enterprise—the easiness of access—the frequency of communication-India not only welcoming the arrival of Missionaries, but reproaching our stackness in not sending more. The fragrance of the first-fruits gathered on her soil, and already waved as a wave offering before the Lord, invites us to reap the abundant harvest. New Zealand has been won by Missionaries to the crown of England, and to the visible Church of Christ. The West Indies, having anticipated their Jubilee, permit us to withdraw our forces to conquer new countries. From all parts of the world invitations arrive, which the Society is compelled to

Compare the means of the disposal of the Society in its early days, both in respect of la-bours and of money, with those which it now possesses. The founders of the Society knew where to look for men, They dared not call for Clergymen : Schoolmasters and Catechists they hoped to obtain ; or perhaps the Churches of Germany might furnish the zeal which was lacking at home. The income of the Society rose by slow degrees. At the tenth year, the amount subscribed had only reached 211Sl.

With these recollections contrast the present goodly number of its Missionaries-166 European Teachers; 14 Native Clergymen; and 1298 Native Teachers. Reflect upon our numerous training establishments for the supply of Missionaries-at Islington, Sierra Leone Tinnevelly, Travancore, and Ceylon. Survey the extent of the field already occupied by Missionary agency—the rising Native Churches, the Schools, the numerous Congregations, furnishing more than 13,000 Communi-

This review will surely force upon us the reflection, "What hath God wrought !" and the more fully we dwell unon each particuhar included in this general outline, the more we discover proofs of the mercy and loving-kindness of the Lord which call for our praise

and thanksgiving.

A second design of the Jubilee commemora ion is that of humiliation for the remissness with which the work of evangelizing the Heathen has been hitherto carried on by this Church and nation. God be thanked for the many zealous and devoted hearts which He has inclined towards this Society, and for the success which we have already noticed; but there is another view which must be taken.

Contrast the openness of the world for Missionary enterprise with the scantiness of our present operations : not one Missionary to a million of the Heathen! Contrast the hosts of merchants, travellers, soldiers, civilians, swarming from the coasts of England throughout all the habitable and even uninhabitable parts of the globe-with the two or three Missionaries who now and then leave our shores Contrast the numerous applications for every post of honour or emolument, in every climate of the world, with the difficulty of finding suitable Missionaries. Contrast the enormous wealth of this country, and its teeming popula-tion, with the income of this Society. Compare capital of the country when this Society was instituted, with its present capital-estiabove a thousand milmated to have increased lions. Calculate the small fraction of this increase which has been devoted to Missionary purposes-not one five-hundredth part of that which had been laid up in surplus investments -and all self-applause, every thought of boasting, must be struck out from the chorus of

Survey the state of the world-the miseries of heathenism, now, by means of frequent and rapid communication, brought before our eyes —the waning influence of all systems of ancient mythology—the power of English influence everywhere—the shaking of the kingdoms of this world—the signs of an approaching epoch—and then let us ask the question. Has the Gospel of the kingdom yet been preached for a witness to all nations? Is the work of Missions in any degree estimated according to its true importance? The answer to these inquiries will humble us, and fornish abundant matter for contrition before God, on account of our national neglect of the great, the all-important, duty of preaching the Gospel to every creature.

The third chief design of the Jubilee will be

to quicken the friends of Missions to renewed zeal, and to redoubled exertions, in this hely cause. Reflections upon the past, whether we regard the goodness of the Lord or our own short-comings, will impel us to action : they will excite the inquiry, What can I do more than hitherto to forward the work? What have I the power and privilege of contributing toward hastening the kingdom of Christ?

This inquiry will be a personal one; as to the sacrifices we have made in this cause through the constraining love of Christ, which has carried many abroad from country and friends to breathe a tainted air—as to the exercise of our influence with our friends—as to the pains we have taken to imbue the minds of the young with a Missionary spirit—as to our perseverance in lifting up our hands on behalf of those who are contending with the pow ers of darkness upon the Mission field.

The inquiry will take a wider range. What may be done to rouse others to some adequate efforts for the conversion of the world-by the press-by the pulpit-by correspondence-by appeals to the Universities—by conference among friends—by systematic exertions? is humiliating to reflect that not one in fifty o the popular periodicals of the day notices the Mission cause—that not 2,000 out of 16,000 pulpits in England advocate the cause of Society-that thousands of intelligent Christians, who are not opposed to the conse will confess that they have never considered

The Jubilee affords a noble occasion for mak ing known the principles and success of the Society throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let but each member determine for this year, to bring forward its claims boldly and fully throughout the sphere of his infla ence-let but each gain one fresh subscriber during the year-and how vast would be the

III. THE JUBILEE COMMEMORATION DAY. A day has been selected, in the midst of the Jubilee year-the first of November-on which all the friends of the Society, at home and abroad, are invited to engage in special prayer

The Lord has given gracious promises to those who unite in asking any thing according to His will; and the perfection of praise consists in the concert of many hearts in the work. The glimpses of the glory of heaven reveal to us such an union of voices as is compared to the sound of many waters;" and the great multitude, which no man could number, united with one "loud voice" in praise to our God which sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb.

-It may prove some faint emblem and foretaste of these blessed scenes, if, on the appointed day, the Christian friends in Great Britain shall unite with their brethren in the Lord scattered throughout " all nations, and kindreds, and people, and longues," in the same inter-cessory and eucharistical strains. It may serve to realize the communion of saints, think that, before the anspicious day dawns

companies will be gathered together in the plishment of that glorious prophecy once read a journey to the Red River settlement, for the of Cod is before us, the Lord of the whole earth are flourishing, and the attendance not dimin in the synagogue of Nazareth, and which be opposed as Religious Code is with us, and who shall stay those who go ished. next swell the chorus with their numerous bands of Native Christians, all taught to sing the same new song, though in value, Talmut, the Bengalee, Hindee, Teloogoo, Tamut, Singhaleso, Malayalim, Mahratta). Africa, with its as yet lisping babes in Christ-Egypt, Smyrna, and Syra, the scanty representatives of the ancient Arabic and Greek tangues—the newly discovered tribes of West Africa at Abbeokouta will swell the strains. And then the full concert of voices from the elder brethren of Great Britain, throughout the various Associations of our land-not on this day meeting as almoners to commiserate the destitute, but as fellow-halpers of the joy of brethren in the Lord-like the "joyful mother" with her children-grown up to a spiritual equality, and to an intelligent participation in divine worship. Then, as the sun completes his circuit, the hearty voices of Liberated Africans, made "free indeed" by the early and tearful labours of this Society-soon to be responded to across the wide Atlantic by their sindred race, the emancipated labourers of the West Indies, and from the free wanderers of North-West America. Then, when the shades of evening have closed the trus of the eastern ribes, ore yet the song has died away from the lips of the mother Churches of Great Britain, he New Zealander will prolong the universal anthem with the manly but softened tones of that noble race.

Thus for a double day-" from the going forth of the sun from the end of the heaven and his circuit unto the ends of it"-for twenty-four hours, the Jubilee notes will be prolonged.

The Committee abstain from suggesting any particular mode for the observance of the com-memoration day. The local circumstances of each place, and the judgment of friends on the spot, will dictate the best attangements. Some friends have already expressed their intention, if preserved to that day, to meet together in the early part of it in social prayer, and of afterward assembling together in the House of God. The appointed day, being All Saints' Day, will at once invite this assembling together, and present some portions of the Service peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. In nany places it is an intention to hold Evening Meetings, at which the poorer and working clarses may attend.

In other places an intention has been expressed to observe the whole week as a Jubilee. week, so that neighbouring Clerzymen may assist each other on successives days, either in the pulpit or on the platform.

IV. THE JUBILUE OFFERINGS. Whether we regard the occasion as one of special thanks giving, or humiliation before God, will be alike appropriate to make some sperial offering to the cause. "Ye shall not anpear before the Lord empty," was a Divine ordinance under the old dispensation. A Thank-offering is closely linked with the idea of thanksgiving. So also "the Fast" which the Lord "hath chosen," "the acceptable day to the Lord"-Isaiah lviii-requires us "to deal our bread to the hungry," and that "we bring the poor that are cast out to our house."
What, therefore, can be more reasonable than, on occasion of Missionary humiliation, to dis-tribute " the bread of life," and to bring within the fold of Christ, and into the household of God, the "poor" heathen now cast out as "aliens from the commonwealth of Israel?"

The Committee are very anxious to guard their friends against allowing such a special effort to interfere with the regular income of the Society. They earnestly press upon their consideration, that the regular income of the Society is only just sufficient to support the present number of Missionaries and Establishments. Any dimention of the regular collec-lions or subscriptions would necessarily tend to contract our operations, and would turn our Jubilee into sorrow; whereas it is the earnest hope of the Committee, that the present occasion may be the means of creating a large augmentation of the Missions-that while, during the present year, the usual income sustains the be laid, by means of the Jubilee Fund, for future extension both of income and of opera-

The Committee have, with this view, selected certain objects which may both serve as permanent memorials of the Jubilee, and also may set the ordinary income of the Society for future enlargement of the Missions The first two of these objects will form a pecu-liar solace to the Missionaries who are labouring abroad, by providing a home for their children, whom they may be obliged to send away for the preservation of their health, and by giving a greater security to their own pro-vision in case of the failure of their own health. The third object will come home to the hearts of Native Converts, as having a special regard our infant Native Churches the self-supporting principle, which is of essential service to their future prosperity. The fourth object will afford an opportunity for establishing in our Missions some permanent and specific memorial of the occasion, and for associating it with any parti-cular remembrance. Thus, in past years, an affectionate flock in England have erected a School in Tinnevelly to the memory of a beloved wife of their Pastor, which School hears the name of the parish, and of the Minister legacy of the late Mrs. Hannah More has built a Church at Mavelicare: and the piety and liberality of a zealous friend of Missions in Benares has been commemorated by the erec-tion of Wheeler Chapel. The Jubilee season

may give rise to many such memorials.

A Thank-offering must be a Free-will offering, and therefore it would be improper to appear to prescribe the nature of the contribuons to be made to the Jubilee Fund. But yet the Committee would venture to point out the grounds on which they hope for considerable aid. Though many subscribers give up to their ability—yea, beyond their ability—there are others who, without inconvenience, will be able to give a double subscription upon the Jubilee year. Many, also, of known ample means, and others also, whose income has been comparatively slightly affected by the late commercial crises, may be well able to contribute liberal donations to the proposed Fund But there is a large mass of society, as yet uninterested in the Missionary cause, from whom iomething would be received by a special appeal on such a special occasion. Much, herefore, is hoped from a fresh canvass in each

It may be urged that few are likely to witness a second Jubilee; and it is honed that few will refuse to make a special exertion, or a special sacrifice, upon an occasion which will never again present itself.

V. JUDILEE PRAYERS AND HYMNS. In conclusion, the Committee rest their main hope of good accruing from the Jubilee commemoration upon the prospect of many devout hearts uniting in supplication for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Society, upon the Church of Christ, and upon the heathen world. Unbiled is a name of venerable import. The dea. when once lodged in the Christian breast. cannot be confined within the limited interests of this Society. It will kindle sentiments of a

gan to be fulfilled on that day-" The Spiri of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted o preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptab year of the Lord? Luke iv. 18. Let the motto of this season be, " The acceptable year of the Lord." Let the faithful people of the Lord agree together throughout the world's circuit to ask that it may prove so. And who can estimate the answer which shall be returned? "Prove me now, swith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of beaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it"-Mal. By Order of the Committee,

JOHN TUCKER. HECTOR STRAITH Sceretaries, C. M. S. CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE,

The Vereau.

QUEBEC, TRURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1848.

In the preceding columns we have laid before our readers an Address which the Committee of the Church Missionary Society have circulated with the view of engaging the friends of Missions in special endeavours to further the cause in the present year; being the fiftieth of the Society's existence.

Some account of the Anniversary meeting hold in London, on the 2nd of last May, was given in our number for the 1st of June, including the address delivered on the occasion by the Society's old and steady friend. the Archbishop of Canterbury; we shortly adverted, in our editorial remarks, to the intention which had been announced, to mark the first Jubilee of this great and honoured institution "by some appropriate course of proceeding."

On the 22ml of May, the Committee met specially to consider the subject; and among other Resolutions passed by them on that occasion, they determined upon recommending the 1st of November of this year as a suitable day for a Jubilee commemoration, having for its object to unite the friends of the Society "in praising the Lord for all His past mercies; in humbling themselves before God for their inadequate improve. ment of the various advantages enjoyed by this nation for diffusing the Gospel throughout the world; and in supplicating an abundant outpouring of the Hely Spirit upon the Agents and work of the Church Missionary Society, and upon the Church of this nation; that, in the place of its present few and comparatively feeble efforts, it may arise, as one man, to the discharge of its the world,"

The Committee also decided upon the following course with reference to efforts for the formation of a fund by means of contributions called forth by this peculiarly interesting stage of the Society's history:

"That a Special Fund be immediately opened, at home and abroad, as a Thank-offering, r receiving additional Donations and Contra-"That the Jubilce Fund shall be applied to

such specific objects as may both conduce to the extension of the Society's operations abroad, the occasion: that the following objects, fulfil-

relief of Sick and Disabled Missionaries, and Sionaries.

ty's Missionary operations.

"(3) The establishment of a moderate Fund employed in assisting Native-Christian Churches to support their own Native Ministers and Institutions; so that the funds of the Society may be released as soon as such Churches shall become matured in Christian habits and attainments, and may be devoted to the evangelization of the Heathen beyond them.2

"(4) The crection, in the Missions abroad, of buildings of a permanent character for Missionary purposes, where needed, especially Semi-naries and Normal Schools for training Native Ministers and Teachers.

"That, while the Committee reserves to itself the ultimate distribution of the Jubilee Fund, according to the amount which may be raised, and to the circumstances of the Society at the time. Donations he also received for any one of the objects specified."

The cordial concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Vice-Patron of the Society, was obtained on submitting to His Grace the Resolutions thus adopted; and the Committee proceeded to publish the Address which we have inserted, followed hy a second one, which, if our limits permit, we shall subjoin to the present article.

Our readers will probably recollect that a deeply interesting act of co-operation between this Diocese and the Church Missionary Society took place, more than four

purpose of an Episcopal Visitation to the Society's Missionary Stations in that part of Prince Rupert's Land. While the Society cheerfully bore the expense of conveyance, and the demand of self-denial and personal labour was met by our Diocesan, the members of the Church in this part of the British dominions scarcely had the cause of Missions to the heathen brought under their cognizance, with a view to efforts on their part lowards its promotion. A token of goodwill has, indeed, been afforded from year to year of late, through the contributions raised by Juvenile Collectors in this city, kindly aided by several adults who have added their collections or gifts to the sums thus transmitted to the Church Missionary Society; but, amidst the many demands addressed to Churchmen for purposes of a ocal character, the foreign missionary enterprise has scareely been able to present ts claim, and the operations arising from it nave been but little noticed.

The Church Missionary Society's Jubilee seems to us to call for some consideration on the part of the members of the Church in these parts, as well as at home; and we doubt not but there are many who, besides being stirred up to join the friends of missions in other parts in praise and prayer on this occasion, will feel that God has given them ability to contribute of their substance towards the Society's funds, and has made it their duty to do as they are able. We acknowledge, for ourselves, that it is a privilege to add to our annual subscription which is already wanted towards keeping up the existing Missions-an equal amount as a donation to the Jubilee Fund; many, who have never statedly subscribed to the Society, will probably be found willing for once to contribute towards the same fund :- and who can tell but the luxury of doing good to the souls of our fellow-creatures, in the distant lands where Christ is not known, may be so strongly felt in the effort thus suggested, that the gift, which was first called forth for a special purpose, will invite its own recurrence, and become a stated subscrip-

JUBILEE ADDRESS.—No. 11.—The filtieth year of the Chunch Missionary Society his arrived, and in recollection of the Jewish ordinance of the Jubilee - a season both of thankfulness for past mercies, and of setting free those who had till then been in bondage setting ve are called to look back and around us, and to praise God for the way in which he has led s and our fathers these lifty years, in furfilling His prophecies and commands.

. WHAT THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY HAS BONE.

Fifty years ago, the Church of England had no instrumentality especially devoted to the preaching of Christ among the Heathen. In 1799; a little band of godly Clergy and Laity high obligation of becoming the Evangelist of united to form a Society for this purpose; and in 1804, the first Missionaries went forth to Sierra Leone. In a few years, others were sent in New Zealand, then to India, and to other fields. At the present hour, the Church Missionary Society not only is actively en gaged on the rocky and wooded peninsula of Sierra Leone, among the Liberated Africans; out has travelled a thousand miles to the eastward, to Badagry and Abbeokouta. It has been driven from Abyssinia; but its Missionaries have clung to the east coast of Africa. for receiving additional Donations and Contri-butions from the Subscribers and Collectors of ing there. In Caro, that ancient seat of higothe Society, beyond their usual Subscriptions ry, the Society is at work both among the the Society, beyond their usual Subscription of Coptic population—the descendants of the Androide and Collections, as well as Donations from other parties—to be called, 'The Church cient Egyptians—and among the Mahomedans, other parties—to be called, 'The Church India has many Missions of the Society. The sandy plains of palm-girt Tinnevelly; the nich woods of Travancore, clothed with all the splendour of tropical luxuriance; the great and may also serve as permanent memorials of cities of Madras and Bombay; the long-ueglected nation of the Teloogoos; the domes and ling both these conditions, appear most suitable minarets of Agra; the rolling stream of the for the proposed Fund—
Ganges; and the highlands of the snowy "(1) The augmentation of the Fund for Dis- Himalayas; have all witnessed the love of God abled Missionaries, &c., so as to release the in sending His servants to preach the Gospel, General Mission Fund from all charge for the and the converting power of the Holy Ghost. relief of Sick and Disabled Missionaries, and The opened door of China has been entered by of the Widows and Orphaus of deceased Mis-America, amid the swamps and tangled jungles 6 (2) The providing of a Boardinz-school, as of the banks of the Essequibo, tribes before unaboute for the maintenance and education of known to Europeans, and living like the wild the children of those Missionaries who are de- | beasts of the forests, have been evangelized, voting their time and strength to Mission work and are now "sitting at the feet of Jesus, abroad." In New " By these arrangements the comfort and Zealand, the leafy glens and mountains, the benefit of the Missionaries will be more effectu- lovely takes and their rocky islets, have really secured, and an annual sum of several thou- sounded with the prayers and praises of believsand Pounds, now expended for these purposes, ers in Christ, who in their childhood were may be set free, for the extension of the Socie-(wholly ignorant of God, but who have heard of the living Saviour from the Missionaries of the Society. The Negroes of the West Indies have also been the subject of our exertions. And far back in the prairies and woods of North-west America, amid the burning heats of summer and the piercing frosts of winter, do our Missionaries continue to win souls to Christ, and to gather large congregations of the Reil

Indian tribes to hear of His love, and to join in prayer to Him.
Thus God is leading the Society on, and thus, "faint yet pursuing," the Society is following where He calls.

II. WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE .- Much, however, as has been done, that which has yet to be begun far-very far-exceeds it. Look at that large continent of Africa, with its hundreds of distinct nations-Arabs, Moors, Abyssinians, Negroes, Hottentots, Calfres, Gallas, &c. thans, regrees, incremons, cames, cames, the state of that vast land, only the tips of its promontories, which have been invaded by Christian Missionaries of any denomination. Enormous Asia I. India and China, with their myriads, form but a small por-tion of it; and when it is known that India alone contains not fewer than thirty distinct nations, who shall calculate the multitudes of tribes, which inhabit the stoppes of Tartary, the wide Empire of China, Burmah, Siberia, the shores of the Aral and Caspian sens, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, and Persia. India has its 150 millions, and China its 360 millions of people. What shall be said of Japan and those countless islands, green with tropical woods, which fill the China sea? What of the aboriginal tribes which yet exist in so many parts of both North and South America? and shone upon same even in China, the latest more exhibition affection for the Missions of th Who is sufficient for these things!" The

s with us, and who shall stay those who go orth in His might, and at His command?

III. OBJECTS OF THE JUNIOR OFFERINGS.
The review of what God has done by His servants of the Church Missionary Society, and the prospect of what remains to be done, should call forth both feelings of thankfulness, and a strong determination, by the grace of God, to go forward in the holy work. But as Christian feelings must be exhibited by Christian self-denial and liberality, the Committee have established a separate. Fund for the recention of JUBILER OFFERINGS. They have selected certain objects which may both serve as permanent memorials of the Jubilee, and also may set the ordinary income of the Society free fo future enlargement of the Missions; such as the following-1. the augmentation of the Fund for Disabled Missionaries, and for the widows and orphans of deceased Missionaries. 2. The providing a Boarding-school as a home for the maintenance and education of the children of those Missionaries who are devoting their time strength to Missionary work abroad 3. The establishment of a moderate Fund to be employed in assisting Native Churches to support their own Native Ministers and Institu And, 4. The crection in the Missions abroad of buildings of a permanent character for Missionary purposes, and more especially for the education of young men for the office of the

It is essential that in raising this Fund the annual income of the Society should not be diminished, and therefore this appeal is made for an increase of subscriptions from old subscriers, and for free donations from those who have never yet subscribed. There are many who, without inconvenience, will be able to give a double subscription upon the Jubilee ear. Many, also, who can contribute large danations to the proposed Fund.

But there is a large mass of society, as ye uninterested in the Missionary cause, from whom something would be received by a spetal appeal on such a special occasion. thuse, then, who have already given to the limit of their ability, give their exertions to

make a fresh canvass in their neighbouthood. To raise the whole Missionary tone, to ex end a Missionary spirit, to spread Missionary information, and so arouse Missionary inter est, is an object worthy of the Juhi-lee year, no less than the raising of a Fund. To promote this spirit, by disfusing information, the Committee are preparing new and large Man-on which the Missionary Stations of all Protestant Societies will be distincily marked, and the countries coloured according to their professed religion or superstition steduced price. The larger map of the two hemisp' eres measures 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 3 in. price Os. mounted on a roller and canvass; the smaller one 5 ft. by 2. ft. 6 in., similarly nounted, price 6s, 6d. "Take ye from among you an offering unto

the Lord: whosoever is of a willing heart, let him bring it, an offering of the Lord; gold, and silver, and biass. . . . And every wise-hearted among you shall come, and make all that the Lord hath commanded. Fand. xxxv. 5, 10.

blussionary Stations, European Clerzymen, Native and East-Indian Clergymen, European Lay Teachers, Native and East-Indian Lay Teachers, ommunicants,....

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH. CESE OF GLASGOW AND GALLOWAY. -The Consecration of the Rev. Walter Trow-er, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Ox. ford, Rector of Wiston, Sussex, and Rural Dean, to the episcopal charge of this Diocese took place in St. Mary's Chapel, Glasgow, on the 21st of last month. The Bishops of Absrdeen, Edinburgh, Argyle, and Brechin, together with about thirty. Presbyters from various parts, were present. The Rev. Mr. Elempreached on John xxi, 15-10: "So when they had dired, Jesus said to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these ! &c.

THE ACHILL MISSION.—From the Achill Herald, Sept. 25, 1818.—Our Island has within the last few days been visited by the Lord Bishop of Tuam, &c. accompanied by his private secretary, the Rev. B. I. Clarke. His Lordship, who is President, as our readers are aware, of the Mission, arrived here on Saturday, the 9th instant, and remained until Cuesday, the 12th. During his stay at the Missionary Settlement he visited our Hospital. Orphan House, Schools, &c., and expressed the greatest gratification at all that he wit-nessed at these several institutions, as well as all that he heard of the progress of the true

faith throughout the entire parish.
On Sunday, the 10th instant, his Lordship occupied the pulpit of the Colony Chapel, and reached a most instructive and useful sermon on the mediatorial office of our Lord Jesus Christ, clearly exposing the errors alike of the Romanist, the Antinomian, and the Socialan on the subject, and luvidly explaining the true Scriptural doctrine of the grounds of a sinner's reconciliation with God, "solely for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.11 remarks on this important subject were founded upon the 7th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and 25th verse. The inhabitants of the Colony testified their gratitude to his Lordship for coming amongst them by a general illumination on the evening of his arrival, as well as by bonfires, &c., and on the occasion of his leaving the Island he was met by the masters and some portion of the scholars of our Irish Schools, and presented with the fullowing address :-

"To the Right Honourable and Right Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of Tuam, Killala and Achonry. My Lord, -We, the Inspectors and Teachers of the Scholars of the Island of Achill, do most respectfully approach you Lordship, and return you our sincere thanks for visiting our Island at this time, and for expounding to us the words of life and the message of salvation, and we carnestly and humbly pray the Lord, who of his divine provilence has placed you over us, to prolong you Lordship's life, which is the fervent prayer of your Lordship's humble and obedient ser-

His Lordship shewed marks of deep feeling on listening to this address; and, in reply, assured those who presented it to him, that from his heart he wished they might go on and mosper;" that he regarded them as his friends

and that he trusted the blessing of God might accompany and second their labours.

It is right that our readers should know that hese schools are mostly attended by the children of professing Romanists, or converts from Romanism; that the number of such children amounts to nearly 2,000, who constantly under the inspection of the Rector of the parish, the Rev. Charles Seymour-and that we are anticipating another visit from the Bishop in the course of the ensuing year, when we hope to present some hundred children to

Convensions FROM Rome. On the 8th ult., two ladies, residents of Liverpool, openly renounced the errors of Popery in Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead; and on Friday last, during morning service at the same church, the Rev. Dr. Butler, Chainberlain to " his Holiness the Pope," read his recantation, and was admitted into the communion of the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church," happily established in this land. About seven years ago the Rev. J. Baylee, Incumbent of Trinity Church, engaged in controversy with Dr. Butler, on the errors of Romanism; the Doctor, has since been to Rome, and latterly to Ireland, on his return from which he called upon Mr. Baylee, and voluntarily expressed his intention of becoming a member of the Church of England. His conversion has made a great sensation, as he was accounted one of the most able disputants in the Romish Church .- Chester Paper.

Dlocene of Quebec.

St. GRORGE'S CHURCH, MONTREAL,-We hear that the Rev. W. B. Bond, of Lachine Church, is shortly to be appointed to the pastoral charge of St. George's Church, in this city, in conjunction with the Rev. W. T. Leach, A. M., the present Incumbent.—Montreal Herald.

SWITZERLAND. THE CANTON DE VAUD. Religious Laberty .- The tribunals called upon to decide on those cases which were remitted to them by the decree of the 28th of March, have just taken a position which appears to promise greater tranquillity for the Four police tribunals, those of Lauranne, in the case of M. Scholl and Madame Vinet; of Aizh, in the case of M. Pilet; of Payeine, for M. Clement; and more recently of Echallens, in the affair of M. Germond, have, it is tine, decreed lines for the offence of prayers in dwelling-houses; but the tribunal of Vevey has had the honour to enter on a better path. Interpreting the decree of the 28th March as not interdicting, either in the letter or the spirit, any other than politico-religious meetngs, which might be the cause of disturbances, it has pronounced in my case, that the meeting at which I presided, in my own house, not having any connexion with politics, and not -in addition to the older map, which is sold at having caused any disturbance, there was no need to enforce on me the penalty imposed by that decree. The public administration appealed to the Court of Cassation against this releasing sentence. Unfortunately, an error of form, which compelled the Court of Cassation to reject the appeal, prevented it from ptonouncing judgment on the basis of the ques-tion itself; but more recently it had the opportunity of pronouncing such judgment, in consequence of an appeal by M. Germond, against sequence of an appear my accordingly against the sentence of the tribunal of Echallens. The Court of Cassation then declared, in freeing M. Germond, that the decree of the 28th March was only applicable in those cases where there had been disturbance. Since then, the tribu-nal of Vevey has absolved five persons committed to its decision, without any appeal on the part of the public administration. fore, probable that the Council of State will make no more use of its decree, and will no longer send those to the tribunals who may be surprised in the misdemeshour of attending reigious meetings. In this sense the decree of the 28th March has no doubt received its denth

But, nevertheless, the Council of State, notwithstanding the positive text of the decree, of full powers voted by the Grand Council in January, and which ordains that all the penalties must be enforced by the tribunals, has assumed to itself the right of displacing the pas-tors, and of sending them either to their own commune or to any other, even when they have been absolved by the tribunals. Thus, I had a right to remain at Vevey, after my ac juittal by the tribune of police. I had also a ight to return there, after the releasing sentnce of the Court of Cassation-but I have been compelled, for the third time, to forsake my native place, under a peremptory order from the Council of State; and M. Germond, though acquitted in the last instance has been unable to return to Echallens. We are, therefore, deprived of our rights as citizens for an indefinite time, and that, too, in defiance of the sentence of judicial authority, and contrary to the text of the law; and, to leave no doubt as to the despotism to which we are exposed, Mr. H. Thomas has just been conducted by gendarmerie into his commune, on a report made by the prefect, on a meeting held in Mr. Thomas's house, but in which he himself took no part. Mr. le Pasteur Esperandien, of Lausanne, will also thus he sent away. For a long time he presided over many meetings in his own house, as all the world know, without

We may conclude, from these last facts, that the Council of State is determined to pursue its persecuting measures. It is even said hat, finding no longer any support in its own decree, it contemplates proposing to the Grand decree, it contemplates proposing to the Grand Council an intolerant law, more positive than the former decrees. But nothing certain has yet occurred: and I therefore loope that the rumour is false. Is it not a proof of insanity to attempt such a thing? or to recken on the approaching victory of Socialism ?-unless one admits the very plausible explanation of sup-posing that the Council of State wishes by its arbitrary and intolerant acts to throw pon the Church of which it is the Bishop (Head) in order to arrive sooner or later at the noment which may seem most favourable for the separation of Church and State.

The above is from the Rev. Ch. Baup, writing from the Canton of Neufchatel, August 17, 1848, to the Editors of "Evangelical Christendom." A subsequent letter from him gives the following additional information:

M. Fr. Esperandicu having received an order to repair to his native commune, on account of his having presided at meetings which had been held in his house, refused to obey, asking at the same time to be tried by a court of law, seeing that, according to the decrees of the Grand Council, it is not in the province of the Council of State to inflict any penalty whatever in convexion with religious meetings, and that all cases of this kind should be referred to the competent tribunals. This was refused ; the arbitrary order to quit Lausanne was again communicated to him, and as he declared that he would not voluntarily. submit to it, from respect to the law and constitution, an armed force was sent to apprehend him. The justice of the peace, not wishing to authorize the arrest of a