Church principles. The Right Rev. Prelate concluded by earnestly calling on his brethren, the Clergy, to seek for peace and truth, and so to present not only a Church which was pure in doctrine, but one also united in a holy bond of faith and love.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. 79, Pall Mall, April 10th, 1847.

FOUR NEW BISHOPRICS IN THE COLONIES. Provision for Additional Clergy. At a General Meeting of the Society for the Propaga tion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held at the Society's House, 79, Pall Mall, on Friday, March 19th 1847, his Grace the Lord Abchbishor of Canterbury, President, in the chair: - It was agreed that the following statement

"The Society is pledged to the full amount of its curnesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

"The Society is pledged to the full amount of its current income, for the support of Missionaries already upon its roll, the encouragement of theological students, being candidates for Missionary employment, and the general sustenance of existing missions. The Society has no disposable capital whatever in reserve. But more Clergymen are required in all the Colonies both for the ministrations of religion among British settlers, and for the instruction and conversion of the heathen. And while the deficiency in the means of grace is already so great, the deficiency in the means of grace is already so great, the stream of emigration flows on more rapidly than ever.

"The number of those who went out to the Colonies

re rapidly increasing.
"Four more Bishoprics are about to be erected in im-

solved, to bear its part in supplying them. This, however, it has been shown, cannot be done out of its existing

means.

"The Society, therefore, confidently appeals to the Christian people of England for further help. Our fellow countrymen are forced out, by the pressure of poverty from their native land, where they enjoyed the blessings of a parish church and a parish school, to countries where of a parish church and a parish school, to countries where neither Church nor school is within reach. Such is the case in many districts of all the British Colonies, and in none more than in those which are now to be placed under the superintendence of Bishops. But the appointment of Bishops must be followed by that of additional ment of Bishops must be followed by that of additional Clergymen, for the service of the several destitute stations; and these Clergymen must, for a time, and in part at least be sustained from home. Not fewer than from 16 to 20 will be at once required to accompany the Bishops who are going forth; and the maintainance of these Clergy (exclusive of what may be raised from their several congregations) can hardly be estimated at a less sum than £2000 annually: a further sum of about £3000 will, in the first instance, be required for their passage and in the first instance, be required for their passage and

outfit.

"The Society, fully sensible of the vast importance of strengthening the hands of the Bishops on first taking possession of their new sees, and feeling that the present is a great crisis in the condition of the Colonial Church, is determined to spare no exertions to meet the emergency.

"It is desirous, indeed, to give a larger measure of assistance all the submise, but would consider it a sharper

sistance to all the colonies, but would consider it a shame and reproach to allow the new Bishops to proceed to their and reproach to allow the new bisnops to proceed to their respective dioceses without the means of securing the services of those clergymen who may be willing to accompany them. The help, therefore, that is wanted for this particular object is immediate; and will, if accorded at once, be doubly useful, by enabling the Bishops, before leaving England, to select Clergymen, or candidates for help orders for their respective dioceses. for holy orders for their respective dioceses.

"The new sees have not been endowed without a very

singular exercise of individual liberality. The two in New South Wales could not have been erected without the abandonment, on the part of the Bishop of Australia, of a very considerable portion of his life income; and those for the Cape of Good Hope, and South Australia have been founded by the exemplary munificence of one

"It is hoped that such high examples of Christian selfdenial and bounty will not be without their influence in awakening the charity of others; and as some persons may have a special interest in one particular colony, it is proposed that annual subscriptions and contributions be received, in behalf either of the four new dioceses generally, or of any one of them in particular.

do they withdraw them from it, and put impediments in their way? as I have found unhappilly the case. The question ought to be answered, and the cause or causes of the difference and disparity I have alluded to impartially weighed, by all who would not come under the censure of loving son and brother (nay, should we not rather say, of loving this world and its honours?) more than Christ.

rally, or of any one of them in particular.

"It should be distinctly understood, that the principle on which the Society acts, is to contribute, in some given proportion, to the funds raised in each particular district, and to limit its contribution to a certain period of time. and to limit its contribution to a certain period of time.

In the present case, it is considered that the income to be guaranteed out of the funds which may be placed at the disposal of this Society should be restricted to five years.

"When it is considered that the appeal now made is in

behalf of many thousands of our poorer brethren, scattered over remote provinces of the great British empire, it is hoped that the answer to it may be such as to justify the Society in encouraging the four new Bishops to ac-cept the services of such candidates as they may consider well qualified to accompany them on their holy mission.
"W. CANTUAR."

Donations and subscriptions will be received at the office of the Society, 79 Pall Mall, and at the banking-houses of Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing Cross; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet Street; and Messrs. Glyn, 67, Lombard

street.
Sub-Committees for the purpose of circulating special appeals in behalf of each of the four new Dioceses have been formed. Copies of the foregoing general statement, as well as of the appeals drawn up by the Sub-Committees, together with lists of subscribers, may be had on application at the office of the Society, 79, Pall Mall. SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN

FOREIGN PARTS. - Monday, the 3rd May, the 146th anniversary festival of this Society, founded in the reign of King William III., for the purpose of maintaining Cler-gymen and providing for the worship of God in the plan-tations, colonies, and factories of England beyond the seas, and for the propagation of the Gospel in those parts, was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was numerously attended by the friends of the Society and others.— Amongst the Church dignitaries present were the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of London, Llandaff, Winchester, Chester, Lichfield, Coventry, &c.; Archdeacon Hale; Canons Tyler, Dale, Villiers, Coward, Murray, Vere, Dalton, Coleridge, Hawkins; Drs. Norris and M' Caul, and a great number of the inferior Clergy; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs; Aldermen Sir Peter Laurie, Sir Chapman Marshall, Hughes Hughes, &c.; the Re-Worchester delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse from the 15th chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians and 58th verse. At the conclusion of Divine service a handsome collection was made in aid of the Society's funds. On leaving the Cathedral, the Bishops principal Clergy &c., accompanying them. shops, principal Clergy, &c., accompanied them to the Mansion-house where they dined with his Lordship.

ETON COLLEGE, MAY 12.-THE MONTEM.-There appears now to be no doubt that this triennial festival, which has hitherto, according to ancient custom, taken place every third Whit-Tuesday, has been entirely abolished.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master of Eton, has remitted to the father of the captain of the school the munificent donation of £200, as a compensation in some degree for the loss his son might sustain in graduateship at college, but on no account to be expended as Montem-money on entertainments or gifts to any person whatever. In announcing his gift, that learned perconcerned, and when the resolution was come to with regard to the discontinuance of Montem. The only condition he proposed to make was, that the captain should have a should be a a boy of good character. We hear, also, that the service without its appropriate honour, desolate and Provost has signified his intention of sending a donation to the same boy, whenever he leaves Eton. The fortu to the same boy, whenever he leaves Eton. The fortunate captain is the son of the Rev. S. T. Gully, Rector of Berrynarbor, Devonshire.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER of Carlisle are proceeding in their laudable purpose to restore the venerable fabric of Carlisle Cathedral to its original beauty. Within the the front of the gallery over the triforum on the north the transept preparatory to the insertion of a stained glass emorial of the late excellent Chancellor,

the Rev. W. Fletcher, M. A. ileges of the two Universities; and that the subject was not likely to undergo Parliamentary discussion during the present Parliament.—Crmbridge Advertiser.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

| English Ecclesiastical Intellig Original Poetry—The Emigrant's Fourth Page.

Early Years of Bishop Griswold.
Diocese of Fredericton.
Lucius, or Flight of Constantine.

How it came about.
Deferred Extracts of Colo Intelligence. cese of Fredericton.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordination in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the 22nd August next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for be adopted, printed, and circulated.

"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel earnestly desires to make known the following facts:—

nestly desires to make known the following facts:—

Need we say that it ought not to be so: and need

In accordance with a Standing Regulation of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that two of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension Missions in this Diocese,-the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to last year, was about 50,000; and it is estimated that the amount of emigration for the current year will considerably exceed that of 1846. Thus the claims of the Society

"Four more Bishoprics are about to be erected in important, but hitherto much neglected, divisions of our Colonial empire. Two of these will be formed out of the present diocese of Australia:—namely, one at Metbourne, to comprise the district of Port Phillip, and the other probably at Newcartle, for the northern counties of New South Wales. The third will be at Addlande, for the rapidly growing Colony of South Australia, with jurisdiction over the Swan River settlements; and the fourth will be for the Cape or Good Hope.

"The Society, while hailing this extension of the Colonial episcopate with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction and thankfulness, is sensible of the new demands which will be thereby created for more churches and more missionaries; and is anxious, and, under God's blessing, resolved, to bear its part in supplying them. This, however, preceded him, all of noble families. I have reason to suppose that more than one of these attend at their own and their friends' request, without any call or appointent, and without any prospect of remuneration or pre-rment. And his Excellency himself informed me that he had received a hundred applications for similar em-ployments from persons of all ranks, some desiring, but many regardless of, salary. It is their own, and their friends' wish, that they may be trained in a service of honour, and be prepared for future usefulness for their

country's sake.
"It might, perhaps, provoke a smile, if I should appear to compare the wants and requirements of a Colonial Bishop with those of Governors and Queen's representabishop with those of Governors and Queen's representa-tives. I have no intention of doing so: but I may be permitted, in all simplicity, to ask whence this mighty disparity between, and applications for employment in, a Governor's court and retinue, for honour, it may be, and our dear country's sake, and the neglect and drawing back when any are invited to devote the markets. for Christ's when any are invited to devote themselves, for Christ's sake, to the Missionary life? Why, in plain language, do hundreds of all ranks seek and ask for themselves and children such employment, while a Colonial Bishop must return, after inquiry and petition in all quarters, without any... I will not say to attend and assist him, but, to share any-I will not say to attend and assist him, but-to share

any—I will not say to attend and assist him, but—to share his labours, and learn with him to serve God and the Church, in humbler and easier duties, as the proper school and preparation for the more anxious and responsible?

"It is plain that it is not the separation only from friends and home.—that is no bar in the case of secular office; it is not the poor payments.—for none is needed in friends and home.—that is no bar in the case of secular office; it is not the poor payments,—for none is needed in many instances; it is not the trying climate and its effects upon the constitution,—these do not keep at home soldiers or civil officers. How many sons and brothers are cheerfully sent to the camp on the Sutlej, or in New Zealand, with the clear prospect of war added to the trials of a new country and climate!

"Let such persons ask themselves, (for it is indeed thard to answer for them), why they do not desire and

hard to answer for them), why they do not desire and propose that these sons and brothers should go into these same countries as soldiers of the cross, in the more sacred and blessed office of Missionaries—as it is written, 'How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things! I said, Why do Christian parents not desire and propose such employment for their sons? but I should rather ask, Why do they withdraw them from it, and put impediments in

"But my feelings, I am afraid, are carrying me too far; and I am sadly conscious that I am not in a condition to discuss such a subject and its circumstances, calmly, and with moderation. I ought, perhaps, to have avoided touching upon it, if I only and my Diocese could complain of such desertion; but is it not a still more affecting view of the case when we look at almost all other profession overstocked, but the ministry of the Church quite unequal to the calls upon it, both abroad and at home?"

We confess that it is not without some feeling of melancholy that we peruse this passage, -in having proof so distinct and sad, that after eighteen centuries of Gospel privileges and blessings, the warfare of this world can allure its devoted combatants, while, under the banner of the cross, comparatively so few are found to range themselves with equal zeal and fervour.

Tracing to its first and secret cause this marked and melancholy difference, we shall be constrained to acknowledge that it is ascribable to a want of that genuine, simple Christian faith which prompts to every work of love. In such a case, can "the evidence of things not seen" possess its rightful power,-can those holy requisitions which are "hoped for" on the strength of a heavenly promise, exert their legitimate influence? Or is it not the truth, that what moves the heart and directs the energies are the things palpable to human sense, what the eye and hand of flesh can see and

We find no fault with this energy of men of the world, when it is lawfully directed: it is good to be zealously affected even in a human calling, when that is in the line of undoubted duty; but who will not say that the zeal and struggle connected with the pursuits of godliness and the aspirations for eternity should be purer, stronger, more devoted than any thing and every thing that time can urge to? To give, in this case, the preference to the world,-to have heart and life corder, the Chamberlain, the Remembrancer, and other the preference to the world,—to have heart and life city functionaries. After the service the Bishop of and vigour for the pursuits of earth, and coldness and

With an assured belief and confidence that no earthly gain or treasure, in its fleetness and insignificance, can bear comparison with the joy and peace which is heavenly and eternal, such a melancholy dereliction of high and Christian duty would not, we should think, be possible. If men really felt themselves here in a strange land and that their home was far away in a better world, we could hardly anticipate ever, that it was declined because the expressions, censuch an inconsistency. Were that impression rightly to influence them, the soldiers of the cross would not. consequence of the first abolished Montem, which sam is in self-denial, energy of labour, and devotedness of to be applied for his benefit during his years of under- love and zeal, be shamed, as now they often are, by the intenser zeal and heartier vigour of the follower of Mammon. We should not, in that case, perceive him son says, it was a self-imposed tax five months since, at a that was gifted with this word's wealth, the scion of

unnoticed. It is no new complaint that the altar of the Lord is deficient in ministering servants at home and abroad; that the sacred profession is less abundantly supplied than any other, and for the reason perhaps that it is, as to worldly hope and compensation, the poorest .-Here again is the want of faith which, in the force side of the choir. The design is an open quatrefoil, and the effect adds much to the beauty of one of the most tion to God's service. If the contemplation of a brief richly decorated choirs in England. Workmen are now and temporary privation were contrasted, as it should employed in repairing the window on the west side of be, by the pure and boundless joys of beaver there would be no halting here between two opinions,much less the preference so often madly given to the Ma. CHRISTIE AND THE UNIVERSITIES.—We learn claims of temporal interest and the demands of passing that Mr. Christie, the Member for Weymouth, has post-poned indefinately his long-threatened attack on the priv-poor joys and a becoming trust were felt in regard to

in it, although we have, it is true, even in this new cal department. land, some refreshing instances of this high and disin-

Need we say that it ought not to be so; and need we repeat that in this standing aloof of so many furnished with the means of sustaining themselves in the prosecution of this highest and holiest of vocations, there is a melancholy deficiency of a genuine Christian faith? Nor is it hard to trace the defect to its cause: the reason of it all is in the defective religious training of the young. Children are now,-yes, and perhaps in all past time, -trained up too exclusively for the world: the truth, in all its force and liveliness, does not appear to have been sufficiently instilled into them that they are immortal creatures, and that nothing on earth can compare with heaven, and that no worldly acquisition can compensate for its loss. And in this false training, there is, as we must anticipate, a regard too exclusive to accomplishments and acquirements that fit for distinction and enjoyment upon earth, and but dull and meagre reference to the qualifications of saints and spirits of the just made perfect. But were it otherwise, we should find the anxiety more common to devote one at least of a family to the Lord's service. -to consecrate the first-fruits of God's best gifts to his special cause. And this particularly from the class of the wealthy,—from those who can best afford the cost of the education which fits them for it, and with whom the difficulties of maintenance would be of least concern.

Were there "faith on the earth" proportioned to its exalted objects, we should discern no lack of stevards and ambassadors of Christ. We should have the work of the ministry more effectually performed than now it can be done, -more to till the waste places, more to lift the warning voice,-more to spread the consolations of the Gospel to the weary and heavy-

If famine has, in some degree, suspended its devastions in Ireland from the relief afforded from other quarters, disease, a more fearful visitation, has followed in its train and is sweeping off its thousands. There, in the words of the poet,

Pallentes que habitant morbi, tristis que senectus, Et metus, et malesuada fames, et turpis egestas; and the apprehension here is not an ill-founded one that if, by God's merciful Providence, we should be spared from want, we shall not be exempt from the qually trying dispensation of sickness.

It cannot but be felt that this condition of things xhibits an extraordinary interposition of the Divine hand,-proof abundant and startling that God's judgments are abroad. And in the conviction that we are ourselves in such peculiar danger,—not exempt from the apprehension of famine, and anticipating with too much reason the ravages of disease,-we do think that there should be some public recognition of the Divine hand in this, and, above all, a deprecation of his manifest wrath. This has been deemed a fitting duty in the United Kingdom; but what was a religious obligation there, must be equally so in the colonies and dependencies of the Empire. There should, with all umility we suggest it to the civil authorities, be a Public Fast day appointed in this Province for a general deprecation of God's deserved wrath, and a supplication for the continuance of his unmerited favours. At a time like this, of so wide-spread a scarchy,-at a time when we are looking with anxiety and apprehension lest pestilence come amongst us, who does not feel that it is right and dutiful to appeal to our own only refuge, to make our supplications to that Throne of grace and mercy where alone there is power

A General Meeting of the Society for Promoting CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE was held in London, on the 4th May last, when the income of the Society for the previous year,-exclusive of that derived from the sales of books,—was as follows:—

Subscriptions £14,709 10 11 The following was announced as the issue of Books and Tracts between April, 1846, and April, 1847 :-Bibles 117,894
 New Testaments
 81,390

 Common Prayers
 286,133

Other Bound Books and Tracts 3,377,187 Total..... 3,862,604 The Society, besides a large gratuitous distribution of its various publications, continues to make liberal grants towards the erection or completion of Churches

in the Colonies.

The following,-which, in our last, we promised to insert,-are the explanatory remarks made by our Church contemporary in the United States, in regard to the appearance in his journal of certain verses, noticed by us, which contained unsuitable and erroneous expressions with reference to the Virgin Mary. The publication of the Poetry, it will be seen, was undesigned; and reflects, therefore, no imputation upon the orthodoxy of our able fellow-labourer in the cause of Christ's Holy Catholic Church. If we had seen the explanation before, there would have been no necessity for alluding to the matter at all; but, in some degenerate standard of Christian faith; proves that its way or other, it escaped our eye. The verses in question, it appears, attracted the attention of others besides ourselves. The Editor's observations are appended to the letter of a correspondent :--

"We are obliged to our unknown Correspondent for "We are obliged to our unknown Correspondent for his kind expressions, and still more for his just reproof. The truth is, that the piece referred to was received in the spring of 1846, and on the return of the season this year handed to the printer, without much thought, and under the impression that it had before been set aside to make room for other matter. We now recollect, howsured by our Correspondent, were deemed by us (indefensible of course in their theology) to exceed the fair bounds of poetical licence. Whether the author—who has not for a year past contributed any thing to our columns—would, on reflection, approve the expressions, we cannot say: but we can say, that he is neither a we cannot say; but we can say, that he is neither a Romanist nor a Romanizer, nor, wittingly, an unsound friend of Catholic truth. If, therefore, the expressions are, as we believe them to be, indefensible, they must be taken as indications of an unripe judgment, but not of an unfilial temper."-ED.

We are very thankful for the receipt of Bishop Doane's Sermon, preached in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, on the Sunday before the laying of the corner-stone of the new Church. A neat engraving of St. Mary's Church is attached to the pamphlet. affords us much pleasure to acknowledge also, with thanks, the receipt of Bishop Ives's Address at the laying of the corner-stone of the same Church.

We have received, but have not yet had time to examine, a pamphlet entitled "Characteristic Principles of the Church of England," by Rev. H. C. Cooper,

content to make an offering of these gifts to Him who and worthy purpose. The Standard describes its gave them at the first,—fitting themselves, by an character in professing to be "faithful to the Church earnest spiritual warfare here, for the crown of glory —loyal to the Throne—and true to the People." If

> We have to request that those of our Exchange Newspapers, which have hitherto been sent to Cobourg, be transmitted henceforward to Toronto.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

To the Editor of The Church. Str,-The Venerable the Archdeacon of York was expected to pay a visit to Cavan a short time since, and the congregation wished to present him with a congratu-latory address on his late appointment to the Archdea-

latory address on his late appointment to the Archdea-conry of York. Through some untoward events he was prevented from arriving in Cavan, it was therefore deter-mined to present the address to him in Cobourg. I send you a copy of the address, and the Archdeacon's reply, resting assured that you will feel as much pleasure in giving both a place in your paper, as each individual of this very numerous congregation felt at the appoint-

I am, Sir, &c. &c., To the Venerable A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Archdeacon of York, &c. &c. &c. VENERABLE AND DEAR SIR:

VENERABLE AND DEAR SIR:

We beg leave to avail ouselves of your visit to this township, to express our heartfelt pleasure and rejoicing at your late ecclesiastical preferment in the Church.

Knowing you, Venerable Sir, for the last twenty-five years, and having every opportunity of witnessing your laborious and unceasing exertions in that glorious work which you were providentially called to perform, we hail your late appointment to the Archdeaconry of York as portending good to our beloved Church, when, under Divine blessings, your very great talents and piety are called to a subordinate though important share in the government of the Church in this province.

Permit us, Venerable Sir, to assure you, that our continued prayers shall be offered up to that God who is the dispenser of all good, that your valuable life may be long spared for the good of the Church you so long, successfully and unceasingly laboured for.

We are, Venerable and Dear Sir,

Your most devoted servants, F. TUPPER, Churchwarden,
WILLIAM LAWSON, do.,
On behalf of the Congregation.
Cavan, 24th May, 1847.

To the Churchwardens of the Church of England in Cavan, &c.

Your kind address of congratulation, designed to welcome me on another visit to your thriving and interesting township, is accepted with a high degree of gratifica-

The long intercourse which I have had the satisfaction of enjoying with many of the inhabitants of Cavan, naturally causes me to feel a more than ordinary interest in their welfare; while an intimate and uninterrupted friendship with your excellent and zealous Rector, for more than twenty years, very much enhances the comfort and benefit I derive from that intercourse.

and benefit I derive from that intercourse.

The township of Cavan is pre-eminently distinguished for the loyalty, and peaceful, and orderly conduct of its inhabitants; but while they are thus conspicuous for their devotion to our earthly Sovereign, you will, Gentlemen, I feel assured, in conjunction with your indefatigable Rector, use your best influence and exertions in promoting that Godly and Christian life which is implied in our dged allegiance to the King of Kings, and which, as imbers of our beloved Church, we have, under God,

such high and distinguished means of attaining.

That, pursuing our vocation here as faithful soldiers in the Church militant, we may be permitted, through the merits of our all-sufficient Redeemer, to obtain a crown of glory in the Church triumphant, is the hearty and con-

stant prayer of Your faithful and humble servant, Rectory, Cobourg, June 10th, 1847.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following Address, signed by the Churchwardens and Vestry of the parish of Portland, and eighty other pew-holders, was presented to the Rev. Mr. Harrison a few days since. We have much satisfaction in giving publicity to it, as it conveys, we believe, the gene timent of all the parishioners, many of whom had not an opportunity of signing it.

PORTLAND, May 21, 1847.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Upon your return, after an absence of some months from the flock which under your pastoral care have been fed and nourished by the Bread of Life: we, your parishioners and others, deeply interested in your health and general welfare, and mindful of the blessings bestowed upon our parish by Almighty God since the period of your first coming among us, and of your efforts of love and duty for the advancement of that cause to which you are dedi-dated, of which the rapid growth and healthy condition of our Church in this parish bear ample evidence, hasten as well to proclaim our heartfelt gratitude to Him "who ordereth all things aright," for his mercies in restoring you with renewed health to your anxious friends, and for the benefit to be derived from your future exertions for their spiritual welfare,—as also to express that sincere and cordial satisfaction with which we hail your return

It is, dear sir, with feelings of affection and self congratulation, only to be equalled by the deep regret which we felt on your departure on the melancholy errand which hurried you from us, that we now welcome you to vineyard which your labours have dressed, Church which, by your efforts guided and assisted by the Spirit and power of God, hath been planted in this parish. Almighty God hath been pleased to restore you to us

n comparatively good health. We praise His Holy Name for the blessing; and pray that it may please His Divine the cause you have in hand."
And may the blessing of God attend you, our worthy

pastor, in your labours for our redemption,—in health may it keep you—in sickness may it strengthen you, and when trouble and the hour of death overtake you, may it prove your comforter.-Amen. MR. HARRISON'S ANSWER.

My DEAR FRIENDS: MY DEAR FRIENDS:
Accept my best thanks for your very kind Address.
It affords me great comfort to know that months of absence have not in the smallest degree alienated your affections from me.

For nearly eleven years we have lived together in harmony, and from you I have received many, very many, acts of kindness. During my wanderings in search of christian friends, you have ever been upperm thoughts, and your spiritual as well as temporal welfar were always the sincere desire of my heart.

As to the success with which my poor labours have been crowned since I became your pastor, I can only say, that all that has been done must be attributed to the gra-cious assistance of Him without whose aid our best con-

croted plans must ever prove futile.

As to my future course, that I must leave with Him
"in whose hands are the issues of life and death."

Thanking you once more for your kind address, and praying the Great Head of the Church to shower down upon you the riches of His grace,—believe me,
Your faithful friend and pastor,

UNITED STATES. CHURCH CONVENTION IN MARYLAND We cannot refrain from congratulating the diocese of

Maryland upon the peaceful progress, and happy termination of its late convention. We came together with nation of its late convention. We came together with the knowledge that subjects of the greatest interest they were matters of conscience, each class felt bound, if it legislated at all, to legislate without compromise. was feared might be brought up in discussion.

But there seemed to be over the assembly a ruling and

guiding power, which all felt and submitted to. men rose on opposite sides, and differed even to the de-

that called itself the "minority," both in principle and in specific view of the question under consideration, we earnest spiritual warfare here, for the crown of glory and rejoicing there. And we should not find the work of the ministry given almost wholly up, as it is now, to those who with nought else than the scant remuneration meted by a too grudging and selfish world, have, in their high vocation, one hard and well nigh unvarying struggle with poverty and all its attendant distresses. Few indeed of the rich,—few of those who could, almost independently of reward for their labour, prosecute this work,—are found to engage in it, although we have, it is true, even in this new independent.

—loyal to the Throne—and true to the People." If the sentiments the reputation to which it aspires, and the sentiments the reputation to which it aspires, and the sentiments which it has avowed, be faithfully kept in view, and honestly maintained, this journal will not be, what honestly maintained, the frait from mentioning the Rev. Messrs. Gassaway and honestly maintained, the original matter which already overgrown press. The original matter which the diocese owes much of could not but admire the spirit that they were of. Among

> which they regarded as essential to unity and truth, viz.:
> that the Bishop is, and must act as, the chief-pastor of
> his diocese, i. e. the pastor both of pastors und people.—
> Just at this crisis, when the door of accommodation seemed that the Bishop is, and must act as, the chief-pastor of his diocese, i. e. the pastor both of pastors und people.—
> Just at this crisis, when the door of accommodation seemed to be closed, and men, dispassionate and calm, stood arrayed against each other for a conflict which both deprecated, but which both feared to be inevitable, the Hon.
> Judge Chambers stepped between, and, by the weight of his character and force of his wisdom, demanded the attention of either class, while he showed, by clear argutention of either class, while he showed, by clear argument and illustration, how each could retain their consciences and both retain their principles. Every thing afterwards went smoothly on to the accommodation, by which the majority withdrew from pressing the canon, and the minority consented not to raise the question at visitations. It was understood that the Bishop was thereafter to proceed, as he has hitherto done, in making out his appointments, viz: on occasions of visitation to direct the services; and persons be at liberty, in their own

Lyman, leave was given to Christ Church to organize.

Thus has passed off a Convention, which all lovers of truth, peace and unity, who knew aught of the elements truth, peace and unity, who knew aught of the elements in it, looked forward to with anxiety, if not fear. We have adverted above to the instruments, the human instruments, of its favourable termination; but devout Churchmen cannot fail to call to mind the fact, that the Holy Spirit is the watchful Guardian of the Church's deliberations, and that this council of the body was held in the festival season of the Holy Ghost. It will be interesting to them also to know, that the hour preceding the morning assemblage of the Convention was occupied with the administration and reception of the Sacrament of Unity, the Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ.

We cannot but hope that the dawn of an unclouded day has broken upon our diocese, in which, while differences may and must exist, they will not be permitted to disturb the calmness of Christian charity, or impede the progress of the Church's advancement.— Church Times.

> THE PONTIFICATE AND AFFAIRS IN ROME. (From the New York Churchman.)

From letters of a friend recently in Rome we learn that the statement lately made in the public prints, relative to Mr. Newman's intended return to England, as the head of a house of the order of the Oratory, is true. It is to be established in one of the large manufacturing towns, with the design of aiding in the work of converting the people of England to popery. The pope is said to have given the measure his sanction. "However," writes our friend, "I believe none who are engaged in the movement anticipate that any serious impression is to be made in this way on the English nation. The candid admission of Mr. — * was that the hopes which were excited in the Roman Church for the conversion of England, will

prove a delusion. These hopes, among the Italians who think or care about the matter, are very strong."

The following sketch of the state of things in Rome at the present time, from the same pen, will be read with

"I have attended the Romish service on many of the great days, as well as on ordinary occasions—I have seen a little of the interior working of the system—have made many acquaintances among the priesthood, but I assure you that what I have seen or learned has not increased my favourable estimation of the system, or my regard for the claims which it sets up. I have seen the Pope very frequently, though I have not been presented upon the have endeavoured to learn his character and policy. I do not think there is ground to expect any material reform in the Roman Church under his administration. He is evidently a man of superior intellect, of a very benevolent disposition, and of untiring zeal in the execution of the functions which devolve upon him. But if he really desires reform, he finds an overwhelming majority of the conclave of Cardinals against him, backed by the power and influence of Austria; so that every more than the same and influence of Austria; so that every more than the same and influence of Austria; so that every more than the same and the remarks. The hon, gentleman opposite had taunted the members on this side of the house, whom he termed the Speaker's friends, with baving deserted him in the hour of need. Now, he said, this is false, we did not desert him. But the hon, member for the North Riding must put the hon. Speaker into the undignified position which he carried taunted the members on this side of the house, whom he termed taunted the members on this side of the house, whom he termed taunted the members on this side of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, whom he termed taunted the members of the house, who he had taunted the members of the house, who he had taunted the members of the house, who he had taunted the members of the house, who had taunted the members of the house, who he had taunted the members of the house, who had taunted the members of the house, and the house of the house, and the house and influence of Austria; so that every movement must Friday night last, not with any desire of clearing up the openly addressed to bettering the social condition of the people here, and throughout the state of the Church.

Since I arrived here, some Euglish Clergymen have renounced their Church, and been received into this Communion. Mr. — had just done so when I saw him. He had come here professedly for the purpose of examining or continuing his examination of the questions involved, and in less than a month took the fatal step. I saw him several times, and conversed with him on the subject. I think feeling had at least as much as his judg-

ment to do with it.

When Mr. —, late Rector of one of the Churches in
, made his renunciation, I was very strongly nrged
to be present, but declined. It was made privately before Cardinal Acton, in his drawing room. I was surprised to learn how small is the number of students both at the English and Irish Colleges; not twenty in each. They serve to some extent as rallying points for English and Irish interests, but can never make any serious impresion upon England and Ireland. There is a Scotch College, but I know nothing of it.
"A late edict of the Pope on the censorship of the

Press is thought to have been a ruse. Under a show of vigilance he is really permitting much extension of the freedom of the Press. A number of new journals have freedom of the Press. A number of new Journal and lately sprung into existence, and while they profess allegiance to the Pope, utter their opinions with considerable reedom. This could not be the case if he did not sancion it; for not one line can be published that has not been approved by the Censors."

* An English Clergyman, who has recently seceded to Rome.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Monday, 7th June, 1847.

The Council met at the usual hour; and immediately after wards proceeded to the Government House, to present to His Excellency the reply of the Council to his speech, at the open-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. (Condensed from various sources.) Monday, 7th June, 1847. Mr. Colvile had been requested to move the Address of the Hones in answer to his Excellency's Speech. He found in it neither sins of omission nor of commission. There was nothing in the control of the history of the history. THE ADDRESS.

topics of the highest importance to the general interests of the country. He had been acquainted with the character of the Earl of Elgin for many years, and he knew that he we the very few Governors of Jamaica who had given so to both the planters and labourers. The honourable gentlement then went through the address, clause by clause. He sery much approved of the proposal to refer the Post Office to Provincial management, and believed the house would be unaninous in that opinion. As for the Quebec and Halifax railway, whether it would be profitable to the makers he did not know, but he believed it would be highly profitable to us to have it made for us, (hear, and laughter). He was glad to learn that the revenue from the public works was improving, and hoped to learn that the public accounts were more flourishing than he believed they were (much laughter). There could be but one feeling of regret in the house at the famine which had afflicted a portion of her Majesty's dominions, but it was an ill wind which blew nobody good, and this Province was benefiting by the higher price of its articles of export.

Mr. Lyon seconded the motion.

Mr. Baldwin then rose and delivered a speech of more than were to be discussed—subjects upon which the widest difference of opinion existed; and concerning which, as they were policy to the differential duties, he was rejoiced that some few more rays of wisdom had fallen on they were motions. difference of opinion existed; and concerning which, as they were matters of conscience, each class felt bound, if it legislated at all, to legislate without compromise.—
There were also matters of a personal nature, which it was feared might be brought up in discussion.

But there seemed to be over the assembly a ruling and guiding power, which all felt and submitted to. When When confident that you will duly appreciate the responsibility which he dege for deavour, by wise likely and that you will engree of arraying conscience, the one class demanding, for conscience sake, the passage of a canon affirming the The Standard—a journal devoted to the Conservagratification. If a right estimate were made of time's poor joys and a becoming trust were felt in regard to heaven's blessedness, we should find the soldiers of the cross more numerous, ardent, and devoted. We

should find more of the high-born and the wealthy conductors and contributors will be applied to a good also, and mutual forbearance, combined with firmest research to the affections of the people." No one who gular formation of the ministry. The latest trick was the addition to the ministry of Mr. Cameron, a proof that the unfortunate University Bill was gradually sinking. He then referred to the recent appointment to the Speakership of the Legislative Council. Mr. B. likewise referred to the correspondence with Mr. Caron; no such correspondence had ever taken place in England, under any circumstances. In 1844, in direct contra-England, under any circumstances. In 1844, in direct contravention of an Act of Parliament, they issued landscrip for Lower Canada, and none for Upper Canada. He did not say that it was not as well deserved in the former as in the latter, but they had no authority for either; but their object was to brit they had no authority for either; but their object was to bribe the former. He then reproached Mr. Macdonald for going into the ministry, well knowing that the University Bill was not to be carried. The great-object was to form an equili-brium, of which Mr. Macdonald was the latest makeweight on might be imposed upon him, for conscientiously resisting what he must believe a wrong.

The Rev. Mr. Pyne, on the other side, showed clearly that the conscience of the "majority" also was involved in the question. They could not yield the principle which they regarded as essential to unity and truth, viz.: the Board of Works and of the Adjutants of Militia. He enoffice the minister who submitted to it. Then there was the sale of the Clergy Reserves—a very important thing in the Upper Province. Mr. Papineau issued a circular, saying, that it was in consequence of a minute of the Imperial Government;
Mr. Draper, in answer to a question, said it was nothing of the
kind. He next read a number of statements, taken from the
public prints, to show that in Upper Canada, notwithstanding

Simeo In all house and o Provi

the services; and persons be at liberty, in their own minds, to place it upon the ground of principle or courtesy as they pleased.

Thus the most exciting subject before the Convention was disposed of, and other minor though important matters were soon finished.

The Hagerstown question was found to be settled; and with the full consent, and express desire of the Rev. Mr. Essex had, on a late occasion, made some very appropriate and facetious remarks on the hon, member for London being a bac boy; he (Mr. B.) perfectly agreed with him, nothing else could be said of his conduct. On the first day of our opening we find him in his seat, not among his old friends, but at the extremity of the house, and stating that, having got the administration into a fix, he felt himself in duty bound obliged to forsake it.—
The Election Bill of the hon, member for Terrebonne had been withdrawn, on the solemn promise of the late Attorney General East to bring one forward at the next Session, but that promise had not been fulfilled. Again, we have been promised the Assessment Bill, the Public Lands Bill, and a Bill for the settlement of the Rebellion Losses, but he would ask if these promises had been fulfilled. It was true, he said, that they had brought in and passed a Small Debts Act; a Municipality Bill for Upper Canada, which accomplished nothing; a Bill for electing Wardens, a proposition of his (Mr. Baldwin's); a School Bill for Upper Canada, which gave no satisfaction; a District Court Bill; a Registry Act; and a Bill for the regulation of Courts of Assize, which, he understood, the Judges soil set years thing in confining to the court of the court Bill; a second set years thing in confining to the court of the court of the court of the court bill is sufficient in the court of lation of Courts of Assize, which, he understood, the Judge said set every thing in confusion; indeed, he had been toldfor the truth he would not vouch—that the Court of Assizes had been compelled to leave one place, with a large quantity of business undisposed of, to commence the assizes in another place; and lastly, a Conveyancing Bill; but he was going to forget, there was one other bill passed; yes, Mr. Speaker, he said, there was one bill of the highest importance, one in which the absolute prosperity of the country was concerned, that was introduced during the long session; it was introduced on the 28th of February, on the ninety-first day of the Session, after being calmy and dispassionately weighed by every member of being calmly and dispassionately weighed by every member use the Cabinet, and it was finally past, and received the Royal Assent; and who, he would ask, was it that introduced that

bill? why, Mr. Speaker, it was the hon member for Megantic

—that star round which so many satellites have revolved—and the title was, a Bill to provide for the proper distribution of the Statutes. What had become of the University Bill? A bill that had been received in the that had been promised in the speech from the throne, in the first session of the present Parliament, and yet had not been first session of the present Parliament, and yet had not been settled. Why, he asked, was there no mention in the speech of the state of the finances? was it because they were in a low state? he hoped not. How was it, he asked, that no mention had been made of the visit of the hon. Inspector General to England? Why was there no mention of those improvements which were needed, many of which had been promised by the hon, gentleman on the treasury benches from the hostings?

hon, gentleman on the treasury benches from the hustings?
But he must conclude, for he had not only exhausted the house,

but himself.

He concluded by moving the amendments to the Address.

The first paragraph of the Address was put and carried.

Mr. Cayley said there was one subject on which he desired be made with great caution. At present his efforts are no, for that was clear enough to his own mind, but for the purpose of trying to draw out something which might be preju-to the ministry. He hoped that it never would happen that such a disgraceful, unprecedented course should be adopted could almost wish that it were blotted from the pages of Journals of the House. The hon members opposite access of not proceeding with the public works. Now, he (Mr. C.) would ask, can we proceed without funds? Who was it but the Harrison Administration that ran the country into the control of the cont struction of the Welland Canal, which has cost the country win, Price and Lafontaine, disclaimed any connection with that job, and laid it on the hon, member for Megantic.) Mr. Cayley continued, Ah! they have a scape-goat in the hon, member for Megantic, who has to bear the weight of the sins of the different administrations with which he has been connected, but if he £300,000 more than the estimates. (Messrs. Aylwin,

continued, Ah! they have a scape-goat in the hon. member Megantic, who has to bear the weight of the sins of the different administrations with which he has been connected; but, if he was not mistaken, there was one gentleman, who was a prominent member of the late administration, that had a share in the husiness. He referred to the late Inspector General, Hincks. He concluded by stating that he should oppose all the amendments proposed by Mr Baldwin.

Mr. Ermatinger spoke at some length to prove that Free should have been better prepared for its advent.

Mr. Gowan said he had taken some notes of the speech of the honourable and learned member for North York. The learned gentleman had alluded to the state of quasitation, in which many of the conservative members stood towards the ministers, and he particularly named his (Mr. Gowan's) hon. friends, the members for Peterboro' and Hastings.

tings.

Mr. Baldwin-I only stated dissatisfaction, not rebellion Mr. Gowan thanked the learned gentleman; --dissatisfation then must be the word. Did the hon. gentleman desir to allay that dissatisfaction?

Mr. Baldwin—No, not particularly. (Loud laughter.)
Mr. Gowan—No, the hon. gentleman did not desire to short
it, for if he did, he could accomplish the object in a very short
time, and without much labour. Let the learned gentleman time, and without much labour. Let the learned gentlemile lead the opposition, and continue to avow the proscriptive policy which directed his official career, and he need not dread that conservative dissatisfaction will lead to ministerial disruption. Let him, on the other hand, retire from public life, and also a more liberal, because a more just policy to prevail, and that a more liberal, because a more just policy to prevail, and that indeed will conservative dissatisfaction—(if any cause solveshould exist) break forth. But conservatives are not so given should exist) break forth. But conservatives are not so given fish, so unpatriotic, as to set up their individual or local of the ances to the injury of their country, and to the agitation of the public mind, by the restoration to power of a party, whose public mind, by the restoration to power of a party, whose reight was characterised by a selfish, narrow-hearted and proscriptive was characterised by a selfish, narrow-hearted and proscriptive again disgrace the country. Since the present Parliament had commenced, 17 elections have taken place.

Mr. Chaweau—More than that.

Mr. Chauveau—(Also laughing)—don't forget London's Mr. Gowan had not forgotten London, and although poslif large and so populous as Quebec, its inhabitants are equally independent in spirit, and equally intelligent in mind-next were the cities of Toronto and Kingston. And what red diet have those cities pronounced? Kingston, with its left twelve thousand inhabitants, smarting under the lash of just ce it had received at the hands of the government; acutely the injuries that had been inflicted upon its what did that city do? The Receiver General was reliable. without opposition and by acclamation.—(Hear, hear-) would next turn to Toronto, which he might term the of the West. His learned friend, the Attorney General on Frid next, as the free and independent Representative of like his friend from Kingston, without a contest and I mation.—(Loud cheers.) Passing from the jndgmet liament as the representative of the people, by a very large jority (hear, hear.) He would now proceed to the Count. Kent; the rich, the fertile, the extensive and populot of Kent. Who were the opposing candidates there?

Mr. Chauveau - More than that.
Mr. Gowan - Where? Will the hon, member name them Mr. Aylwin—No! go on and name them yourself.
Mr. Gowan would name them, he had no objection to detail, and to give all particulars in each case, if gentlement