

we must all give an account of our stewardship.—Let us then freely give,—for freely have we received. Let us bear in mind that whatever we give in a cause like this, we shall not be the poorer for it. Whoever gives for the promotion of the glory of God, lendeth unto the Lord, and it will return unto him with interest.

One of the objects of this Society is to promote a community of feeling between the Clergy and Laity; to induce the latter to take a greater interest in the affairs of the Church, and to become better acquainted with its doctrines and discipline. Let us then all unite our influence in order to increase our numbers, and endeavor to enlarge the boundaries of our Zion. Why cannot all her members become members of this Society, and thereby form one great missionary Society, under the direction of the Church. It is said the Sun never sets upon the British Empire. The British possessions extend to every part of the habitable globe. And wherever her standard is planted, there the Church of England is to be found,—there her altars are raised, dispensing her life-giving doctrines to all around. Where may we look for a Church that has done and is doing so much for the cause of Christianity? Look at the many great writers she has produced for the defence of the truth. Look at the numerous religious publications that are now in circulation; you will find more than three fourths of the authors of them, are members of that Church. She stands at the present day a bulwark of the Protestant faith, against the inroads of infidelity on the one hand and fanaticism on the other. It was a great pleasure to me to witness the erection of another building yesterday, in one of the districts of this Parish, wherein the services of the Church will be performed, and her doctrines, I trust, faithfully preached. Let us therefore all unite in prayer to the Divine head of the Church, that He will continue to protect and prosper her; and also that He would pour down His blessing upon the undertakings of this Society. With these observations I now beg leave to offer the following Resolution:—

2. Resolved—That this Committee has heard with great satisfaction, of the exertions that have been made in the United Kingdom, in behalf of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, as well as of the noble resolution of that Society, to send out Forty Colonial Missionaries to various parts of the world; and that it is the duty of all to implore the Divine blessing upon its plans and labours.

Seconded by Dr. Jacobs.

The Hon. W. Rudolf prefaced the 3d Resolution by some warm and energetic observations, at the same time stating his aversion to long speeches on such occasions. He could assure the meeting that his heart was in the cause, in the support of which they had assembled that evening; and that he conceived it to be the bounden duty of every member of the church to declare openly his attachment to her institutions and to support them with all his might. He had been born and brought up and hoped to die in the Church of England, and felt proud of the privileges he thus enjoyed.—He alluded to the exertions put forth in the early settlement of the Province by the authorities of the Establishment; for the spiritual benefit of the inhabitants, exertions which are continued to the present time—and he adverted with pleasure to the erection this week of a new Church at Lahave in this Parish, and to the good feeling that was displayed on the occasion. The Hon. gentleman concluded his appropriate address by an earnest appeal to every member of the Church to unite with this Society, regretting at the same time that a larger number had not assembled on the present occasion. He then moved the following Resolution:—

3. Resolved—That at the present crisis it is the bounden duty of every churchman to devote his best energies to the support of the distinctive claims and institutions of the Church to which he belongs, and which has so long been a blessing to the world.

Seconded by J. Hunt, Esq.

In moving the 4th Resolution Mr. W. Godfrey, A. B., explained that he had been suddenly called upon to do so in the absence of the gentleman who had been expected to undertake the duty, and then made a few remarks to shew the great want of mis-

sionary services along the Western Coast of the Province, as well as to the Eastward.

4. Resolved—That this Committee is especially impressed with the importance of supplying the spiritual necessities of our destitute brethren in this Province, by sending to them the Missionaries and the ordinances of our Church.

Seconded by Mr. John Jost.

Daniel Owen, Esq. advocated the 5th Resolution at some length, dwelling upon the necessity of taking effectual measures for enrolling a large number of members on the books of this Committee, and especially addressing himself to the female portion of the assembly, bespeaking their important influence in the furtherance of the good cause.

5. Resolved—That in order, by the Divine blessing, to increase the numbers and the funds of this Committee, personal application be made to every Parishoner, by some of the members, who shall divide the parish into districts for the purpose.

Seconded by Mr. H. Jost.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. Stannage, who gave some striking instances that had come under his observation, of the want of religious instruction in the secluded harbours of this Province. He also made some satisfactory statements of exertions made by piously disposed persons, and even by little children, in Jersey, in behalf of his mission.

MUNIFICENCE.—We omitted at the time to notice the handsome appropriation offered by Charles Allison, Esq. of Sackville, N. B. of £4000, for the erection of a Wesleyan Seminary, together with £100 a year for ten years, for its support. We confess we would rather see the plan so modified as to make provision for the instruction of Wesleyan youth within the Universities already established at Windsor and Fredericton, where there appears to us to be nothing to frighten away the followers of their venerable founder, who said he was a Churchman in life and death, and exhorted all his societies to be the same, declaring that "whoever separated from the Church, separated from him." If those called by his name cannot yet sit under the same ministry that he had received, might they not advance so far towards the "Old path" as to let their children drink at the same fountains of knowledge, and draw together from the same stores of wisdom and learning? However that may be, we certainly cannot but hope, that some of our monied men may be provoked to jealousy by this handsome gift of Mr. Allison, so far, as to go and do likewise, for our Colleges and Academies.

EXCLUSIVENESS OF KING'S COLLEGE.—Much has been said on this subject in the House of Assembly, and out of it. Dissenters have been vociferously represented by the ultra liberals, as completely excluded from that Institution. What will these gentry say to the fact, that at the present time a Baptist Minister,—aye, even a Baptist Minister!—is there going through the usual Academical course, in despite of Episcopal trammels and restrictions; and although he has been there, we believe, several terms, he has so far come off unscathed by sword or faggot, or any other Inquisitorial visitation.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—A plan for the education of the people of the United Kingdom has lately been submitted to Parliament. It is of a piece with the liberal spirit of the day, and if adopted is admirably fitted for the introduction of Popery and Infidelity, and the consequent overthrow of the Constitution of the Realm, under which unexampled glory and prosperity have been the portion of the British Nation. It is some comfort to find that the good principles of the people have prompted such an outcry against this destructive scheme, that it is for the present abandoned. The voice of the Church was loudly and nobly raised against it; and the Wesleyans, we are glad to see, have taken their stand on the right side.—We were struck with the propriety of one of the Resolutions adopted at a meeting of 80 Wesleyan ministers of the London District, on the subject of the contemplated mixture of different systems of Religious instruction in one school. We copy it below, and recommend it to the notice of those amongst ourselves who have been clamour-

ous for the Babel-plan of various Catechisms in the same seminary.

(On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Bunting, seconded by Richard Matthews, Esq.)—That, after much and anxious attention to the subject, it is the opinion of this meeting that any attempt to instruct, in the same school, the children of the poorest classes, (whose parents in the exercise of their undoubted rights, as men and Britons, belong to various christian denominations,) by teaching adapted to every prevailing variety of religious belief or opinion, will, under the present circumstances of this free country, be found impracticable; and even if practicable, by any conceivable compromise of conscientious principles and preferences, could only lead to perpetual collision and inconvenience, and would, in many instances, produce among the children, so incongruously mingled together, a dangerous spirit of scepticism and unbelief.

BISHOP OF UPPER CANADA.—The following conversation on the subject of this appointment took place in the House of Commons on the 10th of June:—

BISHOPRICS IN CANADA.

Mr. Pakingham wished to know whether it was true that Archdeacon Strachan had been appointed Bishop of Upper Canada, and if so, whether any and what income was attached to the new bishopric, and whether he held the office of archdeacon in addition to the new bishopric? He wished also to ask whether arrangements had been made, or were in contemplation, to relieve the Bishop of Montreal, from those pluralities in Canada which he hitherto held, which had been made a subject of complaint in Lord Durham's report, and to provide for the bishop independent of those pluralities.

Mr. Labouchere said, that in answer to the first question, he had to state, that a desire having been expressed that Upper Canada should be erected into a separate bishopric, government consented, provided there was no charge on this province; that Archdeacon Strachan having consented to hold the dignity on those terms, government intimated their readiness to carry the measure into effect. It was however thought right to obtain the permission of the Bishop of Montreal, for he thought it would be hardly respectful to that prelate to make a new arrangement of the see until government had learned his opinion. Accordingly until the opinion of the Bishop of Montreal was obtained, the appointment of Archdeacon Strachan to the Bishopric of Upper Canada would not be carried into effect. He had no reason to suppose that any difficulty would be thrown in the way of the arrangement. As to the second question, whether it was intended to increase the salary of the Bishop of Montreal beyond the £100 a-year, together with £900 which he derived from colonial services, he had to state that it was not the intention of government to ask this year for a greater sum than was asked for last year.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—The inhabitants of upwards of fifty villages in Bengal have requested admission to the Christian Church.—Bishop Wilson, unable to visit them personally, deputed the Archdeacon of Calcutta in his stead, who, in company with the Missionaries, passed several days in the examination of the candidates for baptism.—Such were his convictions of the sincerity and christian knowledge of these converts, that, in the language of the Apostle, he inquired, "who can forbid water, that these should be baptised who have received the Holy Ghost as well as we?" and upwards of five hundred of them were at once admitted to the sacred rite! This is a practical answer to those who maintain the failure of modern missions.—A few years more, and we shall see greater results than even these, as the consequence of the labours of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the various Missionary Societies. The Christian Church in this country must stand prepared to supply a large additional number of Missionaries to India. They will soon be required to feed and fold the flock now increasing.—*Eng. Paper.*

THE BISHOP.—We understand that his Lordship expects to embark in August on his return to Nova Scotia.

MARRIED.

At Liverpool, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. T. T. Moody, Mr. John W. Scott, of Halifax, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth McGill, daughter of Mr. W. McGill, of the former place.