cution; they were the very handsome present of a gen-tleman connected with Southampton. The Communion penses of the site and its enclosing, as well as other co-tingent expenses, are not included in this amount. The fine bell is the contribution of the Curate, the Rev. Mr. Langley, in addition to other handsome donations by that gentlemen; and we are bound to observe that to his exertions the erection of the present structure is mainly attributable.—Poole Herald.

On Tuesday the Bishop of the diocese consecrated the aisles, chancel, western tower, south porch and vestry, but no clerestory. The dressings are of Caen stone, and the intermediate external surfaces are chipped flints.— The fittings are of deal, on oak sleepers, and stained, except those in the chancel, which are of elm, and elabocept those in the chancel, which are of eim, and elaborately carved. The Communion table, reading desk, and pulpit, are high specimens of art. All the windows are filled with stained glass. The principal families of the neighbourhood and for many miles round were present, with upwards of 50 of the clergy.—Poole Herald.

On Thursday the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new church of St. Matthew, at Gosport. The church, which has been built by the exertions of the Bishop of Oxford, cost £5000, and is a very beautiful specimen of early English architecture. Towards the cost of the erection the Winchester Diocesan Society presented £1200, and the Church Building Society £600. The residue of the money was raised principally by the exertions of the Bishop of Oxford among his own private friends, and the inhabitants of Gosport. It is endowed with £150 a-year from the Ecclesiastical Commission, and for other transfer tompthing an to the horm or the craw of the High-street, Gosport. It contains 850 sittings, the whole of which are free.—Poole Herald. Oxford, cost £5000, and is a very beautiful specimen of

THE PARKER SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this society, established in 1840, for the publication of the works of the Fathers and the early writers of the Reformed English Church, was held at Freema-sons' Hall. Lord Ashley, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and he was supported by the Rev. James Scholefield, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, the Hon. Wm. Cowper, Sir Walter Farquhar, the Rev. R. Burgess, B. D., the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, Henry Pownall, Esq., &c. Mr. George Stokes read the fifth annual report.—
It stated that the delivery of books for the year had been ompleted; the amount received was £6966 10s. 11d., and the expenditure, £6852 15s. 9d., leaving a balance of £113 15s. 2d., to be carried to the next account, The volumes issued last year were five in number, containing the remaining portion of Bishop Latimer's works, letters from the archives of Zurich, select devotional poetry of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a portion of the works of Bishop Jewel. Fourteen authors are at present in Bishop Jewel. preparation, and amongst the volumes to be issued would be one containing a volume of Archbishop Parker's cor-respondence, many of the letters never having been pub-lished; the works of Bishop Ridley; the works of Bishop Pilkington, Archbishop Sandys, Roger Hutchinson, Archbishop Grindal, Fulke's Defence of the English Translation of the Bible, Early writings of Bishop Hooper, and various other standard books, which, from their scarcity, are beyond the reach of a large number of persons who, would otherwise make themselves acquainted sons who would otherwise make themselves acquaint with their contents. The report having been adopted, a vote of thanks was passed to Lord Ashley. His Lordship was re-elected president, and a council for the ensuing year appointed. The meeting then separated.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1846.

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didates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., in that city, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Candidates for Orders are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, at Kingston, on Wednesday the 8th July next.

Our editorial space last week was so fully occupied

Mr. Draper's University Bill-by a large majority, is prematurely exhausted. one of its closing acts which claimed a few remarks. And here we might express our surprise, that the introduction of this Bill should have been entrusted to so young and inexperienced an individual as the honourable member for the North Riding of Northumberland: from its internal complexities, and the opposition it was likely to encounter, it certainly required even inferior to what the able Attorney General himthe benefit of the advocacy of that learned gentleman, much of its edge and influence was taken off by his not assuming the initiative in the proposal of the measure. Perhaps, however, the foresight of certain failure created the impression that, with this sort of secondary interposition in its favour, defeat would tion; or, from being thus introduced by an unofficial ministerial agents in the measures, and give a stronger colouring of candour to the assertion that it was to be an "open question."

We are not of the number of those who unequivocally condemn the honourable Attorney General in his conduct upon this question; at least, when we look we shall not entirely blame him if, at a later stage of its progress, he should strive to evince some show of consistency, - some correspondence of the final action

with the initiative which was so unfortunately assumed. The great error was making it last year a ministerial question, and formally introducing it in the Speech the Anglican Episcopacy, is not a matter of imperative from the Throne. That unhappy step necessarily obligation. It would seem, too, as if this stepping forced the Executive into the dilemma either of urging through the Legislature an ill-concerted and unsatisfactory measure, or of resigning their official trust .-The embarassment to the public service anticipated but in which no principle is involved; if, indeed, the from the latter step, induced many persons, unfavourable to the Bill, to give it a sort of conditional support; and though its original proposers had a right, in common with the rest of mankind, to correct an error just expressed :which, if persisted in, threatened them as an Executive with ruin, it involved at the time the political sacrifice of a high-minded and upright individual

which has never yet been satisfactorily explained. That the learned Attorney General felt himself to be expending his energies in a fruitless cause, is apparent from the whole tone of his speech. The scheme Christ. which he advocated was opposed to all his own early impressions of what a University in a British Colony ought to be; and it involved, with a surrender of the "a right principled divine of the Lutheran Church," great religious principle which the nation has ever re- believe them to be so, -it is certain that he must view cognized, a spoliation of unquestionable fiscal rights as something lower even than a formality the cere which he himself, in his private and professional capa- mony of passing him through the three grades of Dea city, had been found most ably and satisfactorily to con, Priest, and Bishop, by English Episcopal hands point out. It was opposed, moreover, to the views of And if Mr. Gobat should be persuaded in his own those who have taken the lead in the agitation against mind that the Anglican Church does not regard thi

enough in the wrong about to be inflicted to please the invalidity of his previous ministerial comthe more violent of its opponents: it was too confission, it is scarcely consistent with a high Christian ture for the several years, viz.:—

The petition have reported most favourably in support ture for the several years, viz.:—

of its prayer; and though the House of Assembly have refused to adopt the report made by the Committee, yet

The accounts of the new Potatoe crop in Ireland are upon the more violent of its opponents: it was too conplate is also a contribution from an unknown benefactor.

A spacious gallery is erected at the west end of the edifice, and in front of it is a handsome stone font, with oak cover. The accommodation afforded by the church amounts to between five and six hundred, and the expense of the building itself has been about £3,170. The expenses of the site and its endering a wall see there exhaust that the rejection of the Bill was effected. The real that the rejection of the Bill was effected. The real friends of the Church of England in the House could never consent to an act of injustice so glaring as that comprehended in the Bill supported by Mr. Draper; and the extreme opposition party could not endure a measure which did not throw that Church out of all semblance of proprietorship in the endowment about church of St. John the Evangelist, at Westmeon. This is a handsome erection, built chiefly at the expense of the late Archdeacon Bayley, who was for 18 years rector of the parish. The architecture is that of the latter half of the 13th century. It consists of nave, north and south this measure, the combination neither argues any concord between them, nor authorizes the hope that the question is nearer its settlement than ever.

The only modification of the present Charter which we could concientiously support, would be its restoration to the spirit and letter of that which was originally granted by the Crown; for, while we can never shut our eyes to the danger and the sin of needlessly infringing upon regal endowments, there is so much in the Charter as it stands that is loose and objectionable, that no sound member of the Church of England can look upon it with complacency or satisfaction. This objection will be strengthened by the following passage which occurs in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Ryerson to the Executive Government, on this contested subject:

"The evils complained of in reference to the Univerof Victoria College, have been regarded by the Board of Victoria College (as expressed in the 2d and 3d Resolutions adouted of radit is not so much in the amended Charter as in the manner in which it has been adminis-

'Had the Members of King's College Council been so "Had the Members of King's Conege Council been so selected as to constitute a fair representation of the religious feelings of the country, and the Professors been appointed, and the services established in accordance with the obvious spirit of the amended Charter, probably no dissatisfaction would have been created.

This extract makes it evident, that, in the judgment even of those who are not well-wishers of King's College, it may, under its present amended Charter, be ulded to almost any religious character, with the exception perhaps of one which involves a denial of

To this amended Charter we could only be reconciled on the understanding that the principle thus enunciated in a recent Despatch of Lord Stanley should be vigorously acted upon:-

"There is happily one principle on which amidst all the discussions a general agreement prevails, and which has been brought into full operation since the commencement of this University, and by that principle the Com-missioners might be bound; it is, that King's College should be open as it ever has been, so far as its advantages, emoluments and honours are concerned, to every denomination of Christians; but that, according to the original design, the public worship performed within its walls should be that of the Church of England, and that the Chair of Theology should be occupied by a Clerk in Holy Orders of that Church, of which of course therefore all graduates in Divinity must be members. These reservations in favour of the Church of England (the servations in favour of the Church of England (the Church of the Royal Founder) are made in no spirit to which the members of any other Church could even plausibly object. They proceed on no claim of ascendency or superiority. Their object is simply to retain for the Anglican Church the advantage actually enjoyed by every other body of Christians in Canada, of having at least one place of public education in which young men may be trained up as Ministers of the Gospel."

We are of opinion that, in the interval, the most judicious course that could be adopted would be the one recommended by the Council of King's College, as stated in a recent letter from the Right Reverend President to the Executive Government:-

of Christ.

Early Rising.
Eng. Eccl. Intelligence.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June.

Candidates for Holy Orders whether of Days. composed of men of high character from Oxford, Cambridge and Trinity College, Dublin, who are familiar with the economy and discipline of Universities, and whose duty it should be to enquire into the constitution and management of all similar Institutions, regarding which they might procure authentic information and derive a system accommodated to the particular circumstance of The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, has given notice of his intention to hold a Visitation of the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, at Kingston, on Wed-

The selection here recommended is a highly judicious one: for if it should be made from individuals resident in the Colony, there would be a show of jusby the account of the Annual Meeting of the Church tice for the imputation which, from some quarter or Society at Toronto, that we were unable to refer, even other, would assuredly be made, -that their decision in the briefest manner, to the proceedings which was affected by local prejudice, and perhaps that it marked the conclusion of the late Session of our Pro- was tinctured by a desire of protracting the struggle, by an unsatisfactory adjudication, in order that so The rejection of the University Bill—usually called profitable a fund for political capital might not be

In the religious world, as it is termed, there appears by the last accounts from England to be a good deal of discussion on the subject of the Jerusalem Bishoprick. The special point of controversy is the appointment of a successor to the lamented Bishop Alexander; for although this appears to have been settled an extent of ingenuity and powers of persuasion not by the King of Prussia's nomination of Mr. Gobat, late Vice-Principal of the Protestant College at Malta, self possesses; and although it obtained ultimately no little difference of opinion prevails as to the judiiousness of this selection.

At first sight there appears an incongruity in having the patronage of this high sacred office vested in a monarch whose religious tenets do not bind him to any preference of the Episcopal over the Presbyterian form of Church government; and the incongruity is come with less of direct damage to his executive posiparty, it might help to keep farther out of sight the us, is a divine of the German Reformed Church, and ment, if we do not misapprehend the statements before who must not only be consecrated to that office, but be antecedently ordained deacon and priest by a Bishop of the Church of England.

This kind of sudden transition from a non-episcopal, perhaps an anti-episcopal, communion to the high office of a Bishop in the Church of Christ, we cannot back to the first steps unhappily taken in this measure, but regard as on every ground unfortunate. It is practically making light of the points of difference, which are positive and distinctive enough, between the and it appears to indicate that an acquaintance with the principles which are included in the reception of from the Genevan or Lutheran discipline to that of the English Church, was looked upon as a mere formality which there is a decent propriety in observing following extract from the Malta Times speaks the sentiments of the Bishop elect, we have but too much ground, as respects his case, for the suspicion we have

> "The progress, unhappily, of Tractarian principles in the Church of England rendered it obvious that no righ principled divine of the Prussian Church would give place by subjection even to authority in such an honoured and venerable Establishment as that of England, when the ac of conformity to Episcopal discipline implied a denial of the validity of his orders and authority as a minister of Jesu

If Mr. Gobat regards his previous orders as valid -and, according to the above extract, he must, as King's College, as it stands: it was not extensive re-ordination as a mere formality, but distinctly pre

In all this there is a confusion of proceeding sadly calculated to produce a confusion of ideas on great and essential points of Church doctrine and discipline. But this is not the worst; for some pains have been taken to shew that Mr. Gobat's religious views are not, or at least have not been, sound. From the following passages extracted from his Missionary journals, it certainly would appear that there are no light grounds for doubting the correctness of his opinions upon so essential a tenet as the Person and Divinity of Christ:

"Discussion arose also on the subject of the two natures in Jesus Christ; but on this point I usually confine my-self to saying that the Bible speaks neither of One nor of Two Natures; and that, consequently, we ought not to

lemn those who are of a contrary opinion."

The words 'One or Two Natures' are not found in the Bible: it is an expression which varies its signification in the different languages of Christendom. He know that formerly there was much disputing on this point, without

'Jesus Christ is called the visible image of the Invisible God; that is to say, He is, so to speak, come out from the darkness in which the Divine Essence dwells, o manifest Himself to the creatures, and in the creatures b manifest Himself. This is what is called the Divine birth of Jesus Christ, before the creation of the world."

If these extracts do not positively evince in erroneous conception of the vital doctrine of Christ's Divinity, they utter at least an "uncertain sound," and that is very lamentable in one about to ocupy so high a position in the Church of God. And jet there may have been a change of these views: certainly we what of win ray nands on Mr. Gobat, unless an assurance is felt, from antecedent examination and inquiry, that there is no present cause for the apprehensions which the passages above cited are undoubtedly calculated to awaken.

We have lately received a work designed for the use of Common Schools in this Province, entitled the " Canadian Agricultural Reader." This work has been compiled with much industry and skill: the matter it contains is very valuable, and the arrangement highly judicious. We regard it indeed as cuite a treasure of its kind, embracing an extent of information upon a most important subject to which very few have access, and the value of which, when grafted upon the minds of the youth of our population by the steady repetition of school exercises, cannot be too highly

At a time when there is so small a variety of appropropriate school-books to be obtained, we trust that every effort will be made to promote the general use of this valuable publication. We strongly recommend it to the District Superintendents of Schools, being persuaded that they will be conferring a public benefit n promoting its adoption in all the Common Schools to which their oversight extends.

While upon this subject, we must also take occasion to recommend another highly useful work,-"the Principles of Book-Keeping by Double Entry," by W. Scott Burn, Esq., of Toronto. This, too, would be a valuable acquisition to our Common Schools; in which, no doubt, there are always many pupils anxious to obtain a knowledge of the method of keeping accounts, and conducting commercial business, on a clear and simple principle. If the incipient farmer,-and farmers must always be a very large class in this country, -would be benefited in a great degree by the early use of the "Agricultural Reader," the incipient merchant, and these too must always be a large and influential class in this Province, would derive much advantage from applying as a school exercise the Elementary Book-Keeping of Mr. Burn.

It gives us great satisfaction to be able to present our readers with the very interesting and well-written memoir of an estimable and lamented Clergyman of memoir of an estimable and lamented Clergyman of ral talents, are probably destined for the public service as this Diocese,—the late Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Rector Legislators, Divines, Jurists, Physicians, Magistrates or of Cornwall,—which will be found on our first page -the late Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Rector Merchants; and we feel disposed, should it be your Lordship's desire, to solicit the appointment of such a Commission as Lord Stanley suggests, proviced it be composed of men of high character from Oxford, Camparted this life in his faith and fear, we trust that this record will urge us all to "follow his good example, that with him we may be partakers of God's heavenly

We take occasion, at the same time, to commend to notice the Tale on our fourth page from the Church of England Magazine,-revealing, as it does, the springs and secret organization of those atrocities which for many years have been so common in Ireland. We have been at much pains to render our fourth page interesting from this species of reading; and while we have studiously guarded against tales or narratives which are questionable as to their religious or moral tendency, we have, we trust, been successful in always furnishing a considerable variety, and that of a

Our first page selections are generally drawn directly from the authors or publications to which they are credited, though now and then we are indebted to some of our contemporaries for a valuable or pleasing extract. We are always glad when we see them reciprocate the compliment.

In making these selections we have uniformly had ecourse to the highest order of writers and the best class of periodicals; and have laboured to avoid, as in conscience and duty bound, all writings or extracts which utter an uncertain sound upon the principles and teaching of the Church. In this labour we are consoled by the hope that a steady adherence to this plan may gradually be productive of a better taste in the reading community of Churchmen, and, drawing Bibles ... them off from the vapid and injurious publications which so much pains are taken to circulate, induce them to repair, as their best recreation, to the same fountains of sound learning and religious education. S. P. C. K. bound Books

# Communication.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA. From a Correspondent-Continued.

TABLE I.

Contains the mean monthly temperatures, deduced from observations made at 8 a.m., the instrument having a northerly exposure, at a short distance from the shore of the lake, and at an elevation of about 30 feet above its

1	184	23.8	24.6	33.7	42.7	51.4	62.4	67.2	67.0	58.0	46.5	35.0	19.6	
f	1844	19.0	24.2	31.4	47.6	56.3	62.6	68.6	64.5	59.0	41.2	33.3	27.5	
f	1843	26.6	13.5	20.0	40.5	52.3	59.7	8.99	68.7	61.7	42.0	31.5	30.8	
-	1842	25.0	25.8	35.9	43	51	58.5	29	67.1	56.9	44.3	31.6	24.0	
e	1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844	23	20	26.8	39.8	51.5	29	67.7	68.8	61.2	41	34.3	27.8	
e	1840	15.0	26.5	32	42.3	55	62	69	29	55	44	35	21.5	
e	1838	*	*	*	*	*	*	66.3	62 ,	53.4	47.3	33	27	
n	1838	25.4	12.8	32.2	35	47.4	65.6	70	65.4	56.4	*	*	*	100000
edt	1837	15.7	19.5	22.3	37	48.5	62	65.4	62.4	99	41	35.7	26.3	
t	1836	22	10.9	20.5	37.2	52.4	60.4	68.4	2.09	56.1	37.7	30.7	23.7	
8	1835	20.5	14.4	27.2	39	54.2	62.7	67.4	*	51.8	47.2	34	21.4	
, 8	1831 1832 1833 1834	16.4	27.3	30.6	43	52.4	8.09	8.02	65.7	55.2	41.2	33.5	23.6	
8,	1833	25.5	14.6	23.9	43.7	56	58	99	*	*	43.3	30.9	28.8	-
v -	1832	19.0	16.7	28	38	48.7	62.7	67.1	63.8	55.7	44.5	34	28.7	
	1831	17.4	12.4	33.2	41.8	49.4	63.3	64.2	*	*	42.5	33.4	12.6	-
8				ch					1			1		-
-		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	-

r th	e several years	, viz.:—
	1831	40.68
	1832	42.20
	1833	42.40
	1834	43.30
	1835	42.0
	1836	40.03
	1837	40.98
	1838	42.50
	1840	43.70
	1841	44.07
		44.10
		42.84
		44.60
	1845	44.30
	The second second second	Company of the Compan

The mean of the last six months of 1839, amounts 48.16. Those of 31, 33, 38, are to be considered as a near approximation, by substituting for the two deficient months in each the mean derived from the whole. An inspection of the foregoing Table will shew to what cirumstances in each particular month the variation of the nnual mean is due. A cold season is not necessarily indicated by a low mean or the reverse. Thus the low mean of 1831 is principally due to the cold of February and December, the means of which vary several degrees from the general average.

Contains the monthly means from an average of the whole with the annexed, which are introduced for the sake of comparison.

remainment in open in the flow bad in Tables all of	Quebec.*	Petersburg.	Toronto.	Stockholm	London.
January	6.78	12.1	21.2	24	35.1
February	10.3	16.1	18.8	26.5	38.9
April	36.1	35.5	40.7	38.5	47.5
May	50.1	43.5	52.0	52.5	54.9
June	61.7	54	62.0	59.5	59.6
July	65.4	64.6	67.4	64.0	63.2
August	63.4	61.5	65.2	58.5	61.9
September	53.5	51	55.8	50.7	57.1
October	41.1	39.4	43.1	41.5	50.1
November	27.1	27.4	33.2	31.5	42.4
December	12.1	18.4	24.3	26.5	38.3

Quebec	37.5
Petersburg	37.1
Toronto	42.6
Stockholm	42.0
London	49.2

To pursue this part of the subject to the extent required, demands a prolonged course of observations, from which the superior and inferior limits might be determined. Out of this would arise another enquiry, viz. whether, and to what extent, the variations are periodical. A very inadequate idea, however, of a climate like that of the Canadas is to be formed from the annual or month of the Canadas is to be formed from the annual or monuly means alone. In these results we lose sight in a great measure of the most striking feature, viz. the sudden and great fluctuations of temperature to which it is subject; for it is evident that the same mean may be produced under very different circumstances,—a moderate uniformity of temperature or high extremes balancing one other. Dr. Kelly observes that "perhaps there is no part of the globe where the range of the thermometer is greater than in Canada. In the instance given above, the fall in the course of 36 hours was 59 degrees. In winter, changes of a still greater extent, in the course of a day, are not unfrequent. It has been known at Quebce to be from 36 to 40 with rain during the day, and fell during the succeeding night to many degrees below zero." These variations are no doubt less severe as we proceed westward, but still sufficiently rigorous, and certainly constitute the most disagreeable part of the climate. A change of 30 degrees in 24 hours or less is very common; and this has sometimes amounted to 43 degrees. The greatest recorded is that of December, 1834. On the noon of the 13th, the weather was fair, with a fresh

The most evident changes occur generally in the early

\* Vide Quebec Phil. Transactions, July, 1832. † Thomson's Travels in Sweden, p 405. ‡ Howard on the Climate of London.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

> FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT. (Continued from our last.)

> > DEPOSITORY.

The issues have been to the value of £1027 3s. 101d. By a comparison with the last Annual Report, it will be seen that the sales have increased by more than £120, which thus evinces that this branch of the Society's operations is in a satisfactory and healthy state. Through the medium of the Depository, many copies of the Holy Scriptures, and the Liturgy, have been sent forth into the Diocese, together with numerous books of a devotional and instructive nature; and with a view to facilitate the sales, a Catalogue of the books sold by the Society has been prepared within the last few months, from which it will be seen, that whilst a miscellaneous stock of Church books is always kept on hand, the Depository is peculiarly rich in the works of those sound divines who have so successfully defended the Church against these unhappy developments and novelties, which, in the shape of Romanism and Puritanism, have never ceased, for many

hundred years, to assail the "faith once delivered to the There have been circulated as follows:-Prayer-books Prayer-books
Publications of this Society—Bound..... Tracts ...... Bristol Tracts
Miscellaneous—Bound Tracts ...... 2039

Total... One work only has been published by the Society during One work only has been published by the Society during the past year, a Family Liturgy, compiled with the sanction of the Lord Bishop, and designed for the use of the members of the Church of England in the Diocese. PROPERTY INVESTED IN STOCK.

During the past year, the sum of £492. 10s. has been invested on account of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and £197. 10s. has been invested temporarily in behalf of the Missionary Fund. Including charges, the sum of £207. 5s. 9d. has also been invested in Land; and £100 has been temporarily loaned from Septuagesima Fund. The Executors of the late Rev. George Archbold have likewise transferred their trust of £100. in Bank Steple likewise transferred their trust of £100. in Bank Stock, in behalf of the Parochial Schools at Cornwall, to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

During the past year, Committees have been appointed, and careful reports made on the following important matters: the Widows and Orphans' Fund; a system of Mutual Assurance for the Churches and Parsonages in the Diocese; and on the best system which can be adopted of loaning out small sums to assist in the building of Parsonage Houses. On the subject of the Widows and Parsonage Houses. On the subject of the Widows and Parsonage Houses. On the subject of the Vidows and Orphan's Fund, the Society received a valuable paper from H. C. Baker, Esq., of Hamilton, but nothing has yet been definitely settled on any of these matters; indeed the subject of the Widows and Orphans' Fund requires, in an especial manner the gravest consideration, as one of the most important which has ever claimed the attention of the Society; but it is hoped that the present year will see these various objects brought to some safe

PUBLIC MEASURES.—CLERGY RESERVES.

During the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, the Society has again petitioned the Legislature, that they would be pleased to address Her Majesty, praying that the control and disposition of such share of the Clergy Reserve Lands as have been left to the Church of England by the Imperial Statute 3 & 4 Victoria, chap. 78, initialed that such notice has been given, and that the Great Western carries out on her present trip the answer of the British Cabi-"An Act to provide for the sales of the Ciergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," may be made over to the Church of England in this Diocese. This was again supported by very numerous petitions from the various parishes and missions in the Diocese. The Select Committees appointed in either branch of the Legislature to consider

it is to be hoped, that the prayer of the Church will finally obtain that reasonable consideration to which it is so justly entitled. At the same time, the Society cannot withhold the expression of their thanks to the framers of these able and satisfactory Reports, as well as to the gentlemen who, in their places in the Legislative Assembly, voted for their adoption.

LANDS.

Since the passing of the Act of Incorporation, Deeds for the conveyance of Lands to the Society, both by donation and by bargain and sale, have been prepared; so that in conformity with the recommendation the Lay Committee in their last annual Report, titles to lands to be hereafter conveyed for the support of the Church may be made to the Society,—now that it has acquired a corporate capacity to hold them,—in order that, with respect to such lands, the convenience may be enjoyed of being able to make any disposition of them, which a prudent regard to the interests of the Church may dietate unfettered by these extentions of the Church may dictate, unfettered by those restrictions which apply to leases made by Ecclesiastical Corporations.

DISTRICT BRANCHES.

During the past year, considerable exertions have been made in some of the District Branches, and the incomes of several are on the increase, and it may be added, that they are more and more covering the face of the Diocese, and spreading the influence of the Church throughout

The District Branches are nine in number:

1. Newcastle and Colborne.
2. Midland and Victoria.
3. Prince Edward.
5. Niagara.
6. Gore and Wellington.
7. London, Western & Huron. 3. Prince Edward. 4. Eastern, Johnstown,

Eastern, Johnstown, Bathurst and Dalhousie. 9. Talbot. Newcastle and Colborne District.—The exertions of this Branch have been chiefly directed to sending out Missionaries among the scattered population of the forest; but by the appointment, in October last, of its late efficient Missionaries are the resident Minister of a parist, this Dranch Colling Missionary. velling Missionary. The appointments for Divine Service have however been kept, as far as possible, partly

by the exertions of the resident Clergy, and partly by licensed Catechists. It is hoped that this want will be supplied at the next Ordination; indeed the united Districts now require the services of two Travelling Missionaries, and it is believed that they could without difficulty be maintained, by a moderate increase in the exertions of the Parochial Associations.

Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and rengious books; by the support of a Parochial School at Cobourg, and of Sunday Schools there and in all the parishes, and of Parochial Lending Libraries. Since its last report, this District has lost one of its members, the Rev. W. M. Shaw, whose delicate health obliged him to return to England. The Committee record their deep sense of his conscienious devotedness to his duty, and notice his donation a parsonage-house and several adjoining acres of land in Emily, which has already called forth the thanks of the

Society.

Midland and Victoria District.—The promise of assistance made by this Branch to the Township of Pittsburg has been fulfilled. The Rev. John Pope having been appointed to the charge of this township, the Committee assigned to him the sum of £50 currency per annum, payable from the funds of the Kingston Parochial Assoiation. It has however pleased Almighty God to re-love this zealous labourer in His vineyard, since this

ranch made its report.

This Branch is still without a Travelling Missionary, not from the want of means for his maintenance, but be-ause the Lord Bishop has been unable to send one, owing to the many vacancies which have occurred in the resident missions. The accounts given by those Clergymen who have occasionally officiated in the destitute parts of the District, of the large and attentive congregations the District, of the large and attentive congregations which have assembled, confirm the opinion which has been expressed, that a wide and encouraging field of labour lies open to the zealous Travelling Missionary in these Districts. With the three-fourths of the subscriptions and donations, which, by the Constitution of the Society, is at the disposal of each respective District, this Branch has been able to assist in building and repairing five Churches and one Sunday School-room. It has contributed towards the support of one Clergyman and one Candidate for Holy Orders; it has made grants of money to two congregations and to three Sunday Schools for the to two congregations and to three Sunday Schools for the purchase of books, and it has continued to support a Depository in Kingston, for the sale of Bibles, Prayer Books, and religious publications of various kinds.

Prince Edward District.—No Special Report has been received from this District.

received from this District.—No Special Report has been will be seen by referring to the Appendix.

Eastern District.—The Treasurer's accounts because

received from this District, an abstract of which will be The Rev. F. Tremayne still continues his uscrul labour, in this District as Travelling Missionary. The Rev. J.

Atlantic Rail Road Company.

An Ant for lighting the City of Outper with Garling the District as Travelling Missionary. The Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay was, up to his lamented death, Secretary of this Branch, and has been succeeded by the Rev. E. J. Boswell.

Niagara District .- The income of this Branch is again on the increase, the Contributions of this Branch is again on the increase, the Contributions of this year exceeding those of the last by £22. In order to spread among the people a spirit of alms-giving, and of Christian liberality, it is the intention of the Clerical Members of the Managing Committee of this Branch, to hold a series of meetings in the parity spirits in the property of the contribution of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of this Branch, to hold a series of meetings in the parity spirits and the contribution of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of this Branch is again to the contribution of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of this Branch is again to the contribution of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Clerical Members of the Managing Singham Committee of the Clerical Members of the Cleri ings in the various parishes, in the District, during the

present year.

The Rev. H. Stoneman, ceased to be Travelling Missionary in this District in July last, in consequence of finding himself unable to bear the hardships which fall to the lot of a Travelling Missionary. His place was temporarily supplied by the Rev. Richard Garrett, who has been succeeded by the Rev. Robert Shanklin.

As the arrangement under which Mr. Shanklin is engaged, admits of his devoting only a portion of his time to the destitute parts of the District, and as the poorer brethren, scattered over twelve of the townships, require the undivided services of at least one Mississes the undivided services of at least one Missionary, the Managing Committee have deemed it to be their duty to apply to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for the appointment, as soon as practicable, of a Missionary, whole time shall be devoted to carrying the ministration of the Church into the destitute parts of the District. Gore and Wellington Districts .- This branch continue

in the same flourishing state as during last year, and there has been an increase in its annual income of about £35. One new Parochial Association has been formed among the Indians on the Grand River, under the charge of their zealous Missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Nelles and Elliott. The Rev. Mr. Nelles observes in his report, "the amount of the Collections is very small for the year, but I have no doubt, but that there will be an increase, as soon as our Parishioners become more acquainted with the objects of the Society, and better able to contribute to its support. The Indians have not been in circumstances, during the last few years, to give money, hope that they will be more prosperous, and that every year more of their names will be added to the list of sub-

The newly formed Association in Binbrook and Salt-fleet has well sustained itself, and its report exhibits an increase of £10, in the amount contributed. Annual Meetings of all the Parochial Associations, except one, were held in July, when the Clergy of the District were assisted by the Rev. Drs. Beaven and Rethune, whose valuable services are gratefully acknowledged. The reports from these parishes were upon the whole satisfactory, although in one or two places the Society appeared in some degree to languish. in some degree to languish.

London and Huron Districts .- Local exertions have been made, during the past year, by the inhabitants of the town of London, the large such of £627 having been contributed in behalf of St. Paul's Church, and in consequence, hardly anything has been done towards forwarding the general purposes of the Society.

(To be concluded in our next.)

#### Arrival of the Great Western. ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(Abridged from the Cobourg Star Extra.)

The British Steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York in 15 days and two-thirds from Liverpool. The news, in a political point of view, is of considerable interest and importance, inasmuch as it gives assurance of the ultimate passage by the House of Lords of Peel's Corn Bill.

The bill passed to a second reading in the House of Lords on the morning of the 29th, after a debate of three days, by a vote of aves 134: proxies 77—211.

of, ayes 134; proxies 77—211; noes, present 126; proxies 38—164; majority 47. The bill was considered perfectly safe, and would probably be the law of the land within a month. The committee was fixed for the 11th of June.

Queen Victoria gave birth to a Princess May 25th. Ad-

dresses of congratulation have been presented by Parliament.

The Cambria reached Liverpool on the evening of the 28th, with news of the outbreak of hostilities on the Rio Grande. OREGON .- In relation to the Oregon notice, the European

carries out on her present trip the answer of the British Cabi-

the whole encouraging.

The Hay harvest is unusually forward this year; in some parts of the country cutting has already commenced.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 29 .- The Money Market has been characterized by a dulness and quietude under which prices can with difficulty be supported, and the transactions altogether being of a very limited description.

Prices have tended towards a fall. It was fully expected

that the market would be beneficially influenced by the successful passage of the corn importation bill through its second reading in the House of Lords. But the arrival of the news of hostilities having broken out between the United States and Mexico, caused prices to decline fully one-half per cent, in spite of the favourable impressions created by the decision of the House of Lords.

If the corn bill should pass, of which at present there hardly exists a doubt in the minds of the least sanguine, an immense quantity of produce will be immediately released from bond and thrown on the market. The bulk of the produce so held under the Queen's lock, is American flour and other American pro-duce; its value has been estimated as high as Five Millions Sterling. In every point of view, for the safety of trade, for Stering. In every point of view, for the safety of trade, for the security of the exporter, for the comfort and happiness of the people, it is desirable that no unnecessary delay take place. Our readers will observe that the government had not only a majority of proxy, but a majority of Peers present on the division. This is important as regards the ultimate success of the measure in committee.—Willmer & Smith's Liverpool Times.

TROOPS FOR OREGON.—We noticed in a recent number of our paper, the fact of the British Government being about to send a small detachment of troops to Oregon. It now appears that the Crockodile troop ship, commanded by Lowe, is being fitted at Davenport with all despatch to carry troops, and it would appear from what they are doing to her that it is most likely her destination will be among ice.

She will proceed direct to Hudson's Bay by way of Labrador and Hudson's Strate to Ernt York, situated at the weather.

and Hudson's Straits to Fort York, situated at the mouth of the Nelson river. This fort belongs to the North Western Company, and it is the nearest scaport on the Atlantic side of the North Augustan Constant Control of the Nelson river, crossing the Great Lake to Wingston and the Relson river, crossing the Great Lake to Winepeg and the Rocky Mountains into the Oregon Territory to the Columbia River.

The distance from Fort York, in Hudson Bay, to the mouth of the Columbia, being only about 1350 miles, but the circui-tous route the traders take, to have the advantage of water carriage, by following the course of rivers and lakes, makes the urney nearly double the distance.

The various objects of the Society have been forwarded during the year by this Branch, by the distribution of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and religious books;

The force selected for this purpose, consists of Arthlery, and 300 men of the 6th Regiment of foot, under the command of an excellent charge, an active officer, Major Crofton. The detachment marches from Athlone for Cork on Monday next, to reside on the 30th, then to embark for Fort York in Hudson's arrive on the 30th, then to embark for Fort York in Hudson's

FEARFUL COLLISION AT LIVERPOOL .- The Mersey on the night of May 25th, was the scene of a melancholy accident.

The Rambler steamer from Sligo, with 250 passengers and about the same number of cattle on board, came in collision with the Nymph, leaving Liverpool for Newry. The result was the loss of 21 lives, and the wounding of a score more. Some of the Rambler's passengers were killed on the spot, and others were drowned in the stream. The vessel was subsequently run on shore. The night was not dark. The affair is undergoing an investigation.

## Colonial.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. (From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Montreal, Tuesday, 9th June, 1846.

Montreal, Tuesday, 9th June, 1846.

This day, at three o'clock, P.M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz. :-An Act to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned

relating to Winter Boads in that part of the Province here-tofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which is or was in the Municipal District An Act to enable the Ministers of the Associate Presbyterian

Synod of North America to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials performed by them, and for other An Act to revive and amend the Act of Upper Canada incor-

porating "The Cobourg Rail Road Company," and for other purposes therein mentioned. purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and

part of this Province, which was formerly Upper Canada.
An Act to authorize and enforce the attendance of Witnesses

from any part of this Province, before the Courts of Superior Criminal Jurisdiction. An Act to incorporate the Cobourg Manufacturing Company. An Act to alter and amend the Charter of the Great Wei Rail Road Company.

An Act to after alm and Rail Road Company.

An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Town of Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Town of Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Town of Act to after alm and act to after a

An Act to empower Commissioners for inquiring into matters connected with the public business, to take evidence on

An Act to divide the Municipalities of Hochelaga, and of Three Rivers, respectively, into distinct Municipalities, and further to provide for the support of Schools, and the man-

agement of local affairs therein.

An Act to amend the Act to detach the Island of Orleans from the County of Montmorency, for the purposes of Re-An Act to incorporate the British and Canadian School Socie-

ty of the District of Quebec. An Act to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the Election of Councillors and Assessors

of and for the City of Montreal.

An Act to authorize the Quebec Trinity House to license, as Pilots, a certain class of persons therein mentioned.

An Act to amend and extend the Laws relative to the Turn-

pike Roads in the neighbourhood of Montreal.

An Act to regulate the poundage to be received by Sheriffs on Executions, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to alter and amend the Act incorporating the Town of Hamilton, and to erect the same into a City.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Lachine Rail Road Company.

An Act to continue for a limited time certain Acts and Ordi-An Act to alter and amend the Act of Incorporation of the

Town of Cobourg.

An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the City of To-An Act to provide for the removal of the Registry Office of

County of Nicolet, from the place where it is now kept An Act to amend the Law relative to the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada.

An Act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of Su-

perior Jurisdiction in Upper Canada.

An Act to continue and amend the Bankrupt Laws now in force in this Province.

An Act for defraying the expenses of the Administration of Justice in Criminal matters in that part of the Province Justice in Criminal matters in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

An Act to amend a certain Act, intituled, "An Act to amend "a certain Ordinance therein mentioned relative to the "Turnpike Roads near Quebec."

An Act for the further prevention of Smuggling.
An Act to Incorporate certain persons under the name of the
Etobicoke and Mono Sixth Line Road Company. An Act to amend the Laws relative to District Councils in

Upper Canada. An Act to amend the Act of Lower Canada therein mentioned extending certain privileges to persons of the Jewish persua-An Act to amend the Law constituting the Board of Works.

An Act to amend the Law constituting the board of works.

An Act to establish a separate Registry Office in the lower part of the County of Dorchester.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the last Session of this Parliament, intituled, "An Act to amend, consolidate, and "Parliament, intituled," An Act to amend, consolidate, and "An Act to amend, consolidate, and "Parliament, intituled," An Act to amend, and the second Laws now in force established.

"reduce into one Act, the several Laws now in force estab-"lishing or regulating the practice of the District Courts in "the several Districts of that part of this Province formerly An Act to explain a certain provision of the Ordnance vesting

An Act to explain a certain provision of the Ordnance vesting Act, and to remove certain difficulties which have occurred in carrying the said provisions into effect.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Magistrates for the more remote parts of this Province.

An Act to reverse the Attainder of Peter Matthews, and to and to avoid the forfeiture of his Estates and property.

An Act to make provision for confirming certain Acts of Registrars in that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada.

An Act to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned, and to make better provision for elementary instruction in Low-An Act to repeal certain Laws therein mentioned to provide

for the better defence of this Province, and to regulate the Militia thereof. An Act for the appropriation of the Revenues arising from the Jesuits' Estates for the year one thousand eight hundred

An Act to authorise the appropriation of nineteen thousand pounds to the improvement of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

An Act to authorise the issue of Debentures for the erection

An Act for enabling Her Majesty to direct the issue of De-bentures to a limited amount, and for giving relief to the City of Quebec.