and yet they were preserved: they constantly multiplied and increased. In that burning bush we may also see an emblem of the Church in this wilderness world, surrounded by the fires of persecution, and the fierce assaults of adversaries, who seek to crush and destroy it, and yet, amid the tears and blood of and destroy it, and yet, amid the tears and blood of its ten thousand martyrs, continuing to survive and its ten thousand martyrs, continuing to survive and flourish. Here also we may see an emblem of the state of every true spiritual believer—a state of deep that which regulated my every act in the office from which I flourish. Here also we may see an emblem of the trial-passing on to glory through much tribulationcast down, but not forsaken-grievously tried, but not destroyed walking in the midst of the seventimes heated furnace of affliction, and yet remaining unconsumed. But chiefly do we here see an emblem of the sufferings of the Son of God, when he was "made a curse for us" -when, bearing the sins of the world, he voluntarily encountered the dreadful flames of divine wrath, and drank the cup of suffering due to human guilt to its very dregs. Oh, this indeed was a great sight! No wonder that the loftiest scraphs around the throne suspended their song, and turned aside to behold this GREAT SIGHT! And shall not we, for whom all these sufferings were endured, turn aside during this Lenten Season to meditate on these things. If the circumstance of the divine incarnation drew towards it the eyes of Cherubim and Seraphim, and all the mighty Hierarchs of heaven in intense gaze and wonder, what must have been the emotions awakened all along the upper realms of light by a view of the sufferings and death of the incarnate and eternal Son of God! Did not every being on the Holy Mount feel prompted to say-I will turn aside, and see this great sight! And shall we, for whom the glorious that the name of the Rev. Dr. Harris, the first Prin-Saviour died, feel no interest in contemplating the scene? Yes, let us look during all this Lenten Season towards this great sight—and the most be elicited by its mention. blessed fruits will result therefrom.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1843.

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DR. McCAUL, the Principal of Upper Canada College, himself,took his leave of that Institution, after the reading of the afternoon prayers. His parting remarks, listened to with unbroken attention and stillness, were full of the feelings so natural to the occasion, and were delivered in a touching and impressive manner. The happy intercourse of four years, the uniform obedience and cheerful respect evinced towards him and reputation already won for the College, and expressed the hope that he should live to behold many of those who had passed under his care exalted to the highest offices and positions in this colony at no distant date, lack a supply of students, sufficiently grounded and in their conduct the fruits of that religious and Scriptural instruction, which it had ever been his endeavour to instil into their minds, and which having found incorporated with the system of education pursued at

On the following morning, the TREV. CHARLES MATHEWS, A. M., - who, as Senior Master, assumed temporary charge of the College, until a new Principal should be appointed, -addressed to the boys a few suitable observations, in which he briefly defined the that a whole holiday was granted to the Boys at the request of their late Principal.

On Wednesday the 22nd March, the following Address was presented to Dr. McCaul at his house, in the presence of a party consisting of several of the ADDRESS.

it has so eminently prospered.

Mere courte-y would suggest the expression of our feelings

on such an occasion, but when about to part from one with whom we have been so long and so happily associated, and

Your discharge of the arduous duties of the responsible office duty of alms-giving. which you have held has been characterized, by a singularly happy union of those qualities which are most required for the effective government of such an establishment as that over which you have presided; and we feel the most lively gratification in recording our opinion that whilst by your scholarship and talent, energy and judgment, decision and mildness, you most deservedly enjoy the esteem and respect of the Masters and Pupils, you have by your vigilant and laborious care for the success and high character of Upper Canada College, earned and richly merit the confidence of the Province at large. ed with the feeling that there should be some lasting

memorial of the services which you have rendered to the Institution, we request that you will allow us to present the Colege with your portrait, which we desire (and indeed have procured the "willing assent" of the Council) to have preserved in the College Hall, as the most fitting place for the likeness

rust, through a long series of luture generations, with the names of the Exhibitioners of King's College.

Nor are we without the hope that we shall be able to render a similar proof of the grateful recollection that is cherished of both our venerated founder and of our respected first Principal, by adding their portraits to yours, and thus perpetuating the remembrance of the Institution's greatest benefactors.

both we and the Institution must undergo, we still would de sire to make our personal feelings subservient to the hope that the change may be for your benefit, as we are fully convinced it will prove to the University with which you are now con-

you and your family, and "to make all thy work to prosper in thine hand" is the heartfelt prayer of us, your sincere friends,

MASTERS OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. To which Dr. McCaul thus replied:

ANSWER.

Gentlemen,-The sentiments, which you express at the close of my official connexion with you, are indeed a most gratifying evidence of the kind feeling which you cherish towards me.—

The warmth and sincerity of the regard, which you manifest on our parting, are, believe me, most cordially reciprocated.— without relieving the Dissenter 1 am deeply sensible how much I am indebted to your able and pation in that Christian duty. zealous assistance for the prosperity which the Institution has enjoyed under my superintendence, nor is it possible that you can appreciate the services which I have been able to render you more highly than I do those which I have received at your hands.

In the flattering opinion which you express of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my office, whilst I gratefully acknowledge the spirit which breathes in every word, I cannot but recognize that influence which affection exercises the purpose of recruiting his overburdened strength, over our judgments, when we would form an estimate of the

objects of our regard and esteem. The honour, which you purpose conferring on me by placing my pertrait in the College Hall, I have much pleasure in ac-You could not have selected a place more agreeable wishes than that in which I have so often met the assembled Masters and Pupils of the Institution, nor could any thing add higher value to this mark of distinction than the sideration of those with whom you desire to associate me in

niversity, demand my warmest acknowledgments; for whilst demonstration of their feelings. ey testify the interest which you feel in my personal welfare, that I shall spare myself as little there as I have done here—that nothing, which I can do, shall be wanted to secure to have just withdrawn—the determination to discharge my duty through good report and through evil report, without fear and

Permit me, before I conclude, to thank you with all the elings of my heart, both for the prompt and efficient aid which you have uniformly given to me, during a period of more that ar years, and for the warm expressions of kind feeling with which you bid me farewell.

To the merciful giver of all good gifts I commend you and

yours. May he bless you in all the relations of life-with sucsess in your pursuits—with happiness at your hearths—with seace in this world—with joy in that which is to come. March 23rd, 1843.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto was unable to witness this gratifying scene, being confined to the house by severe indisposition: but his Lordship, in his hearty and emphatic manner declared, that had he been able to put foot to the ground, he would not have been

After the Reply had been delivered, the party present partook of a cold collation, and it would perhaps be an invasion of privacy, if we were to say more than that every respect was paid to the merits and abilities of Dr. McCaul, whose health was proposed by the Chief Justice, in a few remarks, the more happy and effective, from being totally unpremeditated.

We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of adding, cipal, was not passed over without those testimo of esteem and honour which must ever and deservedly

It is known to the community that Dr. McCaul has only been removed from one sphere of labour, to a higher; and that on the 24th April next, he commences the arduous duties of Vice President of the he was placed in a situation of great personal delicacy University of King's College. We therefore have no and embarrassment, and we are quite convinced that cause to lament his departure from among us, but have every reason to believe that higher and graver responsibilities will call forth increased exertions and powers -that he, under whose guidance Upper Canada College, within four years has seen its number of pupils The Water-guard of Cape Clear increase from 142 to 194, will in the first instance ter which belong to Mr. Draper, the most intelligent attract students to the University, and subsequently increase their number, -that, -to borrow the motto felicitously transferred by the Chief Justice from one | country, and denounce an administration, well charac-On Monday, the 20th of this month, the Rev. of Dr. McCaul's University medals to Dr. McCaul terised by the Montreal Gazette as men whose "loyalty

Semel raptos nunquam dimittet honores. Whoever looks upon Upper Canada College as the main fountain from which the University must be supplied with students, will understand the benefit already conferred upon the community by Dr. McCaul and his predecessor; and will entertain the hope that an Inhis office by the boys, and their satisfactory advancement in their studies, were successively dwelt upon the completeness of its establishment, and especially in by the learned and reverend speaker. He then exelassical and mathematical education. If there be any the opi reduction in the number of the Classical and Mathematical Masters, the standard of education throughout matured to profit by its various advantages.

We understand that the College Boys are about to present suitable tokens of their respect and gratitude to Dr. McCaul, on his retirement. May the day be the College, he had sought to transmit unimpaired to to retreat from the University into the shade of private his successor. These are but faint outlines of the life! But whenever that day arrives, we have no doubt sentiments expressed: their effect was best testified, that addresses and mementos, springing from a sense not by loud cheers, but by the boys drawing them- of great benefits received, will accompany his retireselves up in two lines from the College building to ment and add to the long list of honours which have Dr. McCaul's house, and saluting him with a regret- accummulated around him from his early and meriin the Italianity of Dublin to the are

ad imum

Qualis ab incepto.

the Toll Gate on Yonge Street. The text was very that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given the pledge aptly taken from Haggai ii. 18, 19, and the discourse, which was appropriate, impressive, and full of practical application, was responded to by the unusually large

most distinguished and respected gentlemen in the liberality among Churchmen, and we are convinced that this spirit would be still more fostered if a regular statement of the sums collected in the Cathedral and Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, Masters of Upper Canada Col-the uses to which they are appropriated, were laid before lege, desire to express to you, on your withdrawal from the office of Principal, our deep regret that the Institution is no longer to enjoy the benefit of that superintendence under which prevailing abroad that they are expended for such purposes as the painted window recently inserted, whereas that undertaking was purely of a private character, and irreproachable of both sexes, for the discouragement and supwhom we have been so long and so happy, testing and the readiest attention to our interests, be assured that this farewell address is presented as no formal tribute, but on the part of the congregation to abound more and the readiest attention of our wavnest and sincerest results and s

> A short time ago a collection, towards the support of the House of Industry, was made in the Cathedral Church of this city, when the sum of 40%. was obtained. In the mean time we have not heard of any similar

worship in this city. It seems to us exceedingly unfair that all denominations should not, in this respect, take a share in supporting the House of Industry.

Roman Catholics and Methodists continue to solicit the Toronto Churchmen for subscriptions towards building and missionary purposes: and too many of our of him to whose cloquent and parental appeals it has so often brethren seem to put up very patiently with this unequal echoed, and by whose exertions its walls will be adorned, we taxation, and to take for their text, "Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens:

* * he bowed his shoulder to bear, and became

a servant unto tribute." If however, some Churchmen, cannot see the violation of Scripture, and the wrong to Christ's body, the While we deplore the great loss which, by your departure, Church, which they commit in rendering the support of their money or their presence to Dissent, -perhaps it may strike them as a reasonable thing, that Dissenters should bear their share of the public charitable burdens, before they call upon Churchmen for assistance That it may please God to shower his choicest blessings upon towards their exclusive religious purposes. Last year, excepting the Church, the British and Canadian Methodists, were the only bodies that made a collec-

tion for the House of Industry in their places of worship. community at large, instead of being unduly devolved dence and attachment of those, who have ever cheerfully and upon the members of the Church, we shall take the energetically co-operated with me in promoting the efficiency liberty of recommending a plan, by which Churchmen will be enabled to discharge the demands of charity, without relieving the Dissenters from their just partici-

humble power to support its claims.

The terms in which you allude to my connexion with the begged them to spare him this trying, yet pleasing, may quote the most respectable papers in the Province in sup-

they also manifest an encouraging confidence as to the success of my exertions in a new field of labour. Of this be assured, to resume his faithful labours with recruited strength, We hope that Mr. Osler will return in a few months, and to gladden, with his presence, the attached and increasing flock committed to his care.

His place, during his absence, will be supplied by the REV. W. S. DARLING, who, we have no doubt, will be cordially welcomed in a part of the country where he is already most favourably known.

We understand that the Hon. W. H. DRAPER, M.P.P., has accepted a seat in the Legislative Council, which has been offered to him as a mark of Her Majesty's favour.

The offer of a distinction of this kind is usually coupled with a signification that the party to whom

Mr. Draper, we bel'eve, has accepted this mark of personal distinction, with the understanding that he makes my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world recommendation to Her Majesty's notice, and that it by no means involves his approval or support of the individuals at present carrying on the Government of this Province, upon principles exhaust; and though the Apostic may bave found few to adopt this noble sentiment, or to act upon it, I never heard that the principle was considered a bad or an unsafe one.

I will not intrude any further on your time or space, should my communication be admitted to that column of questionable this Province, upon principles subversive of its con- authority, in which the Editor declines being held responsible nexion with Great Britain. On the contrary, we are convinced, that Mr. Draper would take no situation Hon. Robert Baldwin.

decided stand in protesting against the disastrous appointment of Mr. Hincks, made without his knowledge and in his absence, and also in condemning the fatal and humiliating surrender of Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Lafontaine's DEMANDS. But we know that he acted in a conscientious manner, and with a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the country. Of the sterling loyalty, the ardent attachment to British connexion, the high legal and general ability, the senatorial eloquence, and the excellent moral characportion of the community are well aware. Let him but take his proper position in the councils of the is not to Queen Victoria, but to Messrs. Lafontaine & Co., -whose principle is pay, and whose souls are wrapt up in salary," and he will greatly promote the success of a movement which may have the effect of dissolving a rebel-rewarding Cabinet, and placing himself on an eminence honourable to himself, and advantageous to the Crown and the people.

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 the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. Church.]

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Sir, - I have waited for some time in the hope that I should see some reply in The Church to the severe remarks that have from time to time appeared in your columns on the subject of Temperance Societies; but as no better champion has appeared to defend a cause which I hold next to sacred, I will venture to offer my own views of the subject, submitting them to the correction of any better informed person who will take the far distant when increasing infirmities shall warn him trouble to point out wherein they may be mistaken. I do not intend to dispute the melancholy fact that many who have joined these Associations very probably deserve the reproach of hypocrisy, self-righteousness, ostentation or any other of the sins come on to the Pharisees of every age. It would be strange indeed if among the multitudes who have taken the pledge, there should be none who disgraced it; but I do contend that On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. Beaven, Professor of sinners. "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? reciprocal duties of master and scholar, and promised Divinity in the University of King's College, preached To his own master he must stand or fall." It has been argued against these Associations that they are unpagessary because reciprocal duties of master and scholar, and promised to do all in his power towards an efficient and imparation of the funds for building the Church at Sermon in aid of the funds for building the Church at against these Associations that they are unnecessary, because all Christians belong to one great Temperance Society, and to withhold us from any act of disobedience to the laws and commandments of God—that drunkenness is prohibited in the Bible, and therefore any other pledge is a profane interfe rence with the Divine authority, as seeming to set up another for the more effectually securing our obedience. It would, indeed, be happy for our fallen race if no other law than that of Scripture were needful for the restraint of our propensities to members was small indeed. evil; but I find nothing in this argument which does not equally apply to all human laws. The commandment says "Thou shalt not kill," and again "Thou shalt not steal," yet the gallows and the prison are resorted to for the more effectual protection of life and property. The Scriptures enjoin sobriety and temperance, but their injunctions have not been found sufficient to withhold the drunkard from the destruction of his own soul and body ; - therefore Associations have been formed, wherein are to be found many of the good, the wise and the

required. But though it is a vice which includes every other in its natural train of consequences—though it is ruinous to body and to soul, bringing destruction upon thousands, and involving in its deadly evils the innocent with the guilty—the punishments awarded to its indulgence come not from the hand f man but from the hand of God-they come not in the form of transportation, or imprisonment, or pillory, or any other human device for the discouragement of crime, but in prostrated resolution that the first available funds at their disposal collections having been made in the various places of strength and blighted intellect, in the withering of every noble, every virtuous, every honourable, every human feeling—in disease, degradation, death, "and after that the judgment."

streets? Are they not seen in our gaols, in our penitentiaries? Do not their voices speak from thousands of untimely graves? Are there not starving families, wretchedness, want, destitution, isgrace, infamy, staring us in the face in every town and village, in every street of every town and village, within our knowledge, distinctly and directly arising from intemperance? And is it then so irrational and so criminal an act to band ourselves together for the resistance of such an enemy as this, that those who do so are held as fair objects of ridicule, contempt and reproach, and pointed at as fools or hypocrites, even favourable answer is confidently expected. by the religious press of their country? Shall it be held dis-

have been alluded to in The Church as if it were a subject of the subscription list. reproach. It is certain that there is no depth of wickedness or dependence and frailty, there is scarcely a more difficult task to be imagined than for a moderately temperate person to look on a fellow creature in a state of beastly intoxication and realise to themselves the possibility that they can ever be reduced to the same level. It is therefore not to be supposed that the thansands who have taken the Temperature of their proceedings for the four movement which have taken the Temperature of their proceedings for the four movement which have taken the Temperature of their proceedings for the four movement which have taken the Temperature of their proceedings for the four movement which have taken the Temperature of their proceedings for the four movement and the taken taken taken the taken duced to the same level. It is therefore not to be supposed that the thousands who have taken the Temperance pledge, while yet apparently safe from the evil effects of self-indulgence, of the Society, your Committee would desire to improve the mixed of all the property of the Assertice. tion in that Christian duty.

We wish well to the House of Industry, and, if have done so from any fear of the consequences to themselves of falling into this vice, but rather from a sense of duty to done, that this Society having been formed after due delicarried on upon equitable principles, will do all in our their fellow-creatures, and in a spirit of self-denial, which beration, and the Church being convinced of the necessimust always be admitted as a Christian virtue. Were none ty which existed for its formation, all the members of but drunkards to become members of those Societies, there would necessarily be a sort of stigma attached to the pledge, tion for its success; and above all, they are called upon, West Gwillimbury, has left Canada for England, for the purpose of recruiting his overburdened strength, and with the intention of taking his Master's degree

A writer, whose communication was, I believe, originally published in The Patriot, and thence [illegible] to The Church, objects most decidedly to females or children becoming mempers of Temperance Societies, and admits with much delicacy that "such a revolting exhibition as a drunken woman may occasionally be seen." With all respect for the sex, I will go still further and assert that this disgusting spectacle is very frequently seen, and that "upright matrons" and "spotless are compelled to witness this degradation of their ex; and though I own that I would rather keep that fair ortion of the creation as much as possible out of public life, still think it a natural and by no means a reprehensible eling which leads them to afford this support of their powerful ice to Society formed expressly for the purpose of supressing an odious sin, to which many of their own sex in all sses have fallen victims. The same writer is very indignant hat people should actually form associations with the express ntention of renouncing those gifts of a gracious Providence which were given us to use and not to abuse; and seems to tary attendance; but in Mr. Draper's case there is no such condition annexed, and the honour bestowed upon him is therefore the more complimentary and to assure him that he may even give up the dinner as well as the wine if there appears to be any advantage to his fellow creatures in his doing so, without incurring any dangerous responsibility; for what says St. Paul? "Wherefore if meat owes it exclusively to Sir Charles Bagot's favourable stands;" and though the Apostle may have found few to adopt

for the opinions of the writer, but conclude with an acknow-ledgment that I am not one of those who have purchased the convinced, that Mr. Draper would take no situation that brought him into political connexion with the broad surface of a silver medal;" but that though a sincere hat brought him into political connexion with the Ion. Robert Baldwin.

We could have wished that, in the course of last summer and autumn, Mr. Draper had taken a more decided stand in protesting against the disastrous and last standard of the Association from enlisting under its banner, and which is the special of the Association from enlisting under its banner, and which is the special of the Association from enlisting under its banner, and which is the special of the Association from enlisting under its banner, and which is the special of the Ionize of a pariety which the limits of a pariety which the broad surface of a silver medal; but that though a since tend of a pariety of a pa opponents, perhaps unsuspected by themselves, for "the heart of man is deceitful and desperately wicked, who shall know it?" The truth is that, though so far from being an habitual tippler, weeks very often clapse without my taking any more powerful stimulant than tea or coffee, from absolute indifference to any thing else. I feel assured that the prohibited indulgences. would become of much more value in my eyes when I had pledged myself to abstain from them, and that I should find the self-denial necessary for the observance of my engagement greater than I am inclined to volunteer, however highly I may

respect its exercise in other people. [In the arguments of this well-written letter, we by no means concur, but consider them all overthrown by an article, styled The Temperance Movement, on our first page. We regard Temperance Societies as vicious in principle,—as superseding and obscuring the functions of Christ's Church, and as so many distilleries of fanaticism and schism. We shall touch upon the subject next week .- ED. CH.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

LONDON, BROCK, TALBOT, AND HURON BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The first Anniversary of the London, Brock, Talbot, and Huron Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, was held in the Mechanics Hall, London, on Friday, the 17th February, when one of the most numerous and respecta-ble meetings ever convened in the town of London, was

The Rev. Charles Brough, senior Clergyman of the District, having, as Chairman, opened the business of the day with the appointed Prayers, proceeded in a most eloquent and lucid speech to set forth the objects of the specific and was hard throughout with the utpoot at Society, and was heard throughout with the utmost at-cention. At the close of his address, the Reverend

Talbot, and Huron, District Branch Association of the and distinctness. But the retrospect of former life is of Talbot, and Huron, District Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in compliance with the resolution to that effect, passed at the formation of the Association on the 8th September, 1842, beg to present the following Report of their proceedings:—In doing so they would state, that heretofore many causes have co-operated to prevent the Committee from conhade to the state of the state of the state of the state of the subject which brings and distinctness. But the retrospect of former life is of too solemn, and, it may be, of too sad a character, to suit the happy auspices of this meeting; I will therefore proceed to matters of more general interest, and what I am about to say, with the subject which brings was the best fitted to discharge the duties of the onerous task on which he was about to eater. if the intrusion of such characters into any Association or Institution is sufficient to destroy its claim to respect, we should be deep depravity; but I am not aware of any clause in the society. The late period at which the Society in such as way, as to enjoy any one whose knowledge of human nature has detected its deep depravity; but I am not aware of any clause in the scriptural descriptural control of the world, I became a injunction "Judge not" that concedes the right of deciding more largely and on the motives and principles of members of the Tem. ciety was formed, (8th last Sept.,) together with several local hindrances both in London and elsewhere, has prevented the Committee from giving full effect to those resolutions which they have passed for promoting the objects of the Society; but they look forward with confidence to a time not far distant, when they shall be enabled to congratulate the members of the Society not only between the called the apprentices, of the West Indies became altogether free. With the admission, that in an economical and pecuniary point of the vast measure of Negro Emancipation, when, by the effect of the refunction by the Colonial Parliament of the country to which I am now going, and to the or as they were then called the apprentices, of the West Indies became altogether free. With the admission, that in an economical and pecuniary point of

two quarterly meetings of the Managing Committee have been held, one in October and the other in January; these were attended by the Clergy generally, but your Committee regrets to state, that the attendance of the lay members was small indeed. They would desire to impress it upon the minds of all the members of the Manager of the members of the Manager of the members of th ring Committee, that upon their exertions mainly depends ander the Divine blessing) the success of the So and that it is a duty incumbent on them, to give time and hought to the affairs of the Association.
"Your Committee, at its first meeting in October,

passed a resolution that Parochial meetings should be neld and Parochial Associations formed at St. Thomas, Delaware, Ingersol, Mosa, Adelaide, St. John's London Usborne, Goderich, and Simcoe; and they have now to report that Parochial Associations have been organized St. Thomas, Delaware, Ingersol, Goderich, the Devonshire Settlement, Usborne, and at Simcoe, -at each of which places a deputation from the Managing Committee attended, and it is expected, from the spirit generally exhibited at these meetings, that the cause of the Socie will greatly prosper, when sufficient time has elapsed to enable the Parochial Associations to carry into effect the plans which have been proposed for making known to all the members of the Church throughout the country, the objects of the Society.

shall be appropriated to the maintenance of a Travelling Missionary. This they regard as a measure of the utmost importance, for it is a melancholy fact known to all Is this evil an imaginary or a distant one? Are the consequences of its prevalence left to conjecture, and have we no means of calculating their extent? Do they not cry to us in our of well settled country are as yet utterly destitute of the ministrations of our Church. Your Committee therefore hopes, that this resolution will meet the concurrence of the members of the Society.

"Your Committee has also been engaged upon the important subject of the establishment of a Depository for the sale of the Books of the Society, in each District Town; and at the last meeting in January, a resolution was passed, that the Secretary be requested to apply to the Parent Society upon this subject: he has done so, and a

"Your Committee has to report that land has been graceful and absurd to lift a hand to avert the progress of so given to the Society by different individuals, to the cearful an evil, and shall each man wait until the plague has amount of 781 acres, making, together with the munificrept into his own dwelling and laid waste his own home before cent grant made by Col. Burwell, at the formation of the It seems to me that there can searcely be a more impeachable is small; but the system of employing numerous collecconclusion drawn from any circumstance, than that all who tors, and assigning to each a ward in his own neighbourregister their names as members of Temperance Societies, do hood, which it is the intention of the committee to ad pt it from a consciousness of their own instability, or the fear of immediately, it is expected will be productive of the very becoming victims of a loathsome vice; and yet were it indeed best results. Donations for local purposes, to a large so, I caunot well understand why such self-distrust should amount, have been given, as will appear by reference to

tion for the House of Industry in their places of worship.

The mode of raising funds for the House of Industry requires and we believe will soon receive the attention of the Committee of that Institution; and if the burden of supporting it be not fairly shared by the

and with the intention of taking his Master's degree at Cambridge.

The affectionate esteem in which this laborious and successful Clergyman is held, was evidenced by the concourse of his parishioners in more than one hundred sleighs, on his departure from the townships above mentioned. A greater number of persons would have joined in this mark of respect, had not Mr. Osler

to support the cause, who shall say that their doing so is not an act of self-denying benevolence and holy charity toward their suffering fellow-creatures. Why should they find their motives suspected and themselves lampooned as mere pretenders to self-denial, who purchase the right of indulgence in all other's offences, by an ostentatious renunciation of those they were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen.

John Harris, Esq., Henry Allen, Esq., Rev. Richard Flood; John Wilson, Esq., Rev. James Stewart; James Givins, Esq., Rev. James Stewart; James Givins, Esq., Rev. James Stewart; James Givins, Esq., Rev. J. C. Usher; Rev.

siderations, may well account for my attachment to the Church of England. I have said that I am almost a uinquagenarian member of that Church; such a period of probation, if filled up with details, would present a sad picture of opportunities abused or neglected; but it has been my fortune to come in contact. My p birth was within the limits of a parish which, time referred to, was the scene of pastoral labours which have been described, to myself orally, and to the world at large in print, as of an almost apostolical character, To many who now hear me, more particularly to my clerical hearers, the name of William Gilpin, the pastor to whom I allude, will suggest associations of no ordinary character—a name well, indeed, worthy of its transmission from his nearly martyred ancestor, Bernard Gilpin, who, it will be recollected, escaped, through means of one of those mis-named accidents which attest the existence of a special providence,—the extreme effects of the Marian persecution, and lived to earn, through the character of his parochial ministry, at Houghton, in the county of Durham, the popular cognomen of the Northern Apostle. In reference to locality, and from a parity of effects, his biographer and namesake, William Gilpin, may be entitled the Eastern Apostle. It is now nearly forty years since he has been removed his eternal rest, but the effects of his pastoral labours wood-embowered school, inscribed with his name, the hearts of the young are taught to love and revere the name of its founder. The Church, at whose baptismal font I was admitted into the Christian communion, was at the same time administered by a person who, for amiableness and simplicity of character, might not inaptly be named with Gilpin; and the biography of either would serve to illustrate the good effects arising out of free and unreserved habits of social intercourse that important adjunct to the British Crown and headly between the clergy and laity-effects which are here illustrated, both in the character of this meeting and in the origin of this Society, due as it is to the united action of the Bishop of the Diocese and of a lay member of the Church, alike respected for his high official rank and beloved for his private virtues. Such, as regarding my Church membership, were the associations and experience of childhood; nor were those of boyhood and youth less nappily adapted for maturing an attachment, which, I Society, and was heard throughout with the utmost attention. At the close of his address, the Reverend chairman called upon the Secretary, the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, to read the Report of the proceedings of the believe of the proceedings of the believe of the proceedings of the believe of the proceedings of the proce Cronyn, to read the Report of the proceedings of the Society from the period of its formation—which was as backed as they were by a manner and life which the young mind cannot fail to love and respect, still clings around my heart with a pertinacity the strength of which death alone can relax—if, indeed, such recollec-"The Managing Committee of the London, Brock, tions do not cling to us for ever, in all their individuality Hope, M. P., Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. J. S. Brown-

West Indies became altogether free. With the admission, that in an economical and pecuniary point of but also on the state of its funds.

"In compliance with a resolution of the Association."

West Indies became altogether free. With the admission, that in an economical and pecuniary point of view, the measure of emancipation has been followed by great—immediate loss, may be coupled the assertion.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, in returning thanks for the sion, that in an economical and pecuniary point of view, the measure of emancipation has been followed by great—immediate loss, may be coupled the assertion.

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Canada night work forward to bright does for the control of the c gious influence, it has been eminently successful. And ss his. for myself I would say, that although on the one Sir FRANCIS HEAD, formerly Governor of Upper Canada, of beloved parents highly educated, and that almost exclusively through means of the produce of slave labour; and although, on the other hand, I have been suddenly deprived of a great portion of personal income, yet I would not, for all the wealth of the West ladies exchange my present for my past situation. Indies, exchange my present for my past situation; and, in fine, I may add, that it is a subject of the deepest thankfulness to Almighty God that I shall not go down to the grave, as I was born, a slave-owner.

Several additional speeches were made during the evening-message down to the grave, as I was born, a slave-owner. of emancipation, that its success is principally, if not of addressing the meeting. wholly, due to the extended influence of religious principle, gained, as that influence in a great measure has been, under Providence, through means of the in-

is the result of my humble judgment less favourable to the principle of that attachment, my course of education having constrained me to give some atten- thankful to the present Government for making such an aption to the principle, as well as to the feeling of

BY WHOM, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE GIVEN. Subscript'ns Donations. James Givins, Hon. Geo. G. Goodhue, Lawrance Lawrason, John Wilson, John Harris-Donation towards liquidating the debt of St. Paul's 25 0 0 5 0 Henry Allen, Judge L. D.,.. Henry G. Allen. Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Charles Monsarrat, C. S. Gzouski, William Horton, Henry C. Becher, ... H. Chisholm donation towards liqui dating the debt of St. Paul's Donations contributed by various in dividuals for the purpose erecting galleries in St. Paul's Church, London, £171 17 6 £64 0 0 DONATIONS OF LAND. Mahlon Burwell, James Givins,
Thomas Phillips, Lawrance Lawrason, John Wilson,

CAVAN. -On the 14th and 15th of this month meetings were held in the two churches of this Parish, for the purpose of forming Parochial Committees of the District Branch of the Church Society. The few clergy whom

Rev. Benjamin Cronyn,

some very pleasing and appropriate remarks, for a portion of which we are happy to make room:

"MR CHAIRMAN LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN."

mitted to assemble were gratified by the sight of large and attentive audiences. On Tuesday afternoon the meeting took place in St. Paul's Church, the accommodation "In compliance with the request of the managing committee, communicated to me through my respected minister and friend, Mr. Cronyn, I have the pleasure to second the resolution which has just been proposed. On an occasion like the present, and in the presence of so many persons so well able to do justice to the general subject and objects of this meeting, and withal, unaccustomed as I am to address a body of persons assembled subject and objects of this meeting, and withal, unaccustomed as I am to address a body of persons assembled for religious objects, it might better become me to abstain from adding any observation of my own, and to content myself with the simple performance of a pleasing and honourable duty, rather than to detain a meeting so constituted for a longer period than is necessary; first, for offering the expression of my regret that I was unable to attend the meeting held in September, for the formation of the Branch Diocesan Society of this District; and, secondly, the expression of my adhesion and attachment to its character and objects. Let me also, however, avail myself of an occasion which may not recur, to add the expression of an attachment, to which no language that I am master of can do justice, to that recur, to add the expression of an attachment, to which no language that I am master of can do justice, to that Church of which, by my attendance at and participation in the objects of this meeting, I profess myself a member.

The instructions of a tendency to Puseyism and Popely so industriously circulated were successfully met by an appeal to Luther's rule of a "standing or falling church." And, as the true scriptural antidote against the fanatical excesses of Methodism so rife at this juncture, and the "As I am within less than two short years a quinqua- scarcely less evil ravages of Millerism, the Divine docgenarian member of that Church, I use the privilege of the Apostolical Succession was clearly elucidated long standing to mention a few circumstances connected with religious, or rather Church associations and experience, which, independently of other and higher continuously maintained. The whole proceedings were very gratifying and must have greatly tended to edify the people and to strengthen the hands of the venerable

Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA. (From The Montreal Gazette.)

The Royal Mail Steamer Columbia arrived at Boston on the 20th, bringing English papers to the 4th instant. We are indebted to William Steele, Esq., of Liverpool, for a supply of papers, from which we make the following sum-

mary and extracts.
Wilmer and Smith's European Times, commenting on the

state of trade generally, says:—

The only bright spot in the surrounding gloom is a measure about to be introduced to Parliament for admitting. Canadian wheat and flour, and United States wheat and flour by way of Canada, into this country, at a fixed nominal duty. Some doubts existed a short time back as to the sincerity of the Government relative to this measure, but Lord Stanley has cleared away all mist on the subject, by stating emphatically that the Government accepts the interpretation put upon his despatch of last year by the Governor-General and Legislature of Canada.

The bill passed by the Provincial Parliament of Canada, posing a duty of three shillings per quarter on United States wheat going into Canada only waits the receipt of some information from Sir Charles Bagot to receive the Royal assent, and then a bill will be introduced into the British Parliament, virtually repealing, as far as Canada and the United States are concerned, the Corn Law of

Sir Charles Metcalfe, who crosses the Atlantic in the same packet which conveys this sheet, carries with him a deservedly high reputation. He enters upon the Government of Canada under circumstances more favourable than that important adjunct to the British Crown can hardly fail to be developed by the new measure for the importaextent of great, it may be, astounding magnitude; and Sir Charles is the sort of man, we take it, to foster the new trade, and extend to it the benefit of sound advice and comprehensive experience. In England, he stands well with all parties-Liberals and Conservatives, and the hope is, that the ground which has been won by his * * * predesor, as far as the French population is concerned, will not be lost by him.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR C. METCALFE.

On Monday the Colonial Society gave a splendid dinner to Sir Charles Metcaife, on his departure for Canada. Sir Augustus D'Este, K. C. H., in the Chair. The festive meeting took place in the house of the Society, St. James Square .-

tion, that for all its higher objects, the improvement Crown. Canada might now look forward to bright days, for of the social state, the extension of moral and reli-

Indies, exchange my present for my past situation; principles of justice, and more, too, they rested upon the solid

Several additional speeches were made during the evening-Nor is it a truth less notorious than the moral success a division in the House of Commons, had not an opportunity

The Times, in his observations on this dinner, passes the stitution, in 1825, in the West Indies, of a resident new Governor, there is no small comfort in the reflection that Episcopacy. Nor, again, is it less notorious, that it the same strength of judgment and promptitude of decision was on the faith of the same influence, that the Legislature of Antigna, at once, in the year 1834, renounced action and courtesy of demeanour which not only won the esthe whole period of apprenticeship, and declared the Negroes of the island entirely free.

Action and courtesy of demeanour which not only won the extern, but relieved the embarrassments of Lord William Bentinck—the same impartiality, discretion, and good temper, Negroes of the island entirely free.

"Such are the grounds, resting on association and experience, of my attachment to the Church of England, consequently to the chiefe of this Sociation and still remain unenfeebled and powerful to resist the menaces of and, consequently, to the objects of this Society. Nor license, and to smooth the asperities of faction in Canada. In a word, if Canada is to be preserved, in no hands could it be nore secure than in those of Sir Charles Metcalfe; and we are

Sir Francis Bond Head, it is said, is to be appointed Gover-"In conclusion, let me renew my expression of nor of the Cape of Good Hope.

"In conclusion, let me renew my expression of attachment to our Church; and, in the inimitable language of Scripture, add my fervent hope and prayer, 'that peace may be within her walls, and plenteousness within her palaces.'"

List of Donations and Subscriptions to the Diocesan Church Society, in London, C. W.

List of Donations and Subscriptions to the Diocesan Church Society, in London, C. W. have been pretty large, and the market seems now to have seen the lowest. There is no stock of lard. There is a good demand from the country grocers, and the other sorts command a ready D. sale. No fine butter now in the market. Grease is wanted at the quotations.

The following letter from a leading house in the Canada trade, will be found interesting, as giving the views of merchants of judgment and experience on the prospects of our next

Referring to the annexed quotations of your produce, we have to remark, that the general state of trade in this country is very far from prosperous; and though there have been many circumstances apparently of a favourable character—such as the cheapness of money, and of provisions, the ceasing of war in the East, &c .- all are insufficient to produce a re-action, and both merchants and manufacturers remain without any spirit, and generally much impoverished in their means from the long prevalence of bad times. The alteration of the Corn Law and New tariff, whatever good may eventually come out of them, have certainly added to the present want of good trade, by unsettling everything, and destroying the home trade, by the blowgiven to the agricultural interest thereby.

The Corn Trade continues in a depressed way, and the consumption very limited. There is still a very heavy stock of free grain in London, greatly more than will probably be got rid of before harvest; and it hangs over the market, preventing the possibility of rise there or here. Low as our prices are, it is said orders are executing in the Baltic, that will be able to pay the present duty of 20s per quarter. Our expectations is to see our market no better, but worse; and that probably at the spring arrival from Canada, flour may not bring over 26s for the best brands made from Ohio wheat, others 24s to 25s.— There seems a probability of the measure being carried by July. of a nominal duty on bona fide Canadian produce, and manu facture, of wheat and flour.

There is no demand for ashes, and we are sorry to notice the high prices given at Montreal during winter. Whatever our price may be in June, you may calculate on a decline. Nowa-days, a free supply does that with every thing, as no specula-tors come forward, unless the article has reached the lowest point it can be at. Consumers care little about prospects of supply, if there is enough for the day.

There is a slight hope of a home demand for your pork, from

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