CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The April Monthly Meeting of this Society was held at the Society's rooms, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. Present, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, in the Chair; the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, the Reverends Rural Dean Osler, Rural Dean Blake, J. G. Geddes, Provost Whittaker; Messrs. H. Mortimer, H. Rowsell, and the Secretary. The usual prayers were read by the Bishop.

The minutes of the February meeting were then read, as there was no quorum in March, the only members present being the Bishop, Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, and R. Dennison, Esq. The balance sheet was read and laid on the table, as also a statement of the receipts and expenditure on account of the several funds, during the months of February and March.

Receipts on account of General Purposes Fund, February,	£128 9 2	
Do. do. March,	189 12 8	
		£318 1 10
Sundries expended during February,	£22 1 6	
Do. in March	11 5 6	
		33 7 0
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.		
Receipts in February	£29 13 9	
Do. do. March,	28 5 6	
		57 19 3
Expended in February	£15 0 0	
MISSION FUND.		
Receipts in February,	£8 0 0	
Do. do. March,	2 1 2	
		10 1 2
Expended in February,	£81 5 0	
STUDENTS' FUND.		
Paid for Taxes on Lot in Dunnville,	£4 0 7	
BANK OF UPPER CANADA.		
Deposits in February,	£221 17 9	
Do. do. March,	185 0 5	
		406 18 2
Paid out in February,	£189 12 5	
Do. March,	49 13 4	
	£239 5 9	
Cash in Bank,	388 0 0	

An application from Rev. B. Harding, Incumbent of Emily, for a loan towards the completion of a stone parsonage, was read. The society regret that they have no funds to loan, the only funds for investment being entrusted to it for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy, which can be much more advantageously invested in the purchase of municipal or other debentures. Loans to parishes have proved anything but satisfactory investments.

On application of the Rev. E. Morris, of Merrickville, the society voted a grant of books and tracts to the amount of £2 10s.

A note was read from the Rev. J. Butler, inquiring whether, as a member of the society in the diocese of Montreal, and being licensed by the Bishop to do duty in this diocese, and having been elected a member of the Diocesan Society, his widows and orphans, should he leave any, may not claim the same privileges as the clergy of the diocese. Secretary was directed to send to Rev. J. Butler a copy of by-law W. O. F. Art. V., and state that the society consider it would be unjust to the clergy of the diocese to make any exception to the rule.

A note from the Rev. Rural Dean Patton was read, requesting that with the money to the credit of the Cornwall Parochial Schools a share in the new stock of the U. C. Bank be purchased. Standing Committee in February recommended that the request should be complied with; the secretary consequently purchased a share for £12; the society approved of the transaction.

The Rev. John Langtrey applied by letter for a grant of books and tracts for the Nottawasaga Mission. Society voted grant to the amount of £2 10s.

The Rev. R. Mitchele, of York Mills, applied on the subject of the society's loan to the Warwick parsonage; a statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the said parsonage, which had been some time since submitted to the rural dean, accompanied the letter, shewing that £108, independent of a large amount expended by the late rector on the glebe and in travelling, was due by the parsonage, including the loan of £100 from the society. This statement, by the recommendation of the Standing Committee, had been forwarded to the present incumbent by the secretary. The society unanimously agreed, that inasmuch as only £1 appeared to have been collected within the parish towards the erection of this commodious parsonage, the parish ought to assume the debt and relieve Mr. Mockridge and his co-bondsmen.

Applications were made from the Rev. F. Tremayne, and the Rev. J. Cary, for loans; the one to aid in the purchase of a glebe for the parish of Hornby, and the other to aid in paying instalments due on a property purchased by him. The Society regretted that they have no funds to loan, and directed the Secretary to return the same answer as resolved upon in the case of the Emily parsonage.

The same answer to be given to the incumbent of Scarboro's application for a loan to enable him to purchase a parsonage and glebe for his mission.

A letter from the Rector of St. John's Church, Peterboro', together with a memorial from his parishioners and a copy of a resolution passed by the Vestry of the said Church, to assume the balance of the liability of Capt. Rubridge, on account of the debt incurred in the erection of the Church, was read. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Rev. N. Burnham, and say that the only reason why the conditions were introduced into the resolution passed in ——— was for the purpose of securing Captain Rubridge from further liability; and as the Vestry were now willing to assume the balance of the debt due on the Church, the Society was willing to enter into any arrangement its solicitor should approve of, for the sale of lots, being lot No. 7 on the north side of Murray street, and lot No. 7 on the south side of Mc Donell street, west of George street, Peterboro'; the proceeds to be applied towards the liquidation of the debt to the heirs of — Saunderson.

A letter from Jas. Rosamond, Esq., of Carleton, was read, stating that the Churchwardens acceded to the arrangement with regard to Lot 2, 9th Concession of Ramsay. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Crown Land Office, and request that a Patent might be issued in favor of the Incumbent and Churchwardens of St. James Church, Carleton Place, and their successors in trust, for the use and benefit of the Clergyman holding the license of the Bishop of the Diocese to the Mission of Carleton Place, for all time to come.

An application was read from the Rev. F. J. Lundy, Rector of Grimsby, for assistance in carrying on St. Andrew's Parochial School. The society regrets that they have no funds at their disposal at present for aiding such a praiseworthy object; that it has more than once been obliged to decline grants of the same nature; that the Secretary therefore do inform Dr. Lundy that, when the General Purposes Fund will admit of it, a small grant may be voted for his school, seeing that it has been so long established, that the Society dare not promise any annual sum, as the precedent might be quoted by other parishes hereafter establishing parochial schools, and the want of funds to aid all applicants would tend to damage the Society in those localities where assistance was necessarily refused.

On the recommendation of the Land Committee the Secretary was directed to write to the Rev. J. G. R. Salter, and state that the Society will grant a lease to McKinnon of the west half of lot 27, 7th concession Moore, on the following terms for ten years, first five at £2 10s. per annum, and the last 5 at £5 per annum, with the usual covenants.

On application of the Rev. H. B. Jessopp, Rector of Port Burwell, for assistance towards defraying the expenses incurred in repairing the parsonage in his mission. The Secretary was directed to reply that although the Society usually declines granting anything for buildings constructed of wooden materials, yet taking into consideration the munificence of the late Col. Burwell, a grant of £12 10s. will be made so soon as the General Purposes Fund can afford it.

On application of the Rev. Geo. Hallen of Penetanguishene for assistance towards the erection of a log church at Victoria Hill. The Society taking all the circumstances into consideration, voted the sum of £7 10s. to be paid so soon as the Rev. G. Hallen certifies that the building is enclosed.

On the application of the Rev. Rural Dean Osler, a grant of quarto service books was voted to the Church at Cremore Mills.

A letter was read from the Rev. J. Padfield, on the subject of the lots in Ameliasburg. Resolved, that the secretary do go down as soon as he can find time, and arrange the matter effecting the sale of one lot in order to pay the instalments due on the other.

A petition was presented from the Rev. J. Langtrey and others, for aid in the erection of a church at Collingwood. Resolved, that so soon as the church is enclosed a grant of £12 10s. be paid.

The Secretary gave notice that at the meeting in June the Rev. W. Bettridge would move the following resolutions:

"That, as a necessary consequence of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, the church in this diocese must depend solely upon the voluntary contributions of her members for the extension of her ministrations to her numerous destitute settlers; and that, as the custom hitherto prevalent in the diocese of retaining three-fourths of the subscriptions and donations for Parochial uses must greatly impede the missionary labours of the society, the several district and parochial branches be requested to send the whole amount of their collections without any deduction whatever, to the Parent Society."

"That, in no case, shall any sums not actually received by the Treasurer of the Parent Society be admitted into the annual reports of the same."

The Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere gave notice that when Rev. W. Bettridge's resolution is brought forward he will move to append to said resolution the following:

That the proceeds of the subscriptions of the several local branches of the Church Society, which it is proposed shall hereafter be transmitted to the Parent Society without deduction, be apportioned in the following manner, in so far as regards *three fourths* of said subscriptions, viz.:

In the first place to make good any deficiency which may arise from any cause in the payment of the annual stipends of the several Incumbents of the Diocese;—and when this is provided for, the surplus to be divided annually into four equal proportions, to be applied to the following purposes under the direction of the Church Society at the general annual meeting of the said Society:

The extending of Missions in the Diocese.

The building of Churches and Parsonage houses.

The encouragement and support of Theological students.

The granting additional support to the Ministry when needed.

Moved by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, seconded by Rev. F. L. Osler—

"That the Secretary be requested to communicate to the several Clergymen of this Diocese a copy of the notice of motion this day given from the Rev. W. Bettridge; as also that of the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, intended as an addition thereto; with the view of the same being submitted to the consideration of the several Parochial Branches of the Diocese, and to be taken into deliberation at the annual meeting of the Church Society in June 1855."—Carried.

The Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, seconded by Rev. F. L. Osler, moved—

"The Church Society desires to record its grateful acknowledgements for the munificent donation to its funds, under the will of the late Dr. Burnside, amounting to £1750, as commu- [illegible] monthly meeting he will move that N. Vidal, Esq., of Port Sarnia, the Rev. St. Geo. Caulfield, of St. Thomas, and all the clergymen not already on the list, be elected incorporate members of the society.

The usual prayers were read, and the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY,
Secretary.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee of the Parochial Branch of the Church Society, in connection with the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Toronto, April, 1855.

By the Constitution of the Parent Society one-fourth of the collections made by the Parochial Branches are to be remitted to the treasurer, the remaining three-fourths may be retained for local Church objects, of which the Committee availed themselves.

And after mature deliberation, resolved to apply the funds at their disposal towards the purchase of a lot of land, on which to erect a Parochial day and Sunday School, so soon as the necessary funds can be raised.

They secured 50 feet front by 112 feet deep, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Church, for the sum of £300, of which £50 has been paid with the assistance of £25, advanced by the Churchwardens; but the many demands upon the funds of the Church will prevent any further aid from them, and the Committee feel that they will have to rely entirely in future upon the liberality of the congregation in contributing to the Parochial association.

The Committee earnestly invite the co-operation of their fellow worshippers to secure a religious education for the young of the congregation (under the superintendence of their Clergy); for while they would desire that no useful branch of secular learning should be neglected, they feel that the higher concerns of Eternity should be the first consideration. If we believe that religion is essential to the happiness of mankind, and that the Church's mission is to watch over her members from the cradle to the grave, we must take care that no neglect on our part retards her success in fulfilling her appointed office.

The talents committed to our charge were bestowed for the benefit of others as well as of ourselves, and we shall be judged according to our use or abuse of them.

Independent of the great advantage of securing the establishment of a school for the children of the congregation, the building could be advantageously appropriated for the week-day services of the Church during the winter months, which would save the expense of fuel, and at the same contribute greatly to the comfort of those in the habit of attending, from the difficulty experienced in warming the Church, and would no doubt induce many more to avail themselves of such opportunities of public worship.

The Committee would also desire to establish a reading room and library for the use of the congregation. The Vestry and other meetings would be held in it, and thus leave the Church entirely for public worship. But while they would desire to carry out the above important plan, which would so materially add to the advantages at present enjoyed by the Parishioners, the Committee would remind the congregation that as Churchmen, they have even a much higher duty to perform, that of providing a permanent and adequate income for their Clergy; for they feel strongly that those who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel, and that we should consider it a privilege to secure to those who minister to us in sacred things, such an income, as will enable them to devote all their energies to the advancement of the spiritual and temporal interests of those committed to their charge, free from anxiety for providing for their own families.

The Churchwardens, whose more immediate duty it is to provide the Clergyman's salary, having so recently called the attention of the congregation to the necessity of greater liberality in their contributions, the Committee do not consider it necessary at present to enlarge upon the subject.

The following statistics connected with the congregation the committee are satisfied will prove very interesting:—

1.	The number of Baptisms have been......	115
2.	" Marriages	26
3.	" Burials	
4.	Average Sunday morning congregation	650
5.	" evening "	500
6.	" communicants	135
7.	" Sunday school scholars.........	145
8.	Parochial visits paid	1400

In bringing their report to a close, the Committee would ask each member of the congregation to act as if the words of our Lord to St. Peter, "Lovest thou me?" were addressed to them individually, and in whatever relation of life they may be placed to consider themselves in some measure as missionaries bound to assist in carrying out their Master's work, and that upon their individual exertions depends the success or failure of the cause.

After the reading of the report the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Moved by Dr. *Beaven*, seconded by Mr. *Scadding*,—

That the report now read be adopted and printed for circulation among the members of the congregation.

2. Moved by Mr. *Buckland*, seconded by Rev. Dr *Lett*,—

That the members of this association cheerfully recognize the duty incumbent upon them of assisting to the utmost of their ability in carrying out the missionary work of the parent society.

3. Moved by the Rev. Dr. *Beaven*, seconded by Mr. *Coate*,—

That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to wait upon his Lordship the Bishop to lay before his Lordship the plan prepared by Mr. W. Hay, the architect, for a parochial day and Sunday school, and endeavor to obtain his Lordship's sanction, as trustee of the church, to such plan:—The Clergy, the Churchwardens, C. Berczy, Esq., Messrs. Hay, Buckland, and C. J. Campbell.

4. Moved by Mr. *Hay*, seconded by Rev. J. G. *Armstrong*,—

That the thanks of the association be given to the officers of this parochial branch.

5. Moved by Mr. *Brown*, seconded by Mr. *Scadding*,—

That the following gentlemen compose the committee for the present year:—The Clergy, the Churchwardens, Messrs. E. G. O'Brien, Wheeler, Hill, C. Berczy, W. Ince, D. Crawford, W. Hay, P. Buckland, Charles, P. W. Coate, Jacques, Wedd, Westmacott, C. J. Campbell.

6. Moved by Mr. *Brent*, seconded by Mr. *E. G. O'Brien*,—

That to secure a suitable residence for the clergy of the church is a most desirable object to be accomplished; that as it appears a convenient house and lot can be purchased on Albert-street, in the immediate neighborhood of the church, be it resolved that the following gentlemen be a committee to confer with the Incumbent upon the subject, and take such other steps as they may deem advisable:—The Churchwardens, Messrs. Hay, Buckland, and O'Brien.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO APRIL 25.

J. F., Kingston, rem. Vols. 17 & 18; Rev. T. G., Nelson, add. sub. and rem.; R. C., Kingston; Rev. C. P. R., Sherbrooke (2*s*. 6*d*. balance due); J. B., Port Burwell; Rev. J. G., Bell's Corners; Rev. T. W. A., Cavan, rem. in full for Vols. 17 & 18 for J. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lands for Lease—Corporation.

The Church.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

NOTICE.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren the Clergy of the Home and Simcoe Districts that he intends to Confirm at their several Missions and Stations during the month of May next.

THE ECHO ON THE UNPOPULARITY OF RELIGIOUS TRUTH.

We flatter ourselves on possessing a good deal of candour of character, and on being ready to say with perfect distinctness whatever appears to us to be true.

We should scorn ourselves if the fear of popular obloquy hindered us from exposing popular error, or if a desire for the hosannahs of the multitude induced us to hold back what we conscientiously believe to be the doctrines of holy Scripture.

In our recent articles upon the unpopularity of religious truth we believe that we have afforded evidence of the correctness of these statements, and, we trust also, we have shown our readiness to give honor where honor is due. Indeed we are ever unwilling to doubt the honesty and sincerity of people in their religious opinions, however erroneous we may hold such opinions to be; and we are becoming increasingly indisposed to impute any but the very best motives as prompting men in the performance of what they conceive to be their duty.

Knowing the perfect sincerity of our own intentions, and the scriptural soundness of our positions, we are not at all ruffled by the somewhat severe denunciations of our good brother of *The Echo*, and mean to heap coals of fire on his head by giving him the fullest credit for good intentions in leading the onslaught of popular indignation against those scriptural verities which we maintain, and thus affording, as he does, additional evidence of the unpleasant nature of religious truth. It is true our brother sneers at the ability of our recent articles, and has no better word for them than "jesuitical wiliness"—"plausible sophistry"—"a heap of error"—"a conglomeration of mischievous absurdity.". Pretty hard, this; but we do not mean to be "put out" by it—not a bit of it; we shall give him a hard rub in a friendly way as we go by, but if we must repay the debt of milk and water which he has poured upon us, we will do our best to take the *acid* out of it.

We have looked very carefully through what our brother, by a humorous figure of speech, calls his "reply" to our articles; but although we laid down tolerably definite principles, and proved their correctness by very tangible facts, we find that he has neither refuted the one nor accounted for the other. We all know, of course, that it is impossible for him to do so; and our good brother being equally aware of this fact, wisely abstains from an attempt which would be futile, and resorts to a method in which he is unquestionably great, namely, *quotation*. Of course we all remember those *wicked* articles which gave us so clear an insight into the peculiar way—we may say the *very* peculiar way, in which our brother reads and quotes Hooker. Well, though he does not operate upon us in the same ingenious and scientific method which he applied to him, yet he fills a couple of columns with extracts from the articles in question, to the truths contained in which, additional circulation is thus kindly and gratuitously afforded.

We have no doubt that these truths do form "very unpleasant matters to the readers of *The Echo*," and of course regret that our brother should seek to neutralize their salutary effect by rendering them, in consequence of his *peculiar* mode of quotation, as unpleasant as possible.

There is one rather odd sentence in our brother's article—and it is a comfort to get hold of something definite—wherein it is declared that parties holding the views that we entertain "actually believe that wherever the Church is by law established, she is *exclusively* the Church of Christ." Now it is commonly supposed—but that may be a vulgar error—that before we attempt to refute the opinions of others, it is necessary to know what those opinions are. This, however, is not the case with *The Echo*, or he could never have penned the sentence above quoted. The idea which he attributed to us is *expressly* repudiated in one of the extracts which he has made from our columns. Let us take a case. The Church in Scotland is *not* established, but Presbyterianism *is* When persons sound in the faith go thither they hold communion with the *Church*. When Simeon and Leigh Richmond visited that country they held communion with the *Establishment*. It must surely be that our brother has made a mistake, and is representing not our opinions but those of his own friends. WE most certainly hold no such extraordinary views upon the subject in question.

We *do* adopt "the reformatory movement" originating at Oxford as the cause, under God, of the countless works of beneficence and devotion which have in so remarkable a manner characterized the last twenty years; and, in a friendly way, we challenge any one to refute it, not by sneers or denials, but by unquestionable facts and sober argument. Our proofs may seem to be "only dates," but we ask the *Echo* to account for the difference observable between the *works* which distinguish those several and most significant periods.

Our proofs, however, are not "only dates," for if the *Echo* desires it we can produce *facts* so numerous and so undeniable as will, we fear, tax his patience, while we trust they will overcome his scepticism.

It is not long since we passed, with no unobservant eye, through almost the length and breadth of England—from Cornwall to Kent, from Hampshire to Lancashire—and everywhere we found that those who hated "tractarianism" (falsely so called) most bitterly feared it as much as they hated it; and the *cause* of their fear was the *acknowledged* devotion, the evident self-denial, the unquestionable exertion and energy of those who adopted views of scriptural truth which are sought to be discredited by a title of reproach. [illegible] towards reform they lost others to the Protestant sects,—the difference being, that for every *one* we have lost to Rome, they lost *one hundred* to dissent.

Every reformation is, in consequence of men's sin, marked by excesses and extremes; but the history of the past proves that the present reformation is less marred by such defects than any other upon record, not by any means excepting that of the 16th century.

The *Echo* says that when such sentiments are publicly advocated, the need is apparent as well as urgent for upholding such a paper as itself,—claiming, as it does (in conjunction with its friend *the Catholic* (?) *Citizen*), the attribute of infallibility and the guardianship of the public faith.

Now no one would object to the *Echo* doing a little private business in the way of trumpeting on its account if it would only take the proper occasion for the performance; but, upon our editorial word, we never knew a much greater blunder than to choose the article on which we are commenting for the operation. If our brother can do no more to defend what he very sincerely but very erroneously believes to be the truth than he has succeeded in doing in his last issue, we would most respectfully express *our* hope that he may long continue to occupy the editorial chair.

There is one expression in our brother's article to which we would not do much more than refer, lest it should mar the kindly spirit in which we would carry on "our family jars." He says that "the writer of these articles (ours to wit) has completely THROWN OFF THE MASK." We do not care to think or say all that such a charge implies, nor what might be thought of the Christian charity of him who makes it; we only say, that among our various personal property, "*a mask*" is of all things in the world one which we have never possessed or worn, or we need not have enjoyed so small a measure of popularity as now falls to our lot.

The *Echo* acknowledges it to be true that the great bulk of the clergy and almost the entire body of candidates, as well as the young generally, are everywhere receiving the truths we advocate. It *has* been so in every reformation; and what is there in the present day which should make the clergy less likely to discern, and the unprejudiced mind of youth less disposed to acknowledge, the difference between truth and error?

Our brother complains of the impossibility of "exposing all the absurdities of this voluminous writer"—*i. e.*, ourselves. We will narrow the question for him, as we fear that he is unable to do it for himself.

He holds one view of the truth; we hold another, which we conceive to be more in accordance with the Word of God. The question is, whether of these differing views is the true one? Putting aside other arguments, we hold that, as far as it goes, the *popularity* of one set of opinions is a proof of error, while the unpopularity of the other is, in the same degree, a mark of truth.

We know that the *multitude* of those in the present day who profess and call themselves Christians abhor the views which we advocate; therefore for this, among other reasons, we think them to be true. We know that the views of the *Echo* are highly popular among the mass, therefore we are strengthened in the conviction that those views are erroneous.

But why should there be a harsh or unkindly spirit between us who are brethren? Why should there be charges of falsehood and wiliness and the deceitfulness that shelters its true features under a *mask?* Can there not be between us who glory in the same free salvation of the Cross, and who *practically* apply that salvation to ourselves and others through the instrumentality of the Church—can there not be differences in the *theory* of that application without hard words and names of opprobrium cast not only upon systems, but upon individuals? Come, come, good brother of the *Echo!* let us strive after a more genial and Christian spirit, and if now and then we must have "a set-to" (for that we honestly think to be the truth), let us shake hands after it is over, to show that there has been no enmity in our strife.

A few weeks since the bill for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves received the assent of the Imperial House of Commons: the notice in the journal which informed us of the event, simply stated that on such and such a day a measure passed by the Provincial Government of Canada, entitled "a Bill for the *better appropriation* of the Clergy Reserves by applying them to secular purposes, was presented to the House, and agreed to."

Surely, no one unacquainted with the merits of the case could have imagined from the modest exterior which the measure thus assumed, the deep and vital importance of the principle and precedent which it established. With what different feelings and impressions must members of the British House of Commons of various shades of opinion on the subject have received this announcement! There were there assembled those who, with manly courage, and from a reverence for the things of religion and the high confidence arising from a strong sense of religious duty, and the rights of the church, spoke against the intended act of spoliation with all the ardor of zeal which such a cause would inspire: and those who from their youth up had been taught to believe that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," must have heard with horror and dismay that in the boasted 19th century, and by a nation calling itself christian, a measure had been sanctioned which laid down for the guidance of future generations, the principle that a *better appropriation* could be made of means solemnly set apart for the support of the ministers of God's sanctuary and the maintenance of religious services through all ages . . . and how was this to be accomplished? "By applying them to secular purposes."

We shall not, on the other hand, attempt to analyze the feelings of exultation and perhaps of ill-concealed joy which the [illegible] ence of our beloved church, carried into the hearts of members of the various *ites* and *isms* which form the terminals to the distinguishing title of some (so-called) religious society; Quakers and Romanists, Infidels and Heretics, and those to whose unattuned ears the shuttle and the spinning jinny discourse much sweeter music than the solemn strains of the anthem with the voice of praise and thanksgiving swelling through the sacred vaulted aisle. Let us leave to the enjoyment of their own unenvied feelings over such a scene those who sympathized with the potent cotton lord, Richard Cobden (of "unadorned eloquence"), when he gave utterance to the pious sentiment that he would be well pleased to see the stately Temple of God which for so many centuries has adorned Salisbury plain (standing a noble monument alike of the piety and munificence of our ancestors) *converted into a cotton factory!*

There was a time when the expression of such a profane and sacrilegious thought would have come little short of treason, or at least have exposed the impious speaker to the penalty of being thrust without the pale of the church—*sed tempora mutantur*, and in our humble opinion the experiment remains still to be proved, whether the change is made for the better.

Now that the impious robbery has been successfully consummated under the specious pretences of State-paid priests being done away with—religion practically banished from the land, and every freeborn Canadian left to his own devices to support any or all, or no system of religious worship at all, the real truth is beginning to ooze out drop by drop: hatred of the church, because (as we imagine) she refuses to allow the claims to such an appellation of every self-constituted pretender to the same, and the spirit of irreligion goaded on by the spirit of mammon, stalking with giant strides through the length and breadth of the land; these are the REAL causes of the agitation which has been so long maintained on this vexed question! We leave our enemies, however, to gloat over the dollars thus sacrilegiously obtained; our own cause we commend into the hands of Him who judgeth righteously, and console ourselves with the hearty assurance that, despite the hidden devices and open assaults of our adversaries, our church is still founded upon a rock, and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

We observe that in our last issue, our printer accidentally omitted to place the article on the first page—"The Church of the Catacombs," to the credit of the *Church Review*, published in New York. A similar omission occurred on a former occasion; we trust, however, that this notice will be accepted as a sufficient *amende honorable* by those "whom it may concern."

Reviews, Books and Publications.

Blackwood's Magazine for March, has one of its able political articles, in which full justice is done to the conduct of Lord Derby, in the late ministerial crisis in England—the "Story of the Campaign," written in a tent in the Crimea, is continued; and among other papers of interest, we may particularize an excellent article on the Census—an amusing "Peep at Paris," and an admirable sketch of "Vagabond life in Mexico."—On sale by H. Rowsell.

The Canadian Journal for April: published by Maclear & Co., for the Council of the Canadian Institute.—*Contents:*—Visit to the Rice Lake, Humber River, &c., made by Dr. Goadby and J. Bovell, M.D.—Account of an extraordinary fall in the waters of the Niagara river—Indian Tribes of Canada—The St. Clair Flat and Lake Navigation—Emigration in 1854—On the clearness of the atmosphere in Persia—Proceedings of the Canadian Institute, and of the Literary Society of Quebec, &c., &c.

Hungarian Sketches. Edinburgh: Constable & Co. Toronto: J. Geekie, Yonge-street, 305 pp.

We have glanced over this interesting volume with much pleasure. The tales are clearly told: the delineations of character are good, and there is sufficient novelty in the glimpses of domestic habits which every now and then break upon us to give it a freshness and interest which are often wanting in stories with the scenes of which we are more familiar. There is also a further element of interest in the fact that many of the sketches refer to the terrible struggles made for Hungarian independence in the year 1848. The horrors of civil war are vividly set forth in their desolating influence on domestic happiness in such tales as "The Two Brides;" while some of the more humorous incidents which occasionally relieve its woes are laughably set forth in "The Brewer." Some of the characters we think are rather overdrawn, and their thoughts and language somewhat stilted. This will strike most minds as they read the horrors of "The Bardy Family," and the "The Szekley Mother." The book, however, forms a plea-ant and interesting companion for a leisure hour.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN APRIL 1855.

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THOS. SMITH KENNEDY, *Secretary.*

SPAIN.

The cause of the Spanish Government having demanded the recall of Lord Howden, is believed to be owing to a communication which his lordship addressed to the journals in opposition to the Ministerial declarations, relative to the violent measures adopted against the Protestants at Seville.

European News.

Arrival of the "Nashville."

New York, 22nd April, 7 P.M.

The steamship *Nashville*, specially chartered by the Collins Company for one trip, in place of the *Pacific*, arrived about noon to-day.

Politics are just where they were, except that the feeling becomes stronger that nothing is left but to fight it out.

There had been a succession of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Russians before Sebastopol, for possession of rifle ambuscade pits, with various success, but much loss.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote no change in corn market—closing quietly. White wheat 11s 10d @ 12s 6d; red 10s 6d @ 11s 3d. Western canal flour—old 41s @ 42s; new 37s @ 39s. Philadelphia and Baltimore—old 43s @ 44s; new 39s @ 41s. Canada 40s @ 41s.

Brokers' circular reports Liverpool cotton market closing for week ending 5th, sales five days, 82,000 bales. Market had been active in better descriptions; ½ advance was paid, but ordinary being plenty was not readily saleable at quotations, while middling qualities were generally 1-16 dearer.

Brown, Shipley & Co. report no change in corn, market closing quietly. Ohio flour 44s @ 45s. White and yellow corn 42s 6d @ 43s.

Gardner & Co. report more cheerful feeling in beef, without much business. Pork quiet.—Bacon firmer at 45s 6d @ 47s.

Bullion increased £283,000.

Bank had reduced minimum rate of discount to 4½.

Consols varied a little and closed on the 5th at 92⅝ @ 92¾.

The *Nashville* left Liverpool at 4 P.M., 7th instant.

On the second day of outward passage Mrs. Riley, one of the passengers, suddenly disappeared, and was supposed to have thrown herself overboard.

The *Nashville* reports having passed the *Africa*, from Boston, just entering Liverpool.

The Conference adjourned to the 8th, to await the Russian ultimatum, and to await the arrival of French and Turkish ministers of foreign affairs at Vienna.

The latest battle, night of the 23rd, put 3,000 men *hors de combat*. We have no details.

Parliament is not in session.

General Weddell's return to Paris as Prussian envoy has been countermanded, and Colonel Albery, an attache of Prussia, has been recalled, indicating that negotiations are closed.

The consideration of the third point would be the first subject before the Conference.

Public opinion pretty nearly divided as to the final result.

Ali Pacha arrived at Vienna on Friday and would take part in future discussions of Conference.

Despatches from Berlin to Friday, state that the Russian party was predominating there, and that Prussia will probably throw herself into the arms of the Czar in case of an unfavorable result of the Conference.

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, March 24.

My Lord.—On the morning of the 22nd, the French troops in the advanced parallel moved forward, and drove the enemy out of the rifle pits in their immediate front, but nothing of any importance occurred during the day.

Early in the night, however, a serious attack was made upon the works of our allies in front of the Victoria redoubt, opposite the Malakoff Tower. The night was very dark, and the wind so high that the firing which took place, and which was very heavy, could scarcely be heard in the British camp. It is, therefore, difficult to speak with certainty of what occurred from anything that could be heard or observed. It appears, however, that the Russians, after attacking the head of the sap, which the French are carrying on towards the Mamelon, fell with [illegible] succeeded in penetrating, and momentarily possessing themselves of, after a gallant resistance on the part of our allies. Having broken through, they passed along the parallel and in the rear of it, until they came in contact with the troops stationed in our advanced parallel, extending into the ravine from the right of our advance where it connects with the French. The enemy was here met by detachments of the 77th and 97th Regiments, forming part of the guard of trenches which, although thus taken suddenly both in flank and rear, behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness. The detachment of the 97th, which was on the extreme right, and which consequently first came in contact with the enemy, repu'sed the attack at the point of the bayonet. They were led by Captain Vickars, who unfortunately lost his life on the occasion, and I am assured that nothing could be more distinguished than the gallantry and good example which he set to the detachment under his command. The conduct of the 77th was equally distinguished, and the firmness and promptitude with which the attack in this part of our works was met, were in the highest degree creditable to that regiment. These troops were under the direction of Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, who was wounded on the occasion so severely as for some time, I fear, to deprive the army of the benefit of his valuable services.

The attention of the troops in our advanced works having been, by these transactions, drawn to the right, the enemy took occasion to move upon, and succeeded in penetrating into the left wing of our right attack, near the battery where two 10-inch mortars have recently been placed. They advanced along the work until they were met by a detachment of the 7th and 34th regiments, which had been at work in the neighborhood, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, who promptly made them stand to their arms, and led them with great determination against the enemy, who were speedily ejected from the works and fairly pushed over the parapet with but little or no firing on our part. Lieut. Col. Tylden speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops on this occasion, and particularly of that of Lieutenant Marsh, acting adjutant of the 33rd regiment, whose services and activity throughout the night were very useful to him.

Captain the Hon. Cavendish Browne, of the 7th and Lieut. Gordon, of the 34th regiment, were unfortunately killed in this attack, after displaying the most distinguished gallantry; and Lieut. M'Henry, of the former regiment, was wounded, but I hope not very severely.—Lieut. Col. Kelly, of the 34th Regiment, who commanded in the trenches, is, I regret to have to add, missing. The French, in retiring from their advanced parallel upon their supports, speedily rallied, and fell upon the enemy, whom they repulsed with great loss, and followed so far up towards the Mamelon that they were enabled to level and destroy nearly all the ambuscades or rifle concealments erected along their front. I fear, however, that this success has not been accomplished without considerable loss on their part, although that of the enemy is much greater.

Yesterday the whole of the ground between the posts of the two armies was covered with their dead, amounting to several hundreds, besides those which they had carried off before daylight.

In the meanwhile the enemy in great numbers found their way into the advanced batteries on our extreme left, which are not yet armed, and momentarily got possession of them. Working parties were, however, speedily collected and reformed by Capt. Chapman, of the 20th Regiment, acting engineer, and they at once drove the enemy out of the trenches with the utmost gallantry. Captain Montague, of the Royal Engineers, superintending the works, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy.

The wind is excessively high, but the weather is in other respects fine.—I am, &c.

RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26th—Ali Pacha leaves on the 29th *via* Trieste. He will be at Vienna on the 6th or 7th of April. For the last few days we have had very fine weather. The wind is still in the south.