reserved and leased be insufficient for the purposes whose principles are hostile and irreconcileable, but intellect in the nineteenth century does this dishonest above mentioned, a similar selection be made from the disturbs social order by unsettling the property of the and intolerant measure exhibit!

insufficient, a further portion of the appropriated land lends of the Colony are held by their proprietors, and it confers will at heat be acknowledged only within be sold, and the money arising from the sale invested the Logislature may, with equal justice, seize upon in the purchase of other lands so situated as to yield and confiscate the property of individuals as that of a present tent.

Bith. That whenever the Governor, Lieutenant Go- 2. It is even worse than revolutionary, for the to the two echools at Kingston and Newark.

10th. That the provision for the establishment a of the four echoule taken together.

I have the honour to be.

ke. Ac. kc., J. ELMOLDY, C. J. (Signed) (Signed) Persa Rosses

MEMORIAL. To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada:

Bishop of Toronto,

RESPECTIVLLY SHEWSTH .--

tion of your Honourable House, intituled " An Act to perience. "provide for the separate exercise of the Collegiate House to countenance a measure so deadly to the population. best interests of man, yet the very fact that it has been presented is so alarming as to justify a brief reference to its objects, its character, and its conse-

I. Its Objects.

1. The leading object of the Bill is to place all forms of error upon an equality with truth, by patronizing equally within the same Institution an unlimited number of sects, whose doctrines are absolutely irreconcileable; - a principle in its nature atheistical, and so monstrous in its consequences, that, if successfully carried out, it would utterly destroy all that is pure and holy in morals and religion, and would lead to greater corruption than any thing adopted during the madress of the French Revolution, when that unhappy country abjured the Christian Falth, and set up in its stead the worship of the Goddess of Reason Such a fatal departure from all that is good, is without a parallel in the history of the world; unless indeed some resemblance to it can be found in Pagan Rome, which, to please the nations she had conquered, condescended to associate their impure idolatrice with her own. 2. In accordance with this godless principle, the

second object of the Bill is to destroy the Royal Charter of the University of King's College, and to deprive it of its endowment, and to spply the latter to purposes which His late Majesty King George the Fourth never contemplated, much less those who petitioned successfully for the Charter and Endowment. Two things were prayed for, -first, the means of educating young men for the Ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland, the Church of the Empire, and of which the Sovervign is the Temporal Head; secondly, the power to open the College or University for secular learning to the whole popula. the University of King's College of an endowment descen of York; so that the religious traching in the direct grant from the Crown, and its title to the same of the Empire.

granted, after long and careful enquiry and deliberafirmly, but respectfully, that it is not competent for any power or authority to take them away, or apply them to purposes foreign to, and inconsistent with, the Royal Intention. The King, in victur of his Coronadrops the principal object of the Charter, namely, of England and Ireland, and no other, and opens the door to every species of error taught by the numerous sects which have dissented from that pure branch i of the Catholic Church of Christ.

So deeply was the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge impressed with this view of the subject, that they presented a selection of the works of the best Divines of the Church of England, to the amount of five hundred pounds, sterling, as a commencement of a Library for the Divinity department.

3. The third prominent object of this deadly mea ours is to restrain the Moyal preragative, so that no Royal Charter shall in future be granted for the establishment of any Seminary whatever, with nower to confor degrees, except the proposed Institution, and which is to be constituted a complete monopole of ecience, and of what it calls Divinity, and so to preclude any class of Her Majesty's subjects, whatever their wishes may be, from escaping its tyrannical and intolerant provisions, and prevent them from erecting Seminaries for the secular and religious justruction of their own youth: thus instituting a refinement of intolerance and slavery unknown in the worst of times.

4. The fourth object is insidiously and indirectly, but virtually and effectually, to proceribe in this British Colony the Church of England, the bulwark of the Protestant faith, the Church of the Sovereign science; and each is the bitter hostility manifested by that they seek to involt the Church of England in the person of your Memorialist, by inventing for him a new title, instead of "Bishop of Toronto," conferred rests by the British econtitution of establishing Bishoprice, and settling the titles of the Incumbents thereof.

IL THE CHARACTER OF THE PROPOSED UNI-

1. It is decidedly irreligious and revolutionary piace it not only attempts to hold up the Christian religion to the contempt of wiched men, by establish- are not machines, nor are their minds malleable like | Revolution itself.

whole country The University of King's College 8th. That if, after this addition, the fund be still holds its endowment by the same title by shich the the University.

vernor, or person administering the Government, in idooment of King's College, New York, was left Council, shall be of opinion that the circumstances of untouched by the Revolution, and remains at this the Province call for the erection of two other schools, iday in the sole possession of that fustitution: the and also that the appropriation fund is sufficient not only change was the name, which, after the peace of only to bear the expense of the erection and endos- 1782, was altered from King's to Columbia College. ment of those two schools, but also to leave a residue ! So far were our neighbours from breaking down, or sufficient for the establishment and future maintenance even undesting, literary institutions, that they have at of a sominary of a larger and more comprehensive na- all times been gestionely disposed to support and to ture, the same steps be pursued with respect to such build them up; much less have they attempted the schools as have been recommended with respect monstrous novelty of combining all sorts of religious sects in one great institution. On the contrary, they have been liberal in bestowing grants on the Colleges maintenance of the University be at least equal to that of different persuasions, each esparate from the other; and they have been most scrupuleus in all that they did to guard and protect the rights of conscience; they felt that to establish and build up requires windom and ability, but to break down what is useful, I perfectly accord with this Report in all its parts, venerable, and holy, requires, instead of ability and talent, the mere exertion of arbitrary and reckless

3. The most prominent result of such an experiment se that of uniting all denominations of Christions, as well as persons of no religion, in the management of the same institution, must of necessity be The Memorial of Joun, by Divine Permission, anarchy. It is certainly the first experiment of the kind ever contemplated in any country; and to hope that a University so managed can proceed in harmony That a Hill has been presented for the considera- and with efficiency, is to set at naught all former ex-

4. It is true the Charter has been already altered and University functions of the College established by the Legislature, but such alterations had been "at the ciry of Toronto, in Upper Canada, for incor- previously assented to by the Crown, and it left the porating certain other Colleges and Collegiate Insti- vital portions uninjured. The endowment remained "turious of that division of the Province with the untouched, and the Divinity Department was malu"University; and for the more efficient establishment tained on its original footing; and while nothing can "and satisfactory government of the same." to which be more now as toos exclusive in its character than Bill enactments are immuned, which, in the opinion the Charter of King's College now is, yet it is secured of your Memorialist, are subversive of the sacred from anarchy, and confusion, and its efficiency made rights of conscience, as well as of property, and alto- certain, by vesting the power of carrying its provisious gether repugnant to the Beltish Constitution, and to into effect, so far as appointments are concerned, in eivit and religious liberty. And although your Me-the Crown, where it ought to be, and which I firmly morialist deems it impossible for your Honourable believe to be satisfactory to the great majority of the

III. ITA CONSEQUENCES.

1. It excludes from all participation of the advantages granted by the Royal Charter and Endowment, cressry for your Memorialist to dwell upon the details the Church for whose benefit they were more cape- of the Bill for it it be as your Memorialist is convinced, cially designed, except on conditions to which that based on principles at once inconsistent with the rightest Church can never consent. Lamentably would the conscience, and of civil and religiousliberty, it less little United Church of England and Ireland descend from importance to enter upon the minor objections, such her high and lufty position, were she to place the purity; as the deplorable unacquaintance with literary Instiof her doctrine, and the teachers thereof, in the great tutions every where displayed,- the cumbrous and school of her faith,—the nursety of her Bishops, Press impracticable machinery,—the discordant nature of under the control of bodies of which some have no &c. It may be sufficient to remark that the adoption acknowledged religious character, and others are the . of the Bill will be to destroy a noble Institution, which avowed fore of her. Articles, Creeds, and Discipline. If left unmolested, would, in a short time, shed a lustre When I consider the sacred responsibilities entailed , over the whole Province; and this without the alightest upon those whom God has called to preside over the necessity, since it is quite competent for the Legishuly Church, I feel it is impossible they can be suf- ; tien denominations as it may delight to honour, withfered to take part in such an Institution as that con- out trenching on the rights of the Church of England,

If it be said that neither the proposed Caput, nor Board of Coutrol, are to be permitted to meddle with attached to an institution so unnaturally combined, for, executes the laws, and controls the several Cut- honour. leges as it may think At; and under such a system, neither the students of the Church of England, nor their instructors, can be preserved from dangerous associations, and from the constant presence of error and schism, against which we are bound to pray.

tion. Both were most graciously granted by the which is the gift of the Crown, and thus it introduces the government of a Council whose members were all of society. If the Patents for land are to be touched, the government of a Council whose members were all of siciety. If the Patents for land are to be conscience, and divine, offensive to conscience and social order, tion to these figures, as supporting all that was advanced of the United Church of England and Ireland, that in there is an end to the permanency of any Institution, and such as caused be entertained for a moment by a st our first meeting as to the efficiency and value of Pathis the most important of all points, - namely, Reli- and public and private property is alike placed at the and such as cannot be entertained for a moment by a gion, there might be perfect unity. The Visitor was mercy of a reckless and changing majority. The the Bishop of Quebec, and the President the Arch- University of King's College holds its property by University might be that which the Royal founder is equally if not more clear than that by which the professed, and was aworn to maintain as the religion Religious and Collegiate Institutions of Lower Canada hold theirs, though very inferior in value and of January, the Speech from the throne being delivered Now it is to be remembered that His late Majesty extent; but if it is to be confiscated without trason, by the Land Chapcellor. That document is of a very Ring George the Fourth had an undoubted right to and applied at the will of the Legislature, it is only grant the Charter and Endowment; and being once the commencement of an evil that all good men must deplore. There may be a majority found (though tion, as was the case in this instance, I contend do not believe it) willing to conficate the University of King's College; but in a very short time, should so wicked a thing be consummated, another majority will be found, fortified by so unprincipled a prece- Her Majesty greatly laments that any portion of her subdent, to confiscate the like endowments in Lower Jose should be suffering distress, but it is a source of sinwill be found, fortified by so unprincipled a precetion oath, had not the punet to patroniae or establish Canada; for it is not to be supposed that when conany other form of worship, within the University of flucation once commences, it will be permitted to King's College, then that of the National Faith; and stop, more especially since the temptation will be it is well known that His Majesty neither did nor much greater. The endowment of the University of could profess any other; and yet the proposed Bill King's College amounts only to two hundred and twenty-five thousand acrea, whereas the property be- brought the landed interest of Britain to the verge of that, so far as religious instruction is concerned, the longing to the Collegiate and Religious Institutions. Christianity taught shall be that of the United Church of Lowre Canada exceeds two millions of scree, as annege from the following table :

white are more man to the wind there		
The Ursuline Convent of Quebec	164,616	scre
The Urealines of Three Rivers	34,909	*
Recollerto	945	*
Bishop and Seminary of Quebec	693,324	*
Jesuite	#91,845	
St. Sulpicions, Montreal	250,191	**
General Hospital, Quebec	25,497	. **
Do. Do. Montreal	404	••
Hotel Dieu, Quebec	14,112	**
Lours Grisss	42;336	•

2,185,179 " Your Memorialist deprecates touching one single acre of these endowments; they are all dedicated to secred purposes, and should be held secred. What have set a most disastrous example to the community he contends for, is, that the Endowment of the Uni- over which they preside. The trunnt apprentice when versity of King's College is equally sacred, and that, if it be taken away (which God forbid) the time will conner, sooner or later, when so productive a precedent will be applied to their confication. Your Memorishet therefore prays that the Endowment of the University of King's College may remain as it is, undisturbed, and be feels assured that no one who honestly wishes to preserve the endowments in Lower Canada. can, with any consistency, vote for its confecation.

3. A third consequence will flow from this measure, should it unfortunately pass, highly detrimental to the and of the Empire; to degrade her ministry by ex- character and working of the British Constitution. cluding them from all professional education and The Crown will be degraded in the eyes of the people, scedemical honours, except with the secrifice of con- and henceforth its gifts will be despised as so much waste paper, and the salutary influence of the Soverthe framers of this measure to the National Faith, eign and the Representative, become unfalt and un-

known. 4. A fourth consequence will be, the certain die- delivered by the lier. Dr. McVicat, at the late inauggrace that so wicked a measure, should it become law, uration of Mr. Ches. King, as President of Columbia upon him by his Sovereign, with whom the sole power | will reflect upon the Province. No attempt has ever College, New York, will be read with interest at the been made in any country professing Christinaity, to present time. How humiliating the reflection, that place all the errors of weak and wicked men on an such sentiments could not consistently be uttered equality with Gospel truth. An attempt was indeed within the popularized precincts of the Toronto made in Pressia some years ago by a stretch of tyran- University! nical power, senseely compatible even with despotism, gogues could learn wisdom from words delivered in to amalgamate, as it were, the Lutheran and Calvin- an institution, which, endowed by Royalty, was preistic denominations, but it has signally failed. Men served in all its Christian integrity by the hands of

7th. That if the income arising from the lands so ling in the same Seminary various denominations iron. What a melancholy specimen of the march of

5. Another consequence of the measure, is that it featroys the value of academical degrees; for those the Province, whereas degrees conferred under the Royal Charter are recognised throughout the British asy "training," Sir, in contradistinction to mere imparted Empre, because they emanate from the Crown. Thus the destruction of the Charter of the University of King . College, takes away all that is honourable in the degrees, and leaves them worthless.

6. Agair, the provisions of the Bil preclude the lightest hoje that any one will ever by gift or bequest, endow a literary or religious Seminary in this ments of national safety, that heat product of education, shappy Province. No person could be found so pulish as to do so, under restrictioss so absord.restrictions which hinder the denor from giving the power of management of the Endowment to whom he more than I would, the praises of Shakapeare or of Milchoses, and in the way he desires, or to acquire from the for Angle-Sazon education, in all its stering visiting to the control of the co the Crown the immunities and privileges essential to the Crown the immunities and privileges cosential to deep inbred strain resulting from it, do we of the New a University, and which confer upon it dignity and World owe our national glory, as they of the old world

7. A further perniciosa consequence which affords of meddling continually, and session after seed sion, with Heminaries of learning, and which ought. Continual Europe, has passed harmless over the sterner never to be touched except in causa of extreme necessity. The senseless and unjust clamoure reised against the University of Kim's Colling against and the old-fashioued English oak. Learning could not save Germany—acience and the colling against and the old-fashioued english oak. the University of King's College, operated so far a few years ago upon a Government more disposed at the I trated by religion-could and did save England, and I jears ago upon a Government more disposed at the trace in religious could may long save her. Let me not then, sir, in time to yield to expediency that adhere firmly to pray to that he mininterpreted. What I here stand to praise and sound principle, as to induce it to countenance certain amendments of the Charter (as they were called), and in which, for the aske of peace, the: College Council reluctantly acquireced, and certainly in the hope that the Institution would never again be molected. But although its enomies were, for a time, satisfied, yet the desire of novelty which generally marks the absence of correct principles, bee called up a new compinery against King's College, and the result is the measure now before your Honourable House, in which its enenice seem cordially to agree (if in nothing else) in their implecable enmity to the Church of England, and are willing to surrender or modify their distinctive views and doctrines, provided they can accomplish the destruction of the only literary and religious institution of any character within the Province of Upper Canada. Precedents are thus afferded of continually disturbing the University of King's College, and destroying that tranquility and respose which are essen-

IV. Having thus touched upon the objects, charseter, and consequences of the proposed measure for destroying the University of King's College, and arising upon its endowments, it does not appear netuilles of the youth dectined for the ministry of our lature to grant separate endowments to such Chrisor the integrity of the University of King's College. In conclusion, your Memorialist respectfully, but of

tial to the prosperity and well-being of seats of learning.

right, claims the continuance of the same protection, the Divinity Students, then why should they be privileges and immunities for the University of Kine. College, which are possessed, without him to that which the Bill seeks to establish. But this mulestation, by the Itoman Catholic Seminaries and cannot be. The proposed University, through its institutions of Lower Canada, and to which it is Caput, Board of Control, and Convocation, legislates equally entitled by every principle of justice and

Should your Memorialist unhappily fail in arresting the further progress of this fatal Bill in the Provincial Logislature, he has still the consulation to know that it is one of those measures which cannot be finally disposed of by the Colonial authorities, as it deals with and compromises the most important principles 2. The measure uncettles all property, by depriving of revealed Religion, and must be referred to the Imperial l'arliament : and he feele satisfied that it will be viewed by that august body in the same light, as a measure obnoxious to every right principle, human Christian nation. And your memorialist, &c.

Toronto, November, 1843.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Houses of Parliament were opened on the 31st common place character, its only interesting feature being the following allusion to the free trade question: "Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you upon the improved condition of commerce and manu-actures; it is with regret that Her Majesty, has observed the complaints which in many parts of the kingsom have proceeded from the owners and occupants of the land. ere gratification to her Majesty to witness the increased apness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people and country.

An amendment to the address was moved in both the Houses, condemnatory of the policy which has suin. We regret to say that it was lost by a considerable majority. It is to be hoped, however, that the protective party, which has been gradually gaining strength, will be able during the session to offer an effective opposition to measures, which if persisted in must be productive of the most disastrous results.

THE BAILROAD LOTTERY.

Most wisely have the City Corporation declined to have anything to do with this undertaking. We commend both the prudence and the morality of their deciaion. It would have been objectionable in the highest degree to invest the funds of the Corporation in a scheme, the success of which is extremely doubtful ;and by countenancing a game of chance (for the Tirage is nothing else) our civic authorities would arraigned for gambling in some of our discreditable Taverna, might have legitimately pleaded in arrest of judgment, the precedent thus furnished to him; -and convicted might have exclaimed with the poet,

"Little villains oft submit to file That great over may enjoy their wealth in state!" We had purposed noticing this week two most exraordinary communications which recently appeared in the Patriot, defending Lotteries on Scriptural grounds-but the crowded state of our columns prevents us from doing so. At an early opportunity however, we shall advert to this daringly profane mis-

ANGLO-SAXON RDUCATION.

non decency and common sense.

application of God's word, which outrages equally

The following eloquent passage, from an Address Would that our time-serving dema-

Addressing Mr. King, the Rev. speaker remarked: While L unite in congratulation, that a " public man " as alsowing that your own education, Sir, was in schools of another mark—in the schools of our ancestral fand—where year, v. i :which learning and laborious study and careful trainingintellectual moral, religious training-is made to lie a the fundation of all other attainments in education. I hanwledge-not learning merely, not science only, not sogmetic opinions at all-but that quet, solid, unobtrusive "training." which constitutes, I may say, distinctly, Angio-liston education, wherever that race is found. In my own survey of foreign schools, Sir, some years since, deeper learning I found in the schools of Germany-deeper science I found in the schools of France, and more precocions and versatile talent in our unn ; but deeper sie- i the union of the gentleman, the scholar and the Christian, I found nowhere more truly worked out than in the higher schools of England. Nor do I deem such praise of ton: for Anglo-Saxon education, in all its starting vir-tues, is our heritage as well as theres; and to that same do theirs. With them of England, it has not only made must of a little island a world-wide empire, but it has based that empire on foundations too deep for the currents of could not save Germany -science could not save France, but the old Angle-Saxon education -education interpenethis be misinterpreted. What I here stand to praise and plead for, is not English achools or English universities, but the maintenance and advance in our land and wherethe achiller's hirthright, the common law of our race, our Angro-nazon inneritance—solid, classical, religious train-ing—coming down as it does, from the time of Alfred, bearing as it does, the marks of good King Edward, and steading side by side in English history with the Magna Charta of John and the Bill of Rights of the Revolution.

ST. GEORGE'S PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE

the old English universities now standing.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, the 19th, the Annual Meeting of the could consecution. In consequence of the debt still unlimabove Society was held in St. George's Church.

Diving Service was read by the Rey. De Lett. who Divine Service was read by the Rev. Dr. Lett, who afterwards took the chair; and having made some preparatory remarks, called on the Secretary, Captain ! Lefroy, to read the report of the operation of the Society during the past year.

REPURT Those to whom the practical working of a society has been committed, must ever consider the expiration of each year of its existence as a period of deep and solemn relection, especially should that society have been formed ciety, for the premotion of objects of common interest and acknowleded obligation, the effectual carrying out of which stands as a witness of our fidelity, as Christians and members of the Church of England, in the discharge of those duties in which we being many become one bedy in Christ and every one members one of another. And if this be the case when a well established career of usefulness has been bytere, and Descone, -either directly or indirectly, the bodies in which the various powers are lodged, &c. | pursued, much more must it be so, when, as in the present case, its career is but commencing—and when its members are called upon to test the reality of that zeal which its establishment elicited, and the sincerity of the resolutions so freely expressed, by the fruits of the first year of their organization. The Committee are far from intending by the auggestion of those considerations to imply lisatisfaction with the results which it has become their luty to report to you; nevertheless while acknowledgwith thankfulness the degree of usefulness with which recal and apply that heart searching command, "even so ye, when ye shall have done all things which are com-manded you, say, we are unprofitable servants. We have

done that which was our duty to do."

Soon after the first meeting of the Association on the
15th, March last, active steps were taken to canvas the
district and procure subscriptions. This object was less
perfectly effected than, it is hoped, will be the case in of the Church of England become known, for the register-

ng of whom a book has been prepared.

The result was a list of 291 subscribers and an aggreare result was a 10t of 201 subscribers and an aggregate collection of £170, including a sum of £70, 6s. 3d. which had been raised a short time previously for Communican Place, and £20 14s. ed. for th. George's Utherch lufant School. These sums have been included by the committee among the offerings to the Church Society, as directly belonging to its prescribed sphere of extrion. Of, the among their discount to the communication of the general purposes the experts on. the amount raised for general purposes three-fourths were returned by the Parischial Society to the Committee, who after full consideration, decided on appropriating the whole sum to the formation of a fund for the erection of

with much pleasure that the Committee call attenrochial organization. The fourth part of the sum collected for general purposes last year actually exceeds by a small amount, the whole sum collected in the district for the Parent Society the previous year. Prior to the establishment of the Parachial Branch we have for the year ending March 1848, from the report of the Parent Society, first year of the working of the Parochial Branch, we have collected for general purposes £62 5s. 8d; onefourth to Parent Society, amounts to Lis 11s. 5d. shew

ng an increase even to the l'arent Society of £1 5a. 11d.

During the past year, two special subscriptions have
seen raised for the reduction of the debt on St. George's been enabled to pay off £100 of the principal debt to the Bank of Upper Canada, and to relieve, to that extent, a member of the Society whose unfortunate and painful po ition of personal liability for that debt, is well known to most of the members, and demands our continued sympathy and exertion.

By the second subscription £45 has been collected to-

wards payment for the Church bell. It is not the wish of the Committee to bring too promiently torunal the local claims on the Christian benevalence and liberality of the members of the Society. teresting and urgent as these are, and affording as they do an ample field for all our exertions, they are yet but a part of the objects for which we are associated, and it is only ithen we pass beyond them, and unite ourselves with members of the Church of England throughout the discess, in those which are common to the whole body, that we realize the full purpose of its organization. The reduction of the large debt still pressing on St. George's thurch; the exection of a schoolhouse; the extension of the Infant School; these are all objects which appeal association, but we must not forget that there are others. of a more general kind for which it is hoped that an apand the selection of books, even on secular subjects; for real will not be made in valu. Foremost among these the Committee desire to place the formation of a fund for the endowment of a University, to be framed in conformity to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England.
And without dwelling longer on a theme so fraught with
so many painful recollections as that presented by the
recent alteration in the constitution of King's College. they desire emphatically to declare their conviction that no event has ever so imperatively summined all faithful children of the Church to a unanimous effort on her behalf as this deplorable dismissal of religion from the only lustitution to which her youth have hitherto been able to look for a liberal education. Proposed by Mr. THOS. CHAMPIUN, seconded by Dr.

Reserved.—1. That the Report now read be adopted.

Proposed by T. O. Honne, Esq., seconded by Dr. Bows, and Readed, -2. That this Parachial Branch of the Church

inciety desires to record with thankfulness to Almighty find the measure of success He has been pleased to grant to our exertions during the past year. Proposed by Rev. Dr. BEAVEN, seconded by Mr. S. B. Hannan, and Renderd, -3. That it is matter of regret that we are

obliged to hold our meeting in this sacred edifice; and that this necessity should excite us to redoubled exertions to liquidate the debt on the Church, in order to justify us in building a School-house, where not only may the children of our parish receive a sound Scriptural educa-tion, but also where similar meetings may be held. Proposed by J. R. Romisson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Tmos.

Cuanton, Eq. and Rendred. That the experience of the past year has fully borne out the principle adopted at our first meeting. vis., that parochal organization is the best means of carrying out the objects and making the operation of the thurch Society more generally known. Proposed by Hon. J. H. Camanon, seconded by Capt.

Remired. - 5. That we receive with much pleasure and trainfule the Pastoral Letter of our Venerable Diocesan. in the subject of the establishment, and endowment, of a ready, according to our ability, to answer the call his Lordebip has so feelingly and powerfully made upon us-

Proposed by Mr. William Stander, seconded by Resolved .- 6. That the following gentlemen be the

Servetary Committee. The ex-officio members, together with Mr. A. Fleming Rev. Dr. Beaven J. H Cameron " C. Heath " T. H. Heward William Cayley Henry Sherwood - John B. Robinson inn - Spraggy
- Adam Wilson
- T. Worthington " Young C Flemmer

Mr. J. G. House in moving the second resolution, spok first year of our existence as a Branch Society, and although we have heard with regret that other congregations in this city have not done quite so well, it may partly be accounted for by 9t. James' congregation having been dispersed by the late fire, which however disastrous to that Church has no doubt increased our own means. That our Church has no doubt increased our own means. That our means have been increased in certain, by the fact that our district has paid into the Parent Society this year, about sixteen pounds, a fourth part of the whole which we have collected for general purposes, and this fourth is nearly equal to the whole sum collected last year in the same division of the city.—But this is not all, for the demands on St. George's congregation for "Special Purposes" have been of rauch larger amount, and I believe I am curved in stating that upwards of £300 have been collected for special purposes—and I regret to add that much remains to be done.—We have still the heavy debt of the church to pay off, which at present bears very unequally on the congregation. We have to build a School-house, and we must also lend the utmost of our aid towards the New Church University. If every head of a family attending our church was to give what he could really afford towards, such objects as I have mentioned, we would at our next meeting have much greater reason to be thankful for our success than at present; for if you divide the total sum of our contributions among the total of our congrugation it As no American Citizen fears to defend the principles of gives but a trifle for the average. Heing, however, thank-the latter, because written in England's annals, so let no ful for what we have already achieved and hoping better American scholar, the former because best exemplified for the future, I move the second resolution.

The Rev. Dr. BEAVES, in moving the third Resolution

enlarged most ably and fully on the various reasons that made it matter of regret to Churchmen, that the Church

in course of removal; but still it was much to be regretted that this beautiful building was not permanently dedicated and offered to God, though by license of the Bishop, and by common consent of the people, it was set apart as a temple dedicated to the Most High. But although these temple dedicated to the Most Figh. But attough these reasons were sufficient he would bring forth others, why a Church was ill adapted to meetings partaking in any degree of a secular character. It precludes the audience from those natural expressions of approbation by which one man encourages another in public speaking, and which are, in many cases, of service to the speaker, and help to beautiful this own energy, and increase by symmethy the are, in many cases, of service to the speaker, and help to keep alive his own energy, and increase by sympathy the meters of his hearers. Such in a public room, are not only allowable, but, as he said before, satisfactory and encouraging. But in the Church it is not so; and the sanctity of the place checks, and properly so, such exmeeting like the present, where a Society of the Church had met together to consider their duties and encourage one another, in promoting the cause of the Church's wel-fare, how much more so did it apply to other meetings, for holding which, for want of some other heiding, the for holding which, for want of some other building, the Church had to be opened,—meetings of a secular nature, vestry meetings, where pecuniary matters were chiefly treated ou, and warmth and excitement might prevail, as too frequently is the case when we discuss matters of a worldly character. Such warmth-such expressions—if kept within due bounds, were in some cases useful and necessary; but the place should always be considered, and that which in a room, or a Vestry, was natural, and that which in a room, or a Vestry, was natural, and it might be becoming, must be regarded in the Church as irreverent and unbecoming. But the wording of the latter part of the Resolution reminded him of the chief object for which a building was required.—"That the children of Church-our district might receive a sound Scriptural education." (arth—te Before going into the question of education—sound scrip-tural education—to which he would presently advert, considerations arose as to the effect, even upon children, of using the Church for a school-room. First, then, he might alfule to the pews and fittings of the Church, which were liable to be defaced or injured. Then, too, levity? under ordinary circumstances pleasing and becoming, nay, natural, to the infant mind- and which can hardly be suppressed, is out of place in the Church. The teacher, also, in many cases, finds the tale, or other mirthful and persuasive language, more useful in preserving the attention of the children, and winning them to their studies, than the frown or more grave and serious teaching; but to include in these useful gids to teacher and pupil, the sanc tity of the place is lost sight of, and that reverence for the House of God, felt by children who only enter there during the solemn service of prayer, is forgotten, when they thus become accustomed to meet therein more frequently for the purposes of instruction. The Rev. Doctor, then ably expounded his views on the subject of the instruction and training of children, particularly dwelling on the necessity for the establishment of schools, where, not only on Sindays, but in the week also, day by day, the children of the district might receive a sound scriptural fifty-two meetings in a long year likely to have any fixed taken charge of a parish for a length of time, and endeavoured to make the young, not only learn the Catechiam, but understand it, would suppose that the Sunday School alone was sufficient for that purpose. The Rev. speaker adverted to his own experience, in which he had generally had the advantage of a Day School, in and by means of which he could have the youth taught the Scriptures and the Catechism on the week days, and stated that he found the Day School of the utmost assistance to him in laying a foundation for his own instructions. Not only this, but experience proved, that all teachers and all books exercised an influence in directly upon the religious character of the young, either for good or for evil. And how could the Church ensure that this influence would be salutary, unless she had the control of both teachers and books ! And here he would advert to a common calumny, one which he understood had been recently repeated in one of the public prints.—that when we speak of the Church, we mean the likewise, and compantly with the Clergy, the Church. The Christian Laity do in fact take the warmest interest in this and other questions of like nature. Appeal to the Clergy, and few will be found who will not express the omfort such interest and support has afforded them. Veyer was the subject of education more urgently brought of Infidelity, had been actively at work for some years in trying to engross education to itself. This spirit had first seized the Common Schools, and had now laid its hand seized the Common Schools, and had now laid its hand upon the University: but that subject, and the Pastoral Letter of the Bishop, would be presently specially advocated by another speaker. He therefore again pressed the subject of education of children, in accordance with the views of the Church, and pressed upon the audience that every argument in tayour of the erection of a School-house was an argument for making continued and more stren nous evertions to ensure the liquidation of the debt of the Church. He stated the steps which had already been taken for that purpose, and the portion of the debt to which they applied; and suggested that similar means might be employed for putting the remander in train for liquidation. he reverted to the necessity for exercion for that purpose, for reasons previously stated; and added the further consideration, that it was necessary to secure to those who had purchased pews in the Church the rights guaranteed to them. He was no advocate for the sale or purchase of pews; but contracts had been entered into, and they should be faithfully fulfilled. The Rev. gentleman concluded a long and highly interesting address, which was issented to with the deepest attention, by moving the Re-

with Resolution, with the tenor of which he most fully agreed. It referred to a document which has been recently addressed to Churchmen by their Diocesan; and whatever difference of opinion there might be among them, he felt the Diocess.

that the language used in that document would be at that the language used in that document would be at-mitted by all who had read it to be literally and shirify approache—that it was indeed a feeling and a powerful appeal. It was, unhappily, not more powerful has the encumstances to which it referred were depletable and unprecedented. Not contented with depriving the Chirch for England of her interest in a Royal endowment, as if the gift of a king were unworthy of the respect accorded to that of any private cruzen, her enemies had communicate their injustice by taking away the very Charter of her University also. Churchmen might, perhaps, had that here left them, have felt less cause of complaint; for there was Christian piety and liberality enough in the body to furnish, if needful, another endowment; but it was head that the result of years of foil and wission should be swear away in a moment, and the Church be reduced to the necessity of reconstructing from the foundation all of which they had witnessed the growth, and hoped, with meessity of reconstructing from the foundation and when they had witnessed the growth, and hoped, with God's blessing, to see the fruit also. "Bown with it is those who would see the Church abulished, that the restraint of religion might be abolished also; of those who would see the altar overthrown because of the glory that burns span it, and the terriple destroyed because of the voice of right enustries, temperature, and judgment to come, that is head within its walls. And who knows how soon, it present them is a the Old World has seen. Christianity translate under foot—the "big ha' Bible" hauled in derision at the tail of an ass—and the inside! priests of the proper of their ecclesiastical garment, and amount in their adherance to a religion of "liberty, equality, and morality;" and another Voltairs and another Marst, it representatives of atherem and marser, declaring the crust of the people to be,—"Death is an eternal step?" In felt that it was high time for the true sons of the Church to put forth their strength, and to show to their raless that of the people to be,—" Death is an examal slass?" Refet that it was high time for the true mass of the Chant to put forth their strength, and to show to their rules that the rights of 200,000 people were not to be transled as with impunity. The University had been liberalized, but that was not enough. The Clergy Reserves must be attacked; the Rectories denounced; and all the sishe of the Church of England and her children in this Clergy held as things of sought. What should be held as and where would confincation stop, if neither Royal heaty nor Imperial sanction, in the most authentic act of the Legislature, could confer a title beyond the reach of assails? The legislature had changed the character of the University—the nat had gone forth, and the law must behaved; had could not the Church of England build and while as could not the Church of England build and while as could receive of her children? If the Roman Cathic and the Presbyterian and the Methodist had each a seat of lawsting, could the Church of England fail to establish a University, which should extend the blessings of a sound religion; and yet the whole system in Canada was founded upon that separation, as if the thought of prayer and push were never to weigh with the aspirations for intellectual cultivation, and the deadening of the heart to every Christian feeling and duty were the highest object of legislation in a still professedly Christian land. It had been mid that the attention of Churchmen should they purification be common schools—that there should the purification be common schools—that there should the purification becommenced; but how was such a change to be effected. the attention of Churchmen snound must be usual to use common schools—that there should the purification be commenced; but how was such a change to be effected until the lawgivers of the Province were brought to acuntil the lawgivers of the Province were brought to ac-knowledge that secular and religious instruction should go hand in hand !—He thought that we were beginning in the proper place. Let a University be established let the youth of the Church be educated there—and they will go forth to their various avocations throughout the laugth and breadth of the land strong in faith, and the belief of the purity of the doctrines of their Church; and through them the people will learn and appreciate the blessings of a te-ligious education.—It was but a small thing that each was only allowable, but, as he said before, satisfactory and encouraging. But in the Church it is not so; and the santetty of the place checks, and properly so, such expressions of approval. To the scatter of the speaker's address the same also applied; and many a turn of expression, suitable and ratural in a public room, the Church man felt contrained to repress in the temple of God. Nay, more: layinen justly and properly feel that they are, as it were, out of their place, and refuctantly find themselves obliged to apeak in a Church, contrary to the custom other children, and the contrained to be lifted up therein. And if this applied to a meeting like the present, where a Society of the Church posed.

Captain Lernov, in rising to second the fifth Resis-tion, felt great regret that the absence of some of, the gentlemen who had been expected at the meeting, and more particularly of the gentleman who was to have been in his position, had readered it necessary for him to under take a duty to which he was conscious of his inability is do justice. He did not intend to follow the last speakes is any reference to the past. That, perhaps, could not be recalled. The future him before us, and he it are duties; nor could there be, he conceived, any hesitation on duties; nor could there be, he conceived, any hesitation on the part of members of the Church of England as to their course in the matter before us. We believe that as our Redeemer brought light and truth into the earth, so did He ordain for their safety and perpetuation a visible body—a Church. We believe that Church to be the salt of the carth—to be the bu'wark of civil society itself, aga spirit that worketh in the children of disobedience spirit which, as the last speaker has forcibly sta spirit that worketh in the children of disobedience; what spirit which, as the last speaker has foreibly stand; has not failed hitherto in a single instance to establish hadding, disorder, and misery, wherever it has triumphal. We believe, as one of our greatest and wisest writers his ex-pressed it, that Christianity without a Church is had vanity and dissolution; and believing this, can we dealt that our duty is to adhere with constancy, let the tile of worldly opinions set which way it will, to our distinctive worldly opinions set which way it will, to our distinctive principles, and the safeguards which have preserved them to us I if the Church of England be not the Church of Christ in these dominions, then is our contest an empty one, and our zeal but ambition, or party spirit, or impa-tience of defeat. If it be the Church of Christ, as we all profess in substance to believe every Sunday of our litte, then are we bound to sacrifice no single principle of less to the demands of time-serving policy or creedless rationalism, and to relax no effort until we have secured for our children those opportunities which we have ourselves en-joyed of an early training in the old paths, and in the good way in which they shall find rest for their souls. If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, " who shall prepase himself for the battle ?" If the Church evince a doubt of the self for the battle ?" If the Church evince a sloubt of the authenticity of her own Divine commissions; how shall she ever convince the world? We are called upon, by the Resolution before us, to make our choice of principles. infly-two meetings in a long year likely to have any fixed and permanent effect—unless supported and continued by weekly training, where line upon line, and precept upon precept, the infant mind can be prepared and fitted to receive the infant mind can be prepared and fitted to receive the infant mind can be prepared and fitted to receive the instruction we wish to engraft upon it? This applied more especially to us as Protestants, whose duty and privilege it was to search the word of God personally and individually—to confirm in our minds the doctrine both of the Church and of our teachers, and thus to render the addresses of our pastors more convincing and influential. Could an accurate acquaintance with such a book as the Bible be acquired by mere Sunday instruction? Not only thus, but there was the Catechism of the Church to know, who were in very distant places—watched. tial. Could an accurate acquaintance with such a war not the Bible be acquired by mere Sunday instruction? Not only this, but there was the Catechism of the Church, only this, but there was the duty of every pastor to make the the proceedings of our Church Society with an common the proceedings of our Church Society with an common the proceedings of our Church Society with an existence of the proceedings of the procee raise a monument, that shall endure when all our head are low, to the reality of our convictions.

Mr. W. Spracer, in moving the 6th Resolution, being that for the appointment of Officers of the Society for the MR. CHAIRMAN, The constitution under which the ensuing year, spoke to the following effect:-Society carries on its operations is, in my opinion, a very admirable one; but, like a National constitution, be it over Society carries on its operations is, in my opinion, a very admirable one; but, like a National constitution, be it ever so perfect, it cannot be carried out to the fullest advantage of those concerned, unless there be an efficient government to give to it effect. The gentlemen who have been assess will. I am convinced, adequately discharge the duffer will. I am convinced, adequately discharge the duffer will extend to other objects than those which have been assess will extend to other objects than those which have addiss will extend to other objects than those which have hiberted engaged their attention. They will be twofold; that is to say,—combined with those which devolve upon them in connexion with the subject of the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of the Discree, in reference to the sundinization of the University of King's College. If there he a time when the sons and daughters of the Church are required to come forward and prove their attachment to her, assuredly that time has now arrived. It is now matter earnest desire to possess an Institution—an University—be which we can send our young men for education; when the Bible, the Word of God, shall be regarded as the foundation for all knowledge. And provided we all unlie, in I trust we shall do, as one individual, as one man, whe can accomplish it. Let us all contribute, to the very utmost of our ability, to the re-endowment of King's Caplege; and assisted, as we have every reason to hope we shall be, by our Protestant brethren in the Mother County, who from the abundance which God has given them will cheerfully aid us,—I feel convinced that we shall succeed in the Bishop's Pastoral Letter; and that, we shall succeed in the Bishop's Pastoral Letter; and that, we shall succeed in the Bishop's Pastoral Letter; and that, we shall succeed in the Bishop's Pastoral Letter; and that we shall succeed the establishing an University upon the Protestant possession of four Reformed Church. We desire to be placed only upon the same footing as other leading Prote The Universities of Great B of the Church. The Universities of Great B been mainly indebted to the liberality of Char the endowments which they prosess; and it has often accurred that pious members of the Church have by will, at their decease, substantially marked their sense of the value of those Institutions. May many among us follow their

Before the meeting broke up, a subscription was commenced towards the erection of the proposed Church University, and as stated in our last £690 &c. in money and land were contributed. We notice with pleasure that the University question has been taken up with vigour at Weston, as we doubt not is will generally be throughout the length and breadth of