

enabled to resume the active discharge of his duties at no very distant period. The amount collected is £92 14s. 1d., being £15 less than last year.

The amount collected last year, amounting to £108 10s. 2d. was expended as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include One-fourth to Toronto, One-fourth to Mission, Loan to Organ, Duties on Bell, Instalment on Bell, Freight on Bell, and Overdrawn.

Of the loan, £11 7s. 6d. has been returned; so that a balance remains on hand of £5 9s. 4d. This sum will probably be invested in books for the Depository. The sales during the past year have been to the amount of £21 9s. 9d.: viz. fifty-six Bibles and Testaments, one hundred and eight Prayer Books, and two hundred and sixty one other publications. It is much to be regretted that steps have not been taken to enlarge this establishment, and to render it in some measure adequate to the wants of the District, and worthy of the importance of this rising city.

The Sunday school has been supplied with books from a special collection, which amounted to £21 8s. 9d. Your Committee would conclude by remarking that, as in the natural world it has pleased God to call in the operations of man to assist the provisions of nature, so in the spiritual world he has likewise been pleased to demand the exertions of man for advancing the designs of His providence and the purposes of His grace. He employs human agency to propagate the plant of true religion in our fallen world—that plant which has cast its roots in every quarter of the globe—on the banks of the Sacred Ganges—and the ancient fertilizing Nile—on the shores of Greenland—and in the Islands of the Pacific—and amid the wilds of America this tree of life has cast its roots downwards and spread its branches upwards. Nation after nation and kingdom after kingdom have been added to the Lord. So we look forward in faith to the time when it shall extend from sea to sea from the river to the ends of the earth—when it shall spread its branches over all nations and every kingdom and people and tongue—shall find comfort and rest under its ample shade. Let the Gospel be widely preached—let the Scriptures be extensively circulated—with their handmaid, the book of Common Prayer—let religious education be fully imparted to the young and then let us live in faith and prayer and we shall see the fulfilment of the promise—"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for thee, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary, G. & W. D. C. S.

Moved by Sir A. N. MacNab, seconded by the Hon. Samuel Mills,

1. That the Report just read be adopted and printed in "The Church" newspaper for the information of the members of this District Branch Association.

Moved by the Rev. M. Boomer, seconded by Chas. Stokoe, Esq.,

2. That the success which has attended the operations of this Branch of the Society calls for devout thankfulness on behalf of its members, and should act as an incentive to increased exertions for the future.

Moved by the Rev. W. McMurray, seconded by Richard Juson, Esq.,

3. That this Association rejoices to find by the last Report of the Parent Society, that the blessing of God still attends its labours, and that through its instrumentality, the knowledge of true religion is being every year more extensively diffused through the destitute parts of the Province.

Moved by the Rev. J. C. Usher, seconded by the Rev. J. G. Geddes,

4. That Missionary labour being, in the opinion of this Association, the most important object contemplated by the Church Society—they learn with much satisfaction that the labours of their Travelling Missionary have been successful, and they entertain a confident hope that at their next annual meeting they will have the gratification of hearing that a second, if not a third, Travelling Missionary has been labouring within the bounds of this District Association.

Moved by the Reverend W. Belt, seconded by R. O. Duggan, Esq.,

5. That the thanks of this association are justly due, and are hereby cordially tendered to those gentlemen who have acted as officers of the Society, and that they be requested to continue their valuable services for the ensuing year.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Delancey held religious services at Auburn, on Sunday 23rd and preached in the evening to a large congregation.

The Rev. Minot Wells, has been appointed Chaplain to the States prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.

The Rev. Thos. P. Tyler has resigned the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Fredonia, and accepted St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Ohio.

The Rev. William J. Clark has resigned the Rectorship of Christ Church, Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and is about to take charge of a Female Seminary in Washington, District of Columbia.

The Rev. S. P. Nash has resigned the charge of St. Peter's Church, Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and accepted the Rectorship of St. Andrew's Church, West Vincent, and St. Mary's, Warwick.

The Rev. William D. Harlow has removed from St. Mary's Georgia, to Jacksonville, Florida.

The Rev. Henry Sanson, late Missionary at San Augustine, has become the Rector of Trinity Church, Marshall, Harrison county, Texas.

GEORGIA.—On Wednesday, 12th ult., the cornerstone of the new building of Christ Church, Macon,

was laid with appropriate ceremonies, by the Rector, the Rev. J. A. Shanklin; who delivered a brief, but eloquent and suitable address, in which he happily alluded to the principles, doctrines, ministry, and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The new edifice will be in the gothic style of architecture, eighty-seven by fifty-one feet. The whole cost will be about \$12,000; and when completed, it will be one of the handsomest churches in the diocese.

MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the Natchez Courier, Mr. J. H. Ingraham was admitted to the holy order of Deacons, by Bishop Greene. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. C. Crane, Rector of Grace Church, New Orleans. Mr. Ingraham is already well known as a writer in the world of letters, and brings to his sacred calling most excellent abilities. He is about to commence a new parish in the thriving city of Aberdeen, Mississippi.

The Hartford Church Calendar announces the death of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, which took place at his residence, at Middletown, on the 26th ult.; also the death of the Rev. John T. Sabine.

St. Michael's, Litchfield, is about erecting a handsome gothic church to replace the present decayed structure.

Bishop Potter will lay the corner stone of Calvary Church, (the monument to Bishop White) in Front street, Philadelphia, on the 4th April.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.—DIOCESE OF ROSS AND MORAY.—The Inverness Courier states that "the venerable Bishop Lowe, finding that his resignation has not been accepted or acknowledged by the bishops, and that other irregular proceedings had occurred, has withdrawn his resignation, and continues to be bishop of the diocese."

ENGLAND.

THE CHURCH IN WALES.—The Lord Chancellor, it is understood, has expressed his intention of not bestowing any of his Welsh patronage on Clergymen who are not thoroughly masters of the Welsh language.

THE REV. J. H. POLLEN.—It is stated that the Bishop of Oxford has inhibited the Rev. J. H. Pollen, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, from officiating in his Lordship's diocese. Mr. Pollen was one of the gentlemen who travelled in France with Mr. Allies, now a member of the Romish Church. The Rev. C. Marriott has stated that Mr. Allies, in the journal of his travels, has made an unwarrantable use of his (Mr. Marriott's) name.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE BY VESTRY.—On Saturday, a strong discussion took place at a meeting of the vestry of St. Marylebone, on a charge brought against the Rector and Curate of All Souls, for having refused to visit a sick person in an adjoining district, the Clergy of which were objected to by the applicant on the ground of their being "Puseyites." The Rev. C. Baring, Rector of All Souls, having explained the state of the law in a conciliatory address, and read a letter from the Bishop approving of the course pursued by himself and his Curate, the motion for a committee of inquiry was, after some violent speeches, one of them by Mr. Hume, M.P., rejected by a majority of 35 to 27.

RECANTATION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—A most interesting and impressive ceremony took place on Tuesday morning week, at the parish church of Corfe, when a young lady, in the presence of the congregation, renounced the errors of the Church of Rome, and was received into the Church of England; after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the convert and the clergy present. The form of recantation used was that of Archbishop Wake.—Somerset Herald.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

ENGLAND.—The Government of Lord John Russell is still very weak. He cannot get his friends to rally around him, and it is now fully anticipated that there will soon be a dissolution of Parliament and general election. On Tuesday evening last, in the House of Commons, he sustained another defeat upon the question of Woods and Forests.

Lord Duncannon moved a resolution demanding reform in their management. This, the Government strenuously resisted. On a division, there appeared, for the proposed reform, 130; for ministers, 119. So, what with their partial abandonment of the papal measure, their defeat upon Mr. Locke King's motion of electoral reform, and this defeat, it is thought they will not be able to hold together until after Easter. The Times inserts frequent keen and sarcastic remarks on the present position of the Government.

The agitation on the part of the Roman Catholics, of both England and Ireland, against the proposed penal measure of Lord John Russell, continues unabated. The Protectionist leaders, as well as their party, are making vigorous preparations for a new election, in order, if possible, to secure such a majority in the House of Commons as will impose a four shilling duty on foreign corn and breadstuffs.

The process of receiving and arranging the articles to be exhibited in the Crystal Palace, is going on very satisfactorily and no doubt is entertained but that the building will be opened at the proposed time, in the month of May.

A large party of Hungarians and Poles, refugees from the late struggle in Hungary, had arrived in Liverpool for America, but on their arrival from Turkey at Liverpool, they were met by a deputation from the London Democratic Committee; who have induced them to remain in England, in order, as they say, to be at hand in case their aid should be required to assist the Democratic cause in either France or Turkey. The English Government have, so far, paid, or offered £8 to every man who will go to America. A few of the Hungarians have accepted the offer, but the Poles all refused. The local magistrates, and the Mayor of Liverpool, have had several interviews with them, to persuade them to emigrate. Public meetings have been held to raise subscriptions for them, and it is proposed to have an amateur performance in the Theatre Royal for their benefit. They are said to be a fine body of men, and their firm, quiet, and orderly conduct, in Liverpool, has, it is also said, shed a lustre upon their cause, and made an impression in their favour, which will not soon be forgotten.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

ANOTHER SYNOD.—It is announced upon the orthodox authority of the Tablet that the performances enacted with such marked success by the father of the Synod at Thurles are about to be reproduced for the edification of an English audience. Arrangements, it seems, are being made for the immediate filling up of the vacant seats on the other side of St. George's Channel, as it is understood that in the early part of the

summer "a full provincial Synod will be held," and that "a uniform discipline will be published for the government of the whole province."

Miss Glegg, a young lady of Cheshire, was suddenly bitten on Christmas-day on the finger by a pet lap-dog whilst carressing it. The wound healed, but a fortnight ago the matter was recalled to her mind by intense agony in her finger and the immense swelling of the arm up to the shoulder. It was feared she must lose the limb, and hydrophobia was momentarily expected to develop itself. The medical men, however, have succeeded in restoring her to perfect health. The escape is considered wonderful.

The miracle of the bleeding picture at St. Saturnin, the disbelievers in which were anathematized in the Unirets as children of Satan, has been condemned as a piece of trickery; the commission appointed by the Archbishop of Avignon to examine into the matter have reported that it is not a true miracle.

According to the bill now in the House of Commons brought forward by Mr. W. Williams, Sunday trading is to cease by nine o'clock on Sunday, and goods exposed to sale may be seized. It is proposed that the measure shall come into operation on the 1st of November next.

Dr. Jacobi, the celebrated professor of mathematics at the Berlin University, has terminated his long and distinguished career.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.—During the year 1849 and 1850, the number of houses demolished in the different districts of Paris for the sake of improvements amounts to 323, of which the approaches to the Hotel de Ville comprise 88; those to the Louvre 98. The total outlay amounted to \$8,999,000. The houses thus pulled down had formed about 4845 abodes or lodgings, occupied, at an average, by three persons each. This amounts, therefore, to an expulsion of 15,000 people from their dwellings.

The quantity of eggs imported into the United Kingdom from foreign ports during the year 1850 was 105,791,995.

It is stated that about 8,000,000 of "Bath bricks" are annually made at Bridgewater, from the deposits of the river Parrett.

Seventy-one members of the House of Commons claim to be excused from serving on Election Committees, on the ground of being respectively more than sixty years of age.

A 100 gun Screw Line-of-Battle Ship, by name St. Jean d'Acree, to carry 100 guns, and to be propelled by machinery of 650 horse power, is ordered to be built at Devonport.

No less than 1300 head of fat cattle were sent from Perthshire to the London market this week, by a single railway train. They are valued at £30,000, and reached their destination in twenty-four hours, while the drove system would have taken six weeks.

Lord Mackenzie is said to have resigned his seat on the bench of the High Court of Justiciary.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Ch.]

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—At a time when the world is in a state of ferment, occasioned by the bold strides which the Popery is endeavoring to make; it may not be wholly uninteresting to some of your readers to consider the mystical number 666, and the various names and applications assumed by the Pope, and applicable to the Roman Church, which make the exact number. In doing this, I will transcribe a letter which I have lately received on the subject.

"At a time when the Apostate Church of Rome is making such exertions to regain her former ascatholic ascendancy over the minds of Englishmen, it may not be improper to direct your readers to a matter of fact, which is kept much out of sight; I allude to the "number of the beast," which is the number of a man—Rev. xiii, 18. This number it is well known is 666, and Plessator, in his Commentary, makes it correspond with several different applications.

Table with 2 columns: Letter and Equivalent to. Includes letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z and their corresponding numerical values.

Table with 2 columns: Letter and Equivalent to. Includes letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z and their corresponding numerical values.

The words are in Hebrew ששס"ו, in Greek, λxxvi, αραραρ, εκληθησ ιταλικα; and, answer, as may readily be seen, precisely according to their different numerals. There is another application or title assumed by the Pope, wherein the coincidence is striking, to say the least of it: I mean "Vicarius filii Dei." Such of the letters of these words as represent figures, when added together, form the exact number 666, but, as five of them, viz: a, r, s, f, e, do not represent any figures in the Latin language, the inference is not thought so striking by some; still, when taken in connexion with the former, they serve to strengthen the inference that the "man of sin," is clearly designated.

However, the Church is relieved in the following chapter, Rev. xiv, by a view of the Church in the presence of the Lamb delivered from its state of corruption and oppression. We cannot doubt of the de-

struction of God's enemies in the end, nor of the reward of the faithful who shall continue firm unto the great Day. Threatening as the prospect is at present, a reliance on the sure word of prophecy will be our safest refuge. The anti-Christian rule must fall at the appointed time. Power may be conceded to it for a short period, possibly to render its fall more conspicuous to those who have never seen it in its meridian of splendour, and who perhaps may require such a practical knowledge to rouse their opposition. For it is too evident the Reformed Catholic Church has been lulled to indifference, if not absolute support, certainly by manifest encouragement of the corrupt and idolatrous system instead of denouncing it altogether. Whether the time appointed has arrived, cannot be precisely known; but there are appearances in the political and religious atmosphere which can hardly be mistaken, and which should put us on our guard. "Was I say unto you I say unto all, watch!"

I am not very fond, however, of thinking that there is much stress to be laid on these interpretations of names for the same principle has been applied in very dissimilar cases, as for instance after "the Battle of the Nile," the name "Horatio Nelson" was found to be composed of the same letters which form the Latin words "honor est a Nilis." Yet we cannot but be struck with the remarkable manner in which the number of the Beast may be traced in the several names adduced. Others might be added, but time will not admit of my doing more than bringing forward Bessierre; which is the Greek name of the Pope who generalized the Monastic life, the letters of which word answer to 2, 5, 50, 3, 4, 10, 30, 300, 70, 200, making in all, 666. With a hearty prayer that God may in this Her hour of danger defend our beloved Church, which is the body of His dear Son Jesus Christ.

I remain, yours, &c., AN ANGLICAN CATHOLIC.

Canada West, Feast of the Annunciation, 1851.

P. S.—For the benefit of your readers who do not understand the Hebrew and Greek characters I take the liberty to write the different names in plain English characters "Romith" (Roman), "Latinoes" (Latin), "Apostates," "Ecclesia Italica" (Italian Church), "Benediktos."

A. A. C.

To the Editor of The Church. "THE CLERGY RESERVE."

MR. BARRON.—May I be permitted, to offer to your readers a few remarks, upon a subject affecting ourselves, our country, and the wrong and glory of our God. In doing so, let me not be understood, as having any wish or intention of dictating to them, but as simply desiring to arouse them to thought and action in the important matter of the Clergy Reserves.

To enter fully into the history of the Clergy Reserves is not, perhaps, necessary. We all know that by our late Monarch King George the Third of blessed memory a portion of what were then the wild, and almost valueless lands of the Province, and as such in his bestowment, was set apart for ever to maintain the pure ordinances of religion, as ministered by the United Church of England and Ireland, that as soon as these lands became of value, an excitement was created, having in view, the appropriation of a part to other religious denominations, and that this excitement issued in the passing of an Imperial Act in 1840 for that purpose, which Act was declared to be a final settlement of the question, and fully understood to be so in England, and in this Province.

But notwithstanding the acknowledged quality of such arrangement, an agitation has been kept up for some years past, by individuals, who have in view the setting aside of these lands for other objects, than those for which they were originally given. While this agitation has been continued, we have remained quiet and forbearing; contenting ourselves with petitioning, and relying upon the goodness of our cause, and upon the sense and regard for religion, which we hoped existed in the hearts of men, thus ruling the destiny of our Fatherland.

Our trust has been proved vain. The address voted last year by a small majority in the Provincial Legislature asking to be allowed to dispose of the Clergy Reserves as they think fit, the late Colonial Secretary has cordially received, and now declares his readiness to comply with its request. Providentially however, an event has taken place in England, which renders it highly probable, that nothing having reference to this measure, will be done in the ensuing Session of Parliament.

In the despatch of Lord Elgin to Lord Grey, upon this subject, the former intimates that we have not sought to influence the people of this Province by agitation, while we have allowed the violent and unprincipled, as he justly terms the opponents of the present settlement, to do so, and with some success. This rebuked by the highest authority in the land, who will say, that it is not time for our quietness to cease? Who can be disposed longer to rest supinely? Who is not ready to gird on his armour, and fight the good fight of loyalty and faith, as true men and Christians should do? "The violent and unscrupulous opponents,"

do not say, that unless we suffer this wicked application of the Reserves to schemes of their own propounding, agitation will be kept up, and that quietness need not be looked for, yes, that they will not forbear to recolonize the State, appalling to the bullet and the sword if more legitimate means fail. Nor are there wanting, the luke warm in our own ranks, who suggest the expediency of surrendering, to ensure peace. But were this matter settled to the satisfaction of the "violent and unscrupulous opponents" to-day, they are too restless and unprincipled not to find fresh cause of excitement to-morrow. We might as well hope to satisfy the craving of the grave, as the insatiable appetite of these men. And as to the threat of an ultimate resort to brute force, I would only entreat no man to call himself a Christian or a Patriot, who is by it moved, for one single instant from his duty.

No doubt "the violent and unscrupulous opponents" derive their importance from the re-union of the Provinces, a union more truly a domination—the domination of the Lower over the Upper Province, of the beighted Frenchman over the Briton, which, until it be overthrown, it is a marvel that any Upper Canadian can rest for an hour. No doubt also we are weakened in our opposition to evil-doing, by the treason of the false Churchmen and the indolence of the true.

Stirred to earnest and persevering resistance, we should be, by the consideration of what is due from us to the memory of one of Britain's best and noblest Monarchs. If we, the expected guardians of a sacred trust, who ought to struggle to the very last against its prostitution, stand tamely by, the Monarch might indeed be imagined as complaining of us:—"Why suffer these things to be done against my declared