preached on a text selected from Haggai, c. ii.—"The glory of the latter house shall be greater than that of the former."

It is confidently stated that (notwithstanding a recent assertion made to the contrary) all proceedings are stayed against the Ven. Archdeacon Denison.

The Ven. Bishop of Durham has had rather a dangerous accident. He was standing before the fire in his library when it is supposed he was seized with a fit, to which he is subject, and fell forward against the grate, by which he was burnt, though not seriously. His lordship had been unable to leave his room since the occurrence, in consequence of the shock sustained by his system.

COLONIAL.

Parochial Reports of the Church Society for the Gore and Wellington Districts, D. T.

The following are the Parochial Reports referred to in our last, which were read at the Annual Meeting, lately held in this city. We regret that on account of their length, we are compelled to omit the Owen Sound and Waterloo Missions Report, we may perhaps at a future time refer to them. The whole of the Reports are of the most gratifying nature, and show that the hearts of the members of the Church are sound to the core.

Guelph.—The large attendance at the Annual Meeting of this Parochial Association and the liberal contribution to its funds, evince that the interest of the members of the Church at Guelph, in the cause of the Church Society continues unabated. The sum of £55 10*s.* has been remitted to the Treasurer, being a small increase over the receipts of any former year.

Galt.—The Committee of this Association have great pleasure in stating that the sum contributed to the funds of the Church Society in this mission is greater than in any preceding year, which is one of the best proofs that the members of the Church within the bounds of the Association, continue to feel the deepest interest in the success of the society, and the accomplishment of the all important object which it has in view. They cannot omit to state however, that the increase in the sum contributed this year is chiefly owing to the liberality of the congregation which assembled in the Church at Beverley, and the exertions made by the members of the Church in that neighborhood; the amount subscribed this year is £48 0*s.* 1½*d.*

Elora.—In presenting their Annual Report, the Committee have the gratification to announce a large increase in the amount of subscriptions, and what is of far greater importance, a corresponding amount of zeal in the congregation of St. John's Church, as regards furthering the objects of the Society.

There is a determination on the part of this congregation, that the Church of England shall, as far as they are concerned, not be crippled by the recent act of the Legislature, which doubtless originated in a desire to weaken her influence. The more the Egyptians afflicted the Israelites, the more they multiplied and grew, and so will it be with our beloved Church.

The Committee are much indebted to the eight ladies who kindly undertook the task of calling at the houses of such members of the Church as profess to belong to this congregation, in order to solicit subscriptions. Every where, with the exception of one or two, they were received with a cordiality highly gratifying, and the most lively interest evidently taken in the success of their work.

It appears to be the general wish of the subscribers, in which the Committee most cordially concur, that the whole amount of subscription should be paid over to the Church Society, and no part expected back for local objects. The proceeds of the Ladies' sale in October last amounted to over fifty pounds, which sum was appropriated to our own local objects. When it becomes necessary to raise anything more for ourselves, we would prefer setting on foot a subscription with that avowed object.

Oakville.—The Parish of Oakville reports

	£	s.	d.
From Oakville, ...	£27	13	4
From Palermo, ...	17	6	0
Total	£44	19	4

Being a considerable increase in both places over the collection of any former year.

Nelson.—The Committee, although they cannot report any increase over the last year, are glad to say that the same deep interest in all the affairs of the Association continues to be felt by the members of the Church in this mission, and they rejoice in the success of a Society, which, under the Lord's blessing may largely aid in the building up of Zion and amelioration of her wants. The sum collected is £32.

Mohawk and Tuscarora.—The Committee report a considerable increase, the amount being £32 5*s.* It is very satisfactory that this increase is owing chiefly to additional Indian subscribers; while most have contributed according to their ability, it is but justice to make particular mention of the liberality of a small tribe of Delawares, who during the last few years have been converted from paganism to the Christian faith, and brought into the Church through the zealous efforts of their Excellent Missionary the Rev. A. Elliott. On account of their recent conversion to Christianity, as well as their poverty, for they are very poor, it was considered inexpedient to call upon them for anything towards the Church Society till this year, and though their number is but small, they have contributed the sum of £7 5*s.*

Barton and Glandford.—The amount of contributions from this new Parochial Branch, is reported to be £11 8*s.* 1½*d.* The completion of the second Church, the purchase of ten acres of land, and the erection of a parsonage house, engage the efforts of the parishioners in this mission, and for the present hinder a larger donation to the Church Society.

Ancaster and Dundas.—The unavoidable absence of the Rector of this Parish from home, will readily account for the fact that no Report has as yet been received from either of these associations, which have always held a respectable place in the returns of this Branch of the Church Society. The collections, it is conjectured, may have fallen off during the past year in Dundas, but a corresponding increase is anticipated in Ancaster, the other section of the Parish. The Dundas congregation, the Rector remarks, have contributed £25 to the purchase of a bell, and are called upon to raise that sum annually to defray the expense of the second Sunday Service in that Parish. Taking these matters into consideration, it is expected that the aggregate amount from the two parishes will be about £50.

Norval and Georgetown.—An Association having been formed last month in Georgetown, the sum of £8 18*s.* 6*d.*, has been collected, which together with £14 4*s.* 4½*d.*, collected at Norval, amounts to £23 0*s.* 10½*d.* The sum shows an increase of more than £8 over the collection of last year.

Milton and Lowville.—The progress of this Parochial Association has this year been very gratifying. Not only did the large attendance show an increased interest, but also the funds raised for the Society this year have exceeded those of last year by £9 11*s.* 5*d.* from Milton, and £4 1*s.* 3*d.* from Lowville.

Hornby.—Owing to the severity of the weather, the attendance at the Annual Meeting was small, but the few who attended showed themselves to be zealous advocates of the Society. Immediately after the meeting the collectors visited each house, and notwitstanding the absence of some who were the largest contributors the past year, the amount collected exceeds that of the former year by £2 3*s.* 10*d.*

Cayuga Heights and Mount Pleasant.—The Parochial Associations of Cayuga Heights and Mount Pleasant conjoined, have much pleasure in remitting to the Gore and Wellington District Branch Church Society the sum of £17 18*s.* 1½*d.* for the year ending in 1855. This sum exceeds that of last year, and the Committee of the above mentioned associations are confident that much satisfaction and interest prevail within their mission, as to the success of the Church Society, inasmuch as an inquiring and cheerful spirit was evinced during the time the collections were being taken up in aid of its funds.

Ascension Church.—The Committee in returning the Reports of their Parochial Association for the year just expired, have to state, that while the number of their subscribers has slightly increased, the amount collected continues about the same as that of last year.

The sum of £36 5*s.*, has been contributed for the general objects of the Society; at the same time their collectors have received the further sum of £80 3*s.*, the amount of subscriptions specially contributed towards the very pressing local wants of their own Church.

The amount available last year for local objects was expended in the support of the Sunday School, and in completing the purchase of the lot of land adjoining the Church. This lot is now free of debt, and secured for the erection of a School House, a want to which the attention of the Congregation has been directed and which they trust ere long to see supplied.

It may possibly at first sight appear that the sum subscribed for the general purposes of the Society is not so large as it might be; but when it is considered that the requirements of a new Church, such as theirs is, are so very numerous, that many of these demand immediate attention; the committee hope that the efforts of the members of their Church will not be deemed unsatisfactory; for, while anxious to help forward every institution which has for its object the propagation of their most holy faith, they are of necessity constrained to direct their main exertions to the due ordering of the sanctuary in which they themselves assemble for worship.

It is not for the committee of this Association to eulogize the objects which are embraced within the Constitution of the Church Society. They feel them to be the chiefest which engage the attention of men, after they have fulfilled their first duty, the believing on Him whom God hath sent; and therefore they cannot but desire to co-operate with their fellow-Christians throughout the Diocese, in carrying into execution designs which so entirely accord with the precepts of the Christian Faith.

Christ's Church.—The amount collected by the Parochial Committee, is £121 10*s.* The diminution apparent in this as compared with last year's collections the Committee can satisfactorily account for—no less a sum than from £15 to £20 being lost by deaths and removal of old subscribers. Strangers newly arriving are not solicited until they have been upwards of one year resident in the Parish. The congregation have likewise, during the past year, with much liberality added £150 to the income of their Pastor, and presented the late Curate with a purse of upwards of £60. They have likewise incurred large expenditure connected with warming and heating the new Church; the furnaces and gass fitting required an outlay of between two and three hundred pounds. They have likewise purchased the property adjoining the Church for £1250, of which sum £250 has been paid. Under these circumstances, and considering the fact that Hamilton being a Commercial place, feels most sensitively the fluctuations of trade and the scarcity of money, your Committee are not at all discouraged at the small falling off which appears in this year's collections. The funds returned to this Parochial Committee for local expenditure were laid out in supporting the Parochial School Library. The former institution has for a time been suspended, but only that measures may be matured for opening it again on a larger and more efficient scale, and rendering it more nearly adequate to the wants of this populous parish.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO APRIL 4.

E. W. P., Kingston, rem. for R. A., Wolfe Island, to January 31, 1856; Rev. W. B., Scarboro'; Rev. W. K., Broughton, add. sub. and rem.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company
New Books for Sale.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received "R. T's" letter, and agree with him in one or two points: but the general tenor of his communication is such that we must decline inserting it.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1855.

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.

For the Church.

ON THE UNPOPULARITY OF RELIGIOUS TRUTH.

No. X.

ANGLO—CATHOLICISM.

The practical unreality of the (so called) Evangelical movement towards reform having rendered it to a very great extent ineffectual, there still existed the necessity for further efforts to restore the Church to that state of efficiency which would enable her to fulfil the work committed to her by her Head, of doing good unto all men, especially unto them which were of the Household of Faith.

In one of her darkest hours of peril, God of His own free mercy raised up His chosen instruments for this work in one of those great seats of Christian learning whence all the great reformatory movements among us have taken their rise—the University of Oxford.

They were earnest thoughtful men of learning and leisure, who looked out upon the surging waves of popular strife with an eye unclouded by excitement and minds unwarped by prejudice.

They clearly discovered the source of the Church's weakness, as well as the secret of her adversaries' power. They saw that she was contending with the weapons of human expediency instead of the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God;—that, while she made high claims to the loyal allegiance of the people, she failed to rest those true but lofty claims upon that high and questionless authority by which alone they could be sustained;—that she had forsaken the vantage ground, which was hers alone, and had gone down to the common level of those who sought her destruction.

Hence they saw that she strove at disadvantage, and that the struggle which otherwise had been brief, was thus rendered doubtful and protracted. They felt well assured that if they could but render these things manifest and plain, and leading the Church back to her true position, could induce her to contend with those divinely-tempered weapons given her from on high, the truth was certain to prevail.

Hence they calmly and clearly pointed out the claims of the Church to the dutiful obedience of Christian men, not on the miserable ground of her establishment by the State, but on the scriptural ground that she was a portion of Christ's true body—deriving her authority from Him, and His appointed instrument and organization for the salvation of their souls.

They shewed that the Holy Bible was the book of the Church, growing out of her necessities, and bestowed upon her, long after her organization, as the code of laws by which she was to be governed;—that it came down to us through her to whom alone it was given, and that she therefore was its keeper, the witness and interpreter of its truth, and that without her, its elementary requirements could not be obeyed. In short, they boldly declared her to be the work of God,—instinct with the life of his own blessed Spirit,—and that man can no more make "a Church" than he could create a world.

They appealed in all the confidence of truth to the word and to the testimony, and from it, they established their position. They showed that the views they promulgated were those entertained by the Church herself in every age, and that the idea of her being a mere aggregation of individuals held together by a voluntary compact, was a notion as new as it was unfounded.

These doctrines took the contending parties by surprise. The great mass of Churchmen themselves had never dreamt of them, and at first they were so startled by them, that they refused credence to their truth. But when one after another they came to examine these points, they seemed reasonable in themselves, and in very striking analogy with the Divine dealings, as well as worthy of, and almost necessarily springing from, the attributes of the Divine character.

Finally, when they brought them to the test of Holy Scripture, and compared them with the teachings of those who had in the early and undivided church been conversant with the holy Apostles and Apostolic men, they were forced to confess how entire and striking was the agreement existing between them.

That this is not over-stating the case, is evident from the results that followed. Thousands of the Clergy and of the educated, earnest and thoughtful Laity, rapidly adopted these views, from an intelligent and conscientious conviction of their incontrovertible truth. They saw that the opinions advocated by these men, instead of being, as was supposed, novelties and innovations, involved simply a return to first principles, and restored to harmony and order many of those scriptural precepts which were difficult and indeed impossible to reconcile with the conflicting and disorganized character which popular Christianity presented.

When the truth of these distinctive principles was once clearly understood, they were warmly and earnestly embraced, and immediately led to energetic action.—Hence the results already flowing from the great movement in question, are perhaps without a parallel, since the Gospel was first proclaimed in Britain.

This doubtless arises from the greater completeness of this, as compared with the previous movements towards reform.—Evangelic truth is strongly enforced, in its due connexion with Apostolic order.—Christ is constantly spoken of as our only hope of glory; while the Church is set forth as the *Divinely* appointed means by which men are led to Him, and trained to meetness for His presence.

Hence, the greater and more simple the reliance upon our Lord, who is the Head, the more earnest became their love towards the Church, because they believed it to be *His* body; the deeper the anxiety for the souls of men, the more fervent their desire to extend her ministrations, because they believed that she was organized by the Redeemer Himself to be the instrument of applying to them the blessings of His Salvation.

This it is that has led to efforts in the cause of Christ and His Church, which even now are fruitful in blessing both to the souls and bodies of men.

In the early part of the present century (years, however, after the beginning of the so called Evangelical movement), the total number of Churches built and endowed in England and Wales was *three annually*. At the present time, there are nearly as many erected every *week*, for they are rising over all the land, in a richness and beauty in some degree worthy of their object, at the rate of *one hundred and four* in the course of the year.

During the most prosperous days of the evangelical (?) party the total number of colonial bishops was, we believe, some five or six—at the present day, we have five or six *times* that number, each with a proportionate staff of inferior clergy.

During the dominancy of evangelical (?) opinions the importance of christian education was naturally overlooked. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, for persons holding those opinions must have seemed to themselves to have nothing to work upon—as they have in truth little to teach. Believing that children, unless "elect," are destitute of divine grace, christian instruction could be of little avail where there was no spiritual life; and since it was subsequent conversion that was to convey that life, they might as well be left to themselves until they received it. That they must have reasoned practically, if not in words, in some such manner, is evident from their *acts*; for until the church movement of later days, the work of education was fearfully neglected. On the other hand, those who have been led to more scriptural views have most earnestly taken up this question—and just in proportion as a man realizes the truth that the Church is the body of Christ, and that little children are members of that body, so in the same proportion will he labour in his schools.

However we may be disposed to view the theories entertained by these respective parties, there is no disputing the *fact* that while the former neglected the young, the latter have followed the example of our Lord, and have received the little children of the church, and are blessing them by training them up in the ways of truth and holiness. To prove these points we need no other testimony than that of the present Archbishop of Canterbury in his speech at the meeting of the national society, held on the 31st of May last. He says, "I was led by one of these tables to form some estimate of the progress of education in the two counties with which I am more particularly acquainted within the last twenty years, and I find that whereas in the twenty years from 1811 to 1831" (*i. e.*, during the reign of 'Evangelicalism') "there were in the county of Chester 36 parish schools established, in the next two decades, from 1831 to 1851 (*i. e.*, since the beginning of the Church movement), the number of such schools established was no fewer than 217. This must be considered a most remarkable rate of progress. So far for the north. Then going on to the county with which it is now my happiness to be associated, I find that in the county of Kent the circumstances are the same. In the twenty years from 1811 to 1831 the number of schools established in that county was 84, whereas in the succeeding twenty years from 1831 to 1851 the number was 284. No one can look at these tables without being astonished at the great *change* which has taken place in the interests of education."

Time would fail to tell of the numberless enterprises of christian benevolence that have arisen under the influence of the late reformatory movement. The constant offering of prayer—the deeper reverence for holy things—the restoration of a kindlier feeling and a closer intercourse between the rich and poor—the hospitals and almshouses for the destitute and diseased—the places of refuge and recovery for the friendless and the fallen, the abundant offerings for all good works—the noble denial of self, even among high-born and delicate women, in order to minister to Christ in the persons of the poor, the suffering and degraded. These things are finding their way to the nation's heart and forcing thousands to feel that whatever may be the doctrines of those who do these things, their WORKS are the works of CHRIST.

Notwithstanding this, however, the views and proceedings of the Anglo-catholics are violently *unpopular* among the multitude, who, however little they know or care about the subject of religion generally, are ever ready to join in the outcry that is made against any unfortunate clergyman who is stigmatized as "a Puseyite" or "Tractarian." Such men are the reformers of the day; but, like religious reformers in all ages, they are everywhere spoken against—and the onslaught that is made against their principles and practice is led now, as it has always been, by some of the clergy, who, unconscious of the erroneous or defective character of the faith to which they are wedded, regard it as all that can be desired, notwithstanding the fact that it brings forth a defective or erroneous practice.

We have seen that from the beginning those religious systems which have been erroneous or defective in faith and practice, have been always *popular*, and that in every attempt made to reform them the persons who led that attempt have been violently attacked and have had to contend against suspicion, calumny and persecution.

In the existing controversy between "evangelicalism" (so-called) and the true principles of Holy Scripture and the church, we know to which side the *popular* acclaim is given; and surely we can have read the past to little profit, if it does not give us comfort for the present, under the bitter attacks and ceaseless misrepresentation to which those who urge onward the present movement towards reform, are subjected from every quarter.

One word more. Truth, which has always been opposed, has nevertheless always prevailed. Hence, the extraordinary victories which are made by the true principles of the church. No one with any power of thought ever sincerely investigates the subject and fails to be brought over to their adoption. The great bulk of the clergy, and almost the entire body of candidates for the ministry, are everywhere receiving them. The young, whenever they have these principles clearly explained to them, warmly and heartily embrace them. Their march is ever onward and irresistible—another twenty years, and they will triumph—conquering the young by their truth and beauty—and the aged by their results.

We have brought our task to a close. We have written plainly and strongly—holding back nothing which we regard as true, and shrinking from no consequence which that truth involves. We have sought, however, to make our statements in a kindly and candid spirit, and shall grieve if in our advocacy of the truth we have sinned by so much as a single word against that christian temper which alone is worthy of it.

W. S. D.

We observe with pain, the frequency of suicide of late in the States. The New York papers of Monday week, report no less than four cases within the preceding week. In some instances, derangement of intellect proceeding from natural causes, may doubtless be justly assigned as the probable reason of this dreadful act: but we fear in the majority of cases, intemperance, over speculation and want of moral courage to meet the various misfortunes with which it pleases Providence in his mysterious dispensations to visit his feeble creatures is the ruling motive to the act of self-destruction. Among men of loose principles, very false notions prevail in regard to this heinous sin; they affect to speak as though no Creator existed, at whose command they were ushered into life, and whose sole right it is to take away at his his own good appointed time, and in his own way, the breath of life which he alone can give—without considering the end and object of their existence, which consists in improving in time, (and shall *we* say it is *too long*) the talent of which they must give an account in eternity. He who rashly dares to lay violent hands on his own life manifestly invades the prerogative, and usurps the right and authority of God! and in his anticipating *his* call, by depriving the public of a member, he commits a sin against society also, since it is not for him to decide whether his existence contributes aught to the well-being of society or not. We believe that *inducements* rather than otherwise are held out to the perpetration of this fearful crime by the too common practice of juries pronouncing a hasty and ill-considered verdict of "temporary insanity" on very insufficient grounds: given in many instances to save the surviving relatives of the self-murderer the disgrace attaching to such a deed. A medical friend perhaps, is induced to make out a case, which from the weight very properly belonging to an opinion coming from such a quarter, is readily listened to—the crime is thus glossed over, and so the man meditating self-destruction can argue on the probability of his friends being saved from disgrace and odium, and comfort himself (if we may so express it) with the idea that he himself alone has to be considered. The sooner then suicide is called by its right name the better for society at large, and especially for such men as fear the opinion and censure of the world more than the laws and judgment of their Maker.

To the Editor of the Church.

DEAR SIR,—Will you favour me with a few moments of your valuable time, as I wish to obtain from you an opinion upon a brief enquiry? I had the pleasure of attending the last annual meeting of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society, held in Hamilton on the 8th instant, and while listening to the treasurer's statement, heard one item in particular, which was, that an investment of some £305 had been made in one of the Hamilton building societies. From what knowledge I have of such institutions, their deep plans and speculations, their high rate of interest and terms upon which a loan is made by them, it strikes me very forcibly that a sound churchman could not altogether approve of their system. But it is respecting this, that I wish to make an enquiry: is a building society of that just character before God and man that without any scruples of conscience, we may invest the funds of our Church Society in it? or is it consistent with church principles to make a building society the medium towards an increase of funds for avowedly holy purposes? In troubling you with this enquiry, I am solely desirous of obtaining a sound and correct view of the case.

Yours, &c.,
A MEMBER OF G. & W. D. CHURCH SOCIETY.
March 16, 1855.

We are not aware that there is any reason why an investment in a building society should be considered more objectionable than any other. Building societies have proved in England, and in this country too, if we are rightly informed, most beneficial to mechanics and persons with small incomes; having counted the cost, they found that they could each year afford to set apart so much of their income to pay the requisite instalments,—if any made false calculations, the blame ought not to be attached to the societies. This however we have no hesitation in saying, that district branches of the Church Society have no right to invest the three-fourths retained by them; the last section of the xviii. clause of the by-laws is as follows: "All monies not required to be expended for local purposes, and remaining unappropriated at the general annual meeting of the district association, shall be forthwith transmitted to the treasurer of the society at Toronto." It is argued that where an investment for the payment of future missionaries in the district is agreed upon at the annual district meeting, that the appropriation is made—but we much question whether the subscribers to the parochial branches within the district would give so readily if they thought their money was not immediately needed. We feel certain, that with very few exceptions, subscribers are ignorant of the selfish appropriation made by the district; they give for the necessities *of the Church* in the diocese for the year—one of the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentation of the stipends of poor clergymen;" and we have no hesitation in saying that a very large majority of subscribers in the various parishes who cannot attend the annual district meeting would infinitely prefer that their contributions should be so appropriated, to being invested for the benefit of building societies, and the probability of the church in their district being benefitted some future day.]

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 GENERAL PURPOSES FUND OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN JANUARY, 1855.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Previously announced				£230	16	4
St. John's, Mono	0	5	10			
St. Mark's	0	9	3			
St. Luke's	0	5	7			
per Rev. J. Fletcher...				1	0	8
Clearville Schoolhouse, additional, per Rev. C. C. Johnson				1	5	9
Richmond, per Rev. J. Flood				1	5	0
Christ Church, Emily ...	0	16	10			
St. John's, " ...	0	2	7			
St. James', " ...	0	2	6			
per Churchwarden ...				1	1	11
St. James', Perth	1	10	0			
St. Paul's, Lanark	0	5	6			
per Rev. Alexr. Pyne,				1	15	6
St. George's Ch., Clarke,	1	7	6			
Newton	0	9	6			
Orono	0	8	0			
per Rev. H. Brent......				2	5	0
140 collections, amounting to				£239	10	2

STUDENTS' FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Carrington, per Rev. R. Garrett ...	£0	15	0

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ashton, ¼ an. collection	£2	10	0			
North Gower, "	2	5	0			
Richmond "	1	17	6			
per Rev. J. Flood......				6	12	6
Elizabethtown, ½	2	5	0			
North Augusta, do.	2	0	0			
per Rev. W. C. Clarke				4	5	0
Georgina, ½ Paroch. Br., per Rev. W. Ritchie				2	8	9
Emily, ½ Paroch. Br.				2	19	1
Hillier, ¼				1	5	0
Huntingford				9	2	6
Perth, ½				4	4	6

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. W. R. Beck..............	£1	5	0
Rev. J. Flood	1	5	0
Rev. R. Harding..............	1	5	0
Rev. H. Brent..............	1	5	0
Rev. F. D. Fauquier	1	5	0
Rev. Alexr. Pyne	1	5	0

T. S. KENNEDY, *Sec.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church.

THE TERMS "CATHOLIC" AND "PROTESTANT."

Rev. and dear Sir,—I should deem it a favor if you would insert the following extract from the "Preface to the second edition" of Barwick's Treatise on the Church. It comes with much force as he was a layman, and an M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin.

Yours &c.,
Diocese of Toronto, Lent, 1855. D.

"It has been justly observed, and it is confirmed by experience, that a correct use of terms of denomination is of more importance to the cause of truth than is generally supposed. I shall explain my reasons for using certain terms in a different manner from that of the generality of our divines. It were much to be wished, that they were all unanimous in this respect. I have taken the liberty of applying to the Episcopal Churches in general the title of the Reformed or *Reformed Episcopal Church*, in opposition to the *Unreformed*, or rather *Deformed* Church of Rome, and likewise to the merely negative term *Protestant*. 'As to the general term Protestant (says the learned Bishop Lloyd) I am not at all satisfied with it, and I have both reason and experience to warrant me in this dislike.' 'I cannot admit the word Protestant (says another zealous writer) as a name whereby to distinguish *my* church or profession. I think that, if I were asked, *what church are you of, or, what religion do you profess*, and I answered I am a Protestant, this would be a very imperfect account of myself and my faith; and all that could be gathered from such an answer would be, that I were of a *negative religion*, or rather of *any*, no matter which, so it be not popery. Let us in God's name *protest* to the utmost against Popery, but let not that name (which is pretended to *unite* us), by shuffling away all distinction, betray us into a *schism* from our best apostolic mother.'

"I have cautiously abstained from giving to the *Romish Church* the title of *the Catholic Church*, or to the *Papists* or *Romanists*, that of *the Catholics*. The application of this term, observes Mr. Bowles, amounts to nothing less than an admission that they constitute, exclusively, the *universal* Church of Christ, and that Protestants form no part of that Church. That, by the assumption of the term, the former should endeavour to inculcate such a doctrine, proves that there are no bounds to the exorbitancy of their claims; but that the latter should recognize a claim of this description, which they do whenever they denominate the members of the Romish Church *Catholics*, is a proof of inconsideration or rather of folly, which scarcely admits of an adequate description. In the primitive times, Christians were never denominated—from the particular country in which they lived (as a member of the Church of Carthage, &c.) but from their Christian profession; *Christian* is our name, says Pacian, and *Catholic* our surname."

Colonial.

We are glad to observe that a large and handsome hotel is at last about to be added to the attractions of our City, a desideratum the want of which has long been felt. Messrs. Rossin, our well known merchants have bought from Mr. J. G. Chewett, the whole of his extensive property on the corner of King and York Streets, with all the buildings upon it. The area is nearly an acre, being 204 feet wide on King and 206 feet on York Street. The purchase money, including a house on York Street, owned by Mr. J. G. Howard, will amount to about £17,000. Messrs. Rossin propose to pull down the whole range known as Chewett's buildings, and to erect an edifice with the main front on King Street, but with an extensive wing on York Srteet.

COBOURG AND PETERBORO' RAILWAY.—We have much pleasure in being able to state, that the bridge across Rice Lake, is so rapidly advancing towards completion, that the Superintendent has been able to announce to the public that the whole line to Peterboro' will be in running order by the 25th. Mr. Fowler has a very large force, and is pushing on filling with almost wonderful rapidity. In addition to a considerable length of bank from the north shore, he has put in two large islands, and filled in a considerable distance from the south shore. Within four weeks from the present time we shall see the cars running daily, and bringing in the lumber which has accumalated at Peterboro' during the winter. Should there be a prospect of fair prices in the U. S. markets, we may reasonably expect to bring down at least thirty millions feet of lumber during the summer.—*Cobourg Star.*

THE CANADA GRAND TRUNK.—The Grand Trunk Telegraph Company having thoroughly reinsulated their line from Montreal to Buffalo at a great expense, and connecting at Montreal with the British American Telegraph Company to Quebec and Halifax, also with the House Printing Telegraph at Buffalo to all the principal cities and towns in the United States, is now fully prepared to do the business of the public in such a prompt and reliable manner as must gain their patronage, having secured efficient officers, whose duties it will be to give their business that attention which Telegraph community has much needed in Canada. In a few days there will be a Printing Telegraph in Hamilton, connecting with the States, which will afford greater facility for the quicker transmission of United States business than any other system in use.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 22.

The militia bill passed its second reading by a majority of 50, the yeas being 75 against 25 nays.

March 28.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Glengary) inquired of the Ministry whether there was any foundation for the rumor that a proposition had been submitted by the Imperial authorities, in regard to this government, to forward the raising of ten regiments in Canada for active service here or abroad, to be officered in part by subalterns, natives of Canada, and the remainder by officers from the United Kingdom, with a recommendation that a grant of land be secured to every soldier who may enlist in such regiments. He had understood that Major Tulloch had been authorized to form such corps, and supposed of course the Imperial authorities would not have taken such a course without communicating with the Provincial Government.

Sir A. N. McNab replied that no correspondence such as referred to had taken place between the two governments. He heard that Major Tulloch had made an application for leave to raise such a corps, but was not aware that any reply had been given. He quite concurred with the views of the hon. member opposite, that if such a proposition was made by the Imperial Government it must be to the Provincial Government, whether it was for the time in the hands of gentlemen taken from one side of the House or the other.

Mr. Mongenais inquired of the Ministry whether it was the intention of the Government, so soon as the season will permit, to improve the rapids of St. Anne, and thus render their navigation less difficult than it is at present.

The hon. Mr. Lemieux said it was the intention of the Government to go on with the work.

March 29.

To-night, after routine business, the hon. Mr. Cameron moved an address to her Majesty on the subject of the removal by the Imperial Parliament of obstacles created by Imperial statutes, preventing the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province from meeting in synod to frame rules and regulations for their own government.

This was opposed by Mr. Brown, Mr. Christie, and Mr. McKenzie, and supported by Messrs. Gamble, Felton, Ferres, Hon. F. Hincks, Powell, Morrison of Niagara, and Chauveau.

Mr. Cameron's motion was finally carried as follows by a majority of 40, yeas being 70, nays 30:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, informing her Majesty that the Legislature of this Province, during the present session of the Provincial Parliament, has passed an act by which it is declared that there should be an entire separation between Church and State in Canada, and that the Clergy Reserve funds and lands shall be appropriated to secular purposes, after providing for the salaries of existing incumbents; that the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province are under disadvantages that are felt by no other denomination in the Province, inasmuch as they are unable to meet with their bishops and clergy in synod in their several dioceses to form rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, as large numbers of them conscientiously believe they are under restrictions from the existence of Imperial statutes against the holding of such synods; and inasmuch as they are hereafter required to provide for the maintenance of bishops of their church, while they are not allowed to have any voice in their selection or appointment; and praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament during its present session to remove all obstructions that may exist, or may be supposed to exist, under any statute now in force in Great Britain to prevent the meeting of the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in their several dioceses in this Province, in synod, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, and to enable them to proceed hereafter to the election of their own bishops: provided that such regulations and canons are not repugnant to the laws of this province, nor to any act or acts that the Legislature of Canada may hereafter pass in reference thereto.

March 30.

The House went into committee on the bill to regulate the militia of this Province and to repeal the acts now in force for that purpose, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

On motion of Sir A. McNab it was resolved that the House would on Tuesday resolve itself into a committee to consider of making provision out of the consolidated revenue fund for the payment of the salaries of officers, and other expenses to be incurred in the establishment and organization of the militia force in this Province. It was then resolved that the House do resolve itself into said committee on Tuesday next.

The House went into committee on the bill to reform the municipal system of Lower Canada, and to establish county, parish, and township municipalities therein; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

On Tuesday the 22nd inst. the corner stone of the Toronto Exchange was laid: at noon a large company of gentlemen assembled at the St. Lawrench Hall, and proceeded to the building situated on the corners of Wellington and Berczy Streets.

Having reached the platform prepared for the occasion, the national anthen was played by the City Band and an appropriate address made to the Mayor and Corporation by F. H. Heward, Esq., President of the Exchange, to which his worship responded.

The Mayor then proceeded to lay the stone, and the architect, James Grand, Esq., presented him a very tasteful and highly finished silver trowel, with a bird's-eye maple handle.—The mortar having been spread, the Mayor applied his silver trowel, and the stone was lowered. The Band again played the national anthem, and the procession having re-formed, returned to St. Lawrence Hall, where was set out a very sumptuous cold collation—F. H. Heward, Esq., in the chair. Having done ample justice to the table comforts, the champagne corks played freely, and numerous toasts were given and responded to.

We are in receipt of papers from Halifax and St. Johns of late dates. The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia has refused to pass the Prohibitory Liquor Law, deferring its consideration.

The Halifax *Journal*, says it is expected that 3,000 men will be obtained in the United States, who are to be left at Halifax long enough to be drilled and disciplined.

We learn from the Bowmanville *Messenger* that a destructive fire occurred in that town on Monday last, destroying a whole row of houses. Amongst the sufferers were M. S. Scouten, merchant; Mrs. Wright, confectioner; R. J. Earl, Merchant; James Callicut, Mr. Waddell, and Mr. Brooke, Merchant.

A LARGE STICK OF TIMBER.—The largest stick of oak timber we have ever heard of, and probably the largest ever cut on the North American continent, was manufactnred by Messrs. Fowler H. Kelsey, of Wallaceburgh, C. W., the present winter. It is white oak, fifty one feet eleven inches in length, and squaring forty-one by forty inches, making nearly six hundred cubic feet. It is now lying on the banks of the Sydenham river. This is a "big stick," and we doubt whether it can be beat, either in Canada or the United States. If it can, we should like to know by whom.—*Chatham Planet.*

NIAGARA RAILROAD BRIDGE.—The following statistics will give some idea of the Great Bridge and its capacity:

Length of span from centre to centre of towers, 822 feet.
Height of tower above rock on the American side, 88 feet.
Height of tower above rock on Canada side, 78 feet.
Height of tower above rock on the floor of Railway, 60 feet.

Number of wire cables.........	4	
Diameter of each cable.........	10	inches
Number of No. 9 wires in each cable..........................	2658	
Weight of superstructure......	750	tons.
" " " and maximum loads..............	1250	"
Maximum weight the cable and stays will support............	7700	"
Height of track above water...	284	"

Miscellaneous.

COST OF THE UNITED STATES OCEAN SERVICE FOR PEACE AND WAR.—The aggregate of appropriations made by the naval appropriation act exceeds *eighteen millions* of dollars. Of this sum more than fifteen millions ($15,136,810) is to be applied to the strictly naval service of the country, and more than three millions ($3,557,-458) is allowed to the ocean steamships which have contracts for carrying the mails of the United States. Of the former amount, the whole is appropriated for the year beginning on the first of July next; while of the latter class of expenditures nearly half is to supply deficiencies for the current fiscal year. If allowance be made for this circumstances, it appears that the war navy is to receive from the general treasury in the next year fifteen millions, and the ocean mail steam service two millions.

NATIONAL MILITIA.—According to the annual report of the war department, as transmitted to Congress, the strength of the militia of the United States is as follows:—

Infantry—Commissioned Officers.......	45,022
Non-commissioned and privates......	1,769,335
Cavalry—Commissioned Officers........	910
Non-commissioned and privates......	12,539
Riflemen—Commissioned Officers......	1,953
Non-commissioned and privates......	32,456
Aggregate...	1,862,215

The cavalry and riflemen must of course, be regularly organized and drilled uniform companies. As stated above, they constitute an aggregate of 47,858 officers and men. The commissioned officers of the infantry are but little inferior to this number. Assuredly the militia force is formidable enough on paper, but no doubt it would be extremely difficult to raise from this body of 1,862,215 men an army of 100,000 for actual service.—*Baltimore American.*

The New York Crystal Palace is offered for sale by the Receiver of the Association for $200,000, one third of its original cost.

MEMOIR OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

From the New York Courier.

Nicholas Paulovitch, Emperor of Russia, was the ninth child of the Emperor Paul, by his second marriage with Maria Feodorowna of Wurtemburg, and was born on the 25th June, 1796, at Gatshma, near St. Petersburg. Imperial historians call him the fifteenth sovereign of the House of Romanoff who has ruled in Russia. Others call him the eighth sovereign of the Holstein Gottorp dynasty, which is of German descent. At the time of his birth, and for years afterwards, there was little sign of the high destiny which awaited him. Two elder brothers, the Grand Duke Alexander and the Grand Duke Constantine, were immediately between him and the throne, and prospectively were their issue, which might cut him off from it forever. He was four years old when his father Paul ascended the throne. He, with his younger brother Michael, received his education