Success so far attended their untiring efforts as to Churches and Glebes in the Order in Council, in

the Crown got the best of the bargain.

"CLERGY RESERVES .- We were not a little surprised at the gross misrepresentation which the Globe puts into the mouth of the Rev. Mr. Roaf, an Independent Minister, at the anti-Clergy Reserve meeting, the other day at Toronto. He is made to say that "Rear-Admiral sittart obtained upwards of 3000 acres of valuable land (Clergy Reserves) in the township of Bexley, for a poor equivalent in the township of Blandford." The lands in Bexley were not Clergy Reserves, but Crown Lands, and were not worth more than five shillings an acre when the exchange fook place: they are now unsaleable, and there-

THE PROPAGATION SOCIETY AND HER OLD MISSIONARIES.

Many of our readers are no doubt aware that there Reserve fund increased so much that there was a surplus over and above what was required to pay the formulation to diminish as Missionaries dropped off, and at length to cease altogether. It is further stated, tory that in such prayers, although separated from our £7,700 secured by the 3 & 4 Vic., some of these that the sole object of the arrangement is to secure some clergy put in a claim, not only that they should be allowed their former stipends of £200, but also that the arrears of the deficiency should be used. the arrears of the deficiency should be made good.
On this subject, we quote the following remarks from a document which was published for the use of the clergy, on the Secular State of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto, by the Lord Bishop, in Feb. 1849.

"In order to give as complete and satisfactory an ac-count of the secular affairs of the Church in this Province as I am able, it appears necessary to commence from the

beginning.
The clergy in the British Colonies before the American Revolution were chiefly, if not all, Missionaries sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Fo-

After the peace of 1783 this Society withdrew all sistance from such of the Missionaries as remained in the United States, and recognized those only who reto confine their benevolence.

signifying their ability and willingness to contribute to-wards his support. It was further required that a church should be immediately built, a glebe secured, a parson-CLERGY RESERVES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It is often remarked that no kind of deception is so difficult to expose, so dangerous in its character, and so thoroughly disingenuous, as when Truth is age therein erected, and a subscription entered the Missionary's maintenance. All this having been done, a Missionary was sent with a salary of £50 sterling per annum, and an outfit of not less than £30. But if the people failed in their engagements, the Missionary was removed to another station where the like terms were assigned upon and guaranteed.

of peculiar hardship, and well deserving to consideration of the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Great sympathy was felt for the Gospel in Ereston the Government. The reason assigned was, the necessity for retrenchment in every Danariment of the State; but it was felt by the friends of

that the Parliament had the right to alienate the Re-

out of a case, which, had be told all he ought to have known on the subject, he would have said nothing about, because it would have completely altered the case. The facts of the case are simply these:

In 1767 the whole Island was granted by the Government to different individuals in portions of 20,000 acres, subject to a reservation of 100 acres in each allotment. "for a site of a Church, and as a

In his new station the Society continued to Dr. Stewart glebe for a Minister of the Gospel." Two years subsequently, the Royal Instructions were issued, requiring the Lieutenant-Governor to "take especial requiring the Lieutenant-Governor to "take especial" the Society continued to Dr. Stewart his allowance of £50 per annum, and the Government granted him a stipend of £100 sterling in addition. The Rev. John Langhorn was some years after sent out by the Society from England, and received from them and

much was immediately done by the Society, and at length the Bishop's urgent representations, aided by the com-bined exertions of the Society, induced the Government to give their attention to the subject. The result was an arrangement entered into by Government to make an annual grant to the Society from Parliament of £16,000, by which they were enabled, with their own funds, to allow their Missionaries in British North America £200

per annum, clear of all deductions.

The effect of this was to raise the incomes of the Mistinued, so that the real proceeds should be exactly £200. In regard to loss from army bills, it could not be taken was made to his income, because, being at the Seat of Government, it had been settled at £275. But he had Property Tax, so long as they continued, that his income might suffer no diminution.

For all this the clergy was indebted to the first Bishop

of Quebec, strongly seconded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; for his Lordship never rested, after he became acquainted with the pecuniary difficulties which were distressing his clergy,

tages neither the Government nor the Society took any

We give another correction to the gentleman's statement of facts, from the British American; and we may remark that those who know the circumthough afterwards they consented to continue a small portion or £4000 for the benefit of Nova Scotia, where

the Archdeacon of Kingston and the then Archdeacon of York. The immediate consequence of the loss of so great a portion of their income would have compelled the Society to reduce the salaries of all their Missionaries to such a sum as their own funds might supply, which it was found would not exceed one half or £100 per annum, But the remonstrances made by the Society, and the

Colonial Bishops, induced the Government to pause and at length to reconsider the matter with a favourable

Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, showed much good feeling on the occasion, and took great pains to find some mitigation of the evil which the Government was inflicting on a meritorious class of men, who had a just claim to the continuance of their stipends during their lives. After much inquiry, persons actually there were, unfortunately, not the means of carrying this rule fully into effect in the case of the Missionaries, but that he felt the justice of acting upon it so far as circumstances would permit. The partial remedy was, to reduce the salaries of the Missionaries £15 wick and Nova Scotia; the periods at which they are sent out by the Society; the places at which they were stationed; the amount of the stipends they received prior to the 1st of July, 1833, either from the Society or the Colonial Funds, or other sources; and the amount of the stipends to which they will now be entitled; And my Lords conceive it will be proper that copies of these should be transmitted to the Governors of each of the respective Colonies, with directions to report all capanities that may occur among the individuals whose names appear in them, in order to the gradual reduction and discontinuance, both of the applications to Parliament, and of the appropriations of Colonial Funds, as the parties moved into the Colonies which still remained faithful to their allegiance, and to these they determined in future to confine their honovylance.

Hence it would appear that the benefit of this arrange-And here it may be observed, that the Society from its first Incorporation in 1701, required, as it still requires, before sending out a Missionary to any new place in the Colonies, that a petition be presented by the people or congregation of such place required. congregation of such place requesting a clergyman, and signifying their ability and willingness to contribute to-wards his support. It was further required that a church Province; the number of these last is not great being

Department of the State; but it was felt by the friends of the Gospel, that there are duties of far more importance incumbent on the rulers of the world than those of financial economy. The salaries of the Missionaries amount ing to £200 a-year were not more than adequate to the decent maintenance of clergymen in a country, where, if the bare necessaries of life are for the most part cheap, every thing else is dearer than at home. They were engaged at fixed stipends, to be paid from the Mother Country, and nothing save an atter inability to meet the expense of those salaries could reconcile the Society to expense of those salaries could reconcile the Society to the reduction which this arrangement still made in them, which, however, was a great improvement on the first intention. For this improvement we are, I believe, in a great measure indebted to our late Venerable Diocesan, who drew up and published a most affecting appeal in behalf of his clergy. 'Although,' says his Lordship, 'I would hope that the clergy of my Diocese have learnt how to be abased, and to suffer need for Christ's sake, yet surely they ought not to be left to struggle with absolute surely they ought not to be left to struggle with absolute poverty; and I have no hesitation in saying that a clergyman in Canada cannot maintain himself and family, with suitable respectability, upon an income of less than £200 a-year. This the greater part of the elergy have hitherto received, and uniformly been led to expect as their con-tinued yearly income; and there will be many cases of extreme hardship, if the salaries of tried and laborious servants are to be thus reduced in their declining years."

chists, &c., and meeting with a benevolence only bounded by their resources, such pressing wants as were brought under their consideration.

But when Upper Canada was constituted a Bishopric

nder the name of the Diocese of Toronto, in 1839, the Society renewed their intercourse, and came forward with even more than their former generosity to increase the number of our Missionaries, and with such effect that not fewer than fifty are at this moment serving in the Province who are supported from their Funds."

Prescott Telegraph Extra, which, however much we deprecate the tone and spirit, both of the communication and the editorial, we publish below. But in so doing we cannot permit ourselves to pass over the insinuations which are contained therein, relative to the most only manifest a singular forget-authors of them not only manifest a singular forget-authors of Church spoliation a few questions. fulness of the obligations under which this Diocese lies to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of come responsible for all measures enacted by the Crown? the Gospel in Foreign Parts, but an equal disregard 2ndly. Do not the ministry hold office by a majority of for that courtesy which is due to the Bishop of this votes taken out of the representatives of the people? Diocese.

The claim for the payment of the full sum of £200 to the Missionaries, most of whom, it must not be increased value of their glebes, and the arrears due the to the Bishop, are altogether on a different footing. The clergymen whose salaries had formerly been £200, are generally, notwithstanding the reduction, will be hardy enough to say that his work is not such, they are valid and good, and the Government canequally laborious, and his expenses equally great, not be so base as to deny their own acts. with those of any of his brethren.

From the Prescott Telegraph Extra.

Brockville, May 30, 1850. My DEAR SIR, - In reply to your favor received some days ago, I regret to be obliged to tell you that your in-formation (respecting the full, final and fixed determinaion of the Society P. G. F. P. NOT to meet the claims of her old Missionaries in Canada West, either as to ARREARS of the powers claimed by such persons has lately been tested in a Court of Law in the Mother Country, where such officials were recognized without a doubt before the Reformation. The Judgment of the Court, as I have been as ficials were recognized without a doubt before the Reformation. The Judgment of the Court, as I have been assured on what I believe to be good authority, went to show that the office was now a lawless one, a "vox et prætered nihil." This being the case, I would be very slow to seek St. James's Church, Louth ...... 0 16 0 the aid of a pseudo-official, whose presence in my Mission I must regard as an intrusion both illegal and inquisitorial. Believe me, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

with the Lord Bishop of the Diocese it had performed its promise to the letter-having paid him every penny he could possibly claim; while to the inferior Clergy it urged the plea of poverty, and inability to meet its engagements with them in full. I remarked also, that, even on the supposition of the validity of the plea, the Society had made an unjust distinction amongst those who ought all to have who were least able to bear it; whilst its proper course would have been to have made a proportional reduction from each and every salary. And I ended by suggesting that he and a few others should apply to the Rural Dean of this part of the country to call a meeting of the Clergy under his jurisdiction, to take the matter into considera-

In this particular and the particular of the subject upon which I had written him, refers to the late creation of Rural Deans throughout the Diocese, or rather to the authority claimed for them. I know but little of the arguments either for or against the existence of such an intermediate ruler among the Clergy as a Rural Dean; but I conceive the question involved in it, now that it has arisen, must be discussed and settled on its own merits; and that the sooner this is done, the better will it be for the peace and welfare of the Church. It is the holding of this indicate that induces me to make the letter public. As to the particular of the church in the particular of the sone of the Church. It is the holding of this indicate the will be found amenable to the particular of the state of the Church in the speaks in flattering terms of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the Church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the church has a law of the state of the t is to be hoped that the Reverend gentlemen, whom it has been thus sought to set in authority over their Co-Presbyters, will be equally ready to resign a distinction, in that case, not less invidious than unauthorised. Prescott, 3d June, 1850. JOHN PATTON.

Will the Editor of the Prescott Telegraph publish the oregoing Letter from Mr. Denroche to me, and also the remarks I have appended thereto?

SOMETHING STARTLING!

Alleged Breach of Faith of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts!! The idea involved in the above allegation may well be onsidered startling, when connected with the venerable society against which this serious charge is brought; but the Society is composed of men, and may therefore possibly err. The allegation has appeared in a widely spread bublic journal, and is becoming more and more a subject of discussion, both among the friends and the opposers of the Church, and therefore it may perhaps be well for the friends of and subscribers to the Society to ascertain what are the actual facts of the case, as most of the subscribers may not be aware of them. They appear to be as fol-lows:—Between the years 1817 and 1833 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts did engage a number of Clergymen of the Church of England to go out to Canada; there to perform their functions as Minis-ters of the Gospel among the settlers in that country; and the Society engaged to pay to those gentlemen the sum of £200 Sterling per annum as long as they should remain in Cauada in the performance of their ministerial duties under this engagement. There were not, it appears any other conditions of payment attached to it. It was as simple and propositions. simple and unqualified an agreement as could be made. The promise of payment of £200 Sterling per annum was made in writing by the Society to those gentlemen through the medium of the Society's Secretary. Accordingly several gentlemen did actually proceed to Canada, and did receive from the Society the stipulated sum of £200 Sterling per annum until the year 1833, when the Society de-clared their intention of not adhering to the agreement by reducing the amount promised to be paid, on the plea of inability because the British Government had withdrawn a certain allowance previously made to the Society; but it does not appear that the payment of the £200 Sterling to the Society's Missionaries in Canada was conditional on the continuance of any Government allowance. It was, as before stated, a simple unqualified agreement to pay that sum to them as Missionaries. These facts actually appear in the published Reports of the Society's but it appear in the published Reports of the Society. Up to the year 1833 the names of the Missionaries appear with the sum of £200 Sterling opposite each name in each Report; but since that, the names appear, but not the sums opposite the names! Now with regard to the plea of inability—the fact is before the public, that the income of the Society has been tripled, if not quadrapled, since 1833, and the Society have made new and extensive engagements in all parts of the world; and strange to say, have

of St. Mary Church, Devon.

Communication. [We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for ne opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

the Province who are supported from their Funds."

We have been induced to publish the above, in consequence of having had put into our hands a Prescott Telegraph Extra, which, however much we 1st. Do not the Ministers of the Crown advise and be-

Brdly. When it is declared that "the Sovereign" does

a thing, do we not know that such act is the positive act of "the Government," and not alone the act of the Queen? to the Missionaries, most of whom, it must not be forgotten, are enjoying some advantages from the clare that George the Third had no right to give away public lands to "The Church of England," what do they mean? Do they intend to declare that the British Government has not the power to deed away its territory, and yet has full power to tax the peaceable and obedient man for the benefit of the disorderly and base? in the receipt of much better clerical incomes than Dare a Conservative Government repeal the pardon of Under this arrangement matters remained without disturbance fill 1833. In the mean time, exchange inpossession of the Crown of sufficient value to compensate for the wrong which had been inflicted.

Under this arrangement matters remained without disturbance fill 1833. In the mean time, exchange instance f

I am, your obedient Y. Z.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO MISSION FUND. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Mis-

3 1 111 St. Jude's Oakville, per Churchwardens ... St John's Church Tecumseth ... £0 9 2½

peo Rev. D. E. Blake St. Phillip's Church Weston .....

and welfare of the Church. It is the holding of this opinion that induces me to make the letter public. As to the writer of it, I am very sure he will be found amenable to reason and argument, and if convinced of error, will readily acknowledge it. On the other hand, if the appreciation of the state of the church are added to which it has pleased God to call him, has a laborious and devoted little band of Clergy, and hopes each borious and devoted little band of these gentlemen year to add to their number. Some of these gentlemen have long been known to me by the annual exchange of have long been known to me by the annual exchange of letters and books, and I have always felt a deep interest in their labours. He has consecrated one Church at the principal settlement. This Church has been been the control of th in their labours. He has consecrated one Church at the principal settlement. This Church has been recently orincipal settlement. This Church has been recently built at a cost of £1400; and is mentioned as being spacious and beautiful, and its consecration a matter of great uterest, as the first that has been consecrated in Prince that design: and that the committee which had been consecrated in Prince built at a cost of £1400; and is mentioned as being spacious and beautiful, and its consecration a matter of great In this Church, on the 23d of December, the Bishop

held his first ordination, the candidate being one he brought out from England with him. "Christmas day" Mr. Smithurst and had the great pleasure of administering the Lord's Supper to 86 native Indians in the little Church of which a sketch is given in the Bishop of Montreal's Journal." This little Church is near the mouth of Red River, not far from Lake Winnepeg, and has a congregation of nearly 300 Indians, and ha has a congregation of nearly 300 Indians, and has been collected by the untiring labours of the Rev. Messrs. Cochran and Smithurst, under the fostering care of the Church Missionary Society. The plan which they adopted is the only one that will probably be attended with much success in any attempt to benefit this wild and savage race. But I find I am going beyond my purpose, and would remark in conclusion, that if any of our friends will have the goodness to send me a few copies of the Journal of our Conventions, and other publications. the Journal of our Conventions, and other publications relating to our branch of the Church, I shall have an opportunity to send them to Red River in the course of the summer, where they will be most thankfully received The Bishop remarks in relation to this subject, "everything is of interest which relates to the welfare of your Church, as it is so closely connected with our own."
Yours very faithfully and sincerely,
E. G. GEAR,

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on the 9th June, The breach between the French and English Governments was still open, and the Russian Minister was hourly expected to be withdrawn.

The King of Prussia continues dangerously ill.

There has been continued shocks of earthquakes at Smyrna.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. Cambridge has taken the lead in protesting against the contemplated Royal Commission. The memorial is ably drawn, and the list of signatures overwhelming.

Amongst matters of miscellaneous interest, we do not know whether to give precedency to the decease of the

Emperor of China or the expected arrival of a live hippopotamus. The animal is a passenger on board of a Mediterranean steamer, and is attended by a cortége of cows,

The event of the week, in the presence of which all other events disappear, is the sudden recall of the French Ambassador, and the consequent interruption of our friendly relations with France. The abrupt and unexpected ternation of the Greek affair had excited much irritation

Of Lew Public M of Niaga Public Of

to a scale Of Lew

Public me trict of I the Clera to raising And a

ject of in College I Hon. J

to His E have bee

of the cortice of th papers be then spol dismissal

In anso Hon. Mi

give the das the Go

first insta

bers gav House di

ing to tw On th

agreed to

ferred to

Grey to 9th Janu

State for Province provide

years 18

cellency

Some de

from the

of withi

forwarde

Mr. B.

intend (i

the Cust Mr. 1

favour o

it not par

After

ders of House th

The I

Sixtee

Amor John K

that mea

ment in
Of the
of the T
ing that

of inten Of th

of the (

aid in co

day nex

lowing Mr. Spe

ELGIN

The

of the I

in the

which

to ame

Lower pared the sc

owed the

Hon.

Mr. 1

Mr. E

Aftera

Mr. S protested in introd

THE GORHAM CASE .- On the first day of term. May The Gorham Case.—On the first day of term, Maj 15th, the Lord Chief Justice Wilde stated that in the case of Gorham and the Bisdop of Exeter, in which a rule for the issue of a writ of prohibition had been moved for, the Judges had been unable to come to a final decision, but would on Monday the 20th inst. deliver their judgment. The Rev. W. Maskell has officially resigned the living of St. Many Chysiah, Dayan

From our English Files,

GOVERNMENT REWARDING APOSTACY. — In a path-phlet by Mr. T. J. Graham, M. D., apparently an earnest-minded but ultra-evangelical, written upon Educational theories, and in refutation of Mr. Close's incessant and tolerably intelligible laudations of the Committee of Privy Conneil on Education—the Deanery of Salisbury has yet been given to another of their clerical "whitewashers in ordinary."—we perceive that the Committee of Privy Council. have transformed the Reverend T. W. Marshall, (who has gone over to Romanism.) late Incumbent of Swallow Cliffe. Wilts, a benefice of £80 a-year, into T. W. Marshall, Esquire, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, with an income of £500 or £600 a-year."—Liverpool Mail.

We understand that a meeting of persons desirous to do honour to the memory of Wordsworth was held on the 13th May, at the house of Mr. Justice Coleridge. It was attended by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of St. David's the Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacon Hare, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Cavendish, and several other gentlemen. The results of it are expected to be made public in a few days. A great number of eminent and distinguished persons sent their names to the meeting as wishing to co-operate in carrying its object into effect. It is authentically announced to be the intention of the

Dublin, Glasgow, and Cork Steam Packet Company to sail a vessel monthly on the Galway, Halifax, and New York station. This would fix the point of departure between Great Britain and America, "and make Ireland the great highway between the two countries." The Viceroy, which has been selected to make the first, experimental trip, is to convey her Majesty's mails, and the Post-office authorities have been prompt in affording all the requisite facilities towards carrying out the object

THE INFANT PRINCE .- On the baptism of the infant Prince he will take the christian name of "Arthur Patrick Albert," the first in compliment to the noble and gallant Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington (as has been announced), the second in compliment to Laboratory and as ounced), the second in compliment to Ireland, and as omnemorative of her Majesty's visit to the "sister condry," and the last after his illustrious father, the Prince Consort. - Weekly Chronicle.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD. - The President and Fellows of Magdalen College, have voted the sum of 100 guineas to the Bishop of Exeter, towards defraying the expenses in his process with Mr. Gorham. The Bishop is a member of Magdalen College. This is said to be the only of the sum of the college. to be the only offer of pecuniary assistance which the Bishop has accepted from the numerous friends who have proffered their aid on this occasion.

Poor-Law and Emigration .- The decrease of spring labour is again crowding the workhouses in several of the southern and western unions. The guardians are making strenuous exertions to avoid the necessity of out-door relief. In Killarney, beside the ordinary workhouse, there are no less than eleven auxiliary establishment, in which there are 4.373 paupers. Another cause of the extent of pauperism arises from the great number of helpless people, chiefly women and children, left behind by able-bodied men who are emigrating to America. A farmer evicted from his holding, or surrendering the possession to the landlord, contrives to obtain the amount of his own passage, leaving his wife and children dependent on the poor rate, but filled with the hope that he may soon be enabled to realize a sufficient sum by his labor at the other side of the Atlantic to bring over his family. Every day money-orders are received at the Irish banks, from Irish money-orders are received at the Irish banks, from Irish emigrants, who devote their first savings to this cherished object of their lives; and a considerable portion of the vast emigration now in progress is effected in this manner. Some of the emigrants, of course, are less successful than others, but I have been assured by some of the managers of the banks, that a very considerable amount, in sums varying from £5 to £20, has been received since the opening of the spring from amigrants in the other states. ing of the spring, from emigrants in various parts of the United States, to defray the expenses of their relations.

## Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. EPITOME OF PROCEEDINGS.

Wodnesday, June 5.

The second report of the Contingent Committee, was laid before the House. It appeared that there was in the hands of the Clefk on the 17th April 1849 a balance of 4561 4s. 1d; and that he had subsequently received £6000 in consequence of two addresses being passed in April and May, 1849. He had expended £43317s. ld. leaving in his hands a balance of £2230 17s.

Hon. Mr. Morris said it was unusual for so large a balance to remain in the Clerk's hands, a portion of which balance was then at the Bank and would in a few days he hoped be available to the House.

Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere moved, in accordance with a previous notice, to call the House on the 18th inst., to consider the address to Her Majesty, on the Independence of the Legislative Council. the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. Irving was not prepared to dissent from the proposition of the hon, gentleman.

The motion was then passed. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Leslie, the Reciprocity Bill'

and Foreign Coin Bill were read a second time A Bill to amend the Act 5th. Wm. IV., and to prevent the multiplication of costs in Lawsuits on Bills of Exchange, Promisery notes, &c. was brought from the Lower House and read a first time. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, June 6. The following Bills passed the third reading, the Colonial Reciprocity Bill; the Bill to alter the rate at which certain Spanish coin are to be received as a legal tender; and the bill for extending the time for the appointment of Commissioners under the act for the improvement of the River du Chene.

Hon. Mr. Ross moved the second reading of the Bill.

intituled an act to amend the act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth intituled "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of Law suits; and increase of costs in actions on Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and other instruments

appointed by that House consisted of Sir Allan Macnab. Hon. Mr. Papineau, Hon. H. J. Boulton, Hon. Henry Sherwood, and Messrs. Fergusson, Chauvean and Bou-

On motion of the honourable Mr. Fergusson, the message was ordered to be taken into consideration on The House then adjourned to Monday next.

The House met at 3 o'clock, p. m.

No business was transacted beyond the presentation of a few Petitions.

Tuesday, 11th June. Several Petitions were presented. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Committee from the House of Assembly, in regard to establishing a joint library between the two Houses.

A Message was received from the House of Assembly bringing up a bill which had been passed by that House, to survey the shoals on the North shore of the River St. Law-rence, and the bill amending the Montreal Registry Act. Both 1.10 Both bills were read a first time and ordered for a second

reading to morrow.

A second Message was also received stating that they A second Message was also received stating that they had concurred in the amendments which had been made in the Legislative Council, to the bill to prevent unnecessary multiplication of Law Suits, on Actions, on Bills of Exchange, Bonds, &c.; and that they had passed a bill for rendering a written memorandum necessary for the validity of certain written engagements. The latter bill passed the first reading. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, June 52 The House met at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Speaker laid before the House a statement of the affairs of the Guelph and Arthur Road Company.

Nine petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Among the petitions received and read, were those of the University of Queen's College at Kingston, praying an adequate grant for the endowment of the said College.

Of the Board of Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, praying for a grant in aid of the Grammar School of the said College, such as that enjoyed by the High Schools of

Montreal and Quebec.

Of Mrs. M. H. Mountain and others, the Ladies mana-

which he had Mr should most and L Ho

Mr found hon. sion, ment offer stock tions

agree of the intit tion Bon ame Into Governor M. Pub after Ining Icess

unt nor bel