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Society, he believed there would be no difficulty in providing for the maintenance of three or four more clergy-

God forbid that what he said should unduly affect the that what he required would tend to weaken the Church at home, he should be ashamed to appear before them; but he hoped and believed, that there was enough of young men educated in Oxford, to serve the Church at home and in the colonies also. It would be wrong to suppose that the Church at home would be weakened by supporting the Church in the colonies; there was suffit convincing proof to the contrary, and two instances under his own cognizance he would mention. A few years ago he had occasion to visit two different dioceses years ago he had occupient of the one visit was paid to a as Inspector of National Schools: one visit was paid to a parish in Worcestershire, where he found that very little had been done for the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts-very little for the Church in the colonies. On his next visit, he found a great deal more had been done for the colonies; and at the same time in-atead of the Church being weakened, whereas, they had new Church had been built; and where there had been out all classes; we were sending out to our own cold one clergyman, there were now three. Thus there did not appear to be any weakening of the Church at home. There was only one other objection or difficulty to be the Colonies use more exertion to support itself; why was not the population urged to greater exertion in support of its own clergy and Churches? The answer was, that greater exertions are being made, and something been done. He had always felt that the peo ple of his diocese ought to exert themselves to pro r their clergy; from the first moment of his arrival he

had pressed it on them continually, and was still doing so, and not altogether without effect. Several of the settlements had contributed, largely indeed, in proportion to their means, to the funds of the Church Society in the olonies, and he hoped that much more would be done. The people had lamented to him that they clergymen.

were not allowed to contribute; they expressed them-selves ready to send their fish, if they could but have a clegyman, for whom they would be glad and thankful to or sorrow; advantages which, however lightly they held do whatever was in their power. It was absolutely necessary, in the first place, that there should be an increase of the number of clergymen and missionaries, for theirs were the hands by which the great machine was to be moved, and without which, to move would be utterly impossible

He should have been glad to lay more before them, but it was not necessary ; he was sure their hearts were warmed already towards his diocese, and there were other portions of the Church in the Colonies in the same condition; their case was not exaggerated, on the con-trary, not half had been told of their spiritual destitution and misery. He would not now allude to the peculiar difficulties in which his diocese had lately been placed by the visitations of Providence, which had been heard of generally; he would only in conclusion, entreat their prayers to Almighty God, which if sincerely and devouty made, would bring a blessing on his poor diocese, to return, as he earnestly prayed, on their own heads. (The Right Rev. Prelate was warmly applauded at the close of his speech, and took his leave immediately afterwards, amidst the warmest demonstrations of respect from those present.)

The Provost of ORIEL rose to second the resolution. He said they had just heard the details of the spiritual wants of one diocese, but that diocese was only one of sixteen, some of which had stronger claims, on their consideration than even that of Newfoundland. They wanted money and they wanted men. It was our Sa-viour's last command that they should teach all nations, and their own colonies had peculiar claims upon them ; we were continually encouraging emigration, but were not sending out with the emigrants, persons to look after their spiritual welfare; we had encouraged slavery for many years, and a great debt was due by us for the evils thus sanctioned by our forefathers. We were also sending out the worst of our own people-sending out vice itself as a means of colonisation. And in addition to these, there were the Indian dioceses of such immense extent; considerations enough to make them feel anxious. Of 370 clergymen sent out by the Church of England, 314 were sent by this Society, a very small number for affect whole generations and successions of men, and this the purpose; but it was encouraging to know that the number was increasing. Their funds had been but 5000l. a-year, but they were now 50,000*l*.; and with the increase funds there had been an increase of missionaries, but in-stead of three hundred they wanted three thousand.— This was a very proper thing to be known and talked of in that place, where there were many young men whose annual incomes were more than they required for their support, and who might contribute of their abundance. But they did not only want money, they also wanted men; and it was right that these fearful wants abroad, should be made known. He only wished that he had power to do justice to the resolution, which told them that although the colonies were making some efforts, they required larger and more systematic efforts in this country. The resolution was put by the Right Rev. CHAIRMAN and carried unanimously. The Rector of EXETER was then called on to move the second resolution :--" That he Society for the Propaga-tion of the Gospel, which was incorporated in the year 1701, for the twofold purpose of supplying the ministra-tions of religion to our countrymen in Foreign Parts, and spreading a knowledge of the truth among the people of our heathen dependencies, has a strong claim for support on the University and city of Oxford." They had heard from the Bishop of Newfoundland a statement of the wants of the colonies, and hundreds of facts might be mentioned to the same effect; and it had occurred to him that it might be borne out by a fact that he had himself heard a short time ago, from a friend, a clergyman. He had a brother acting as Commissary in Assam, who had written repeatedly to the Bishop and to this country for assistance, but in vain; he was a soldier, but he was a Christian soldier, anxious for the spiritual welfare of those under his charge, and he had been at length con-strained-preferring that the wants of his people should be supplied irregularly than not at all-to apply to the Baptists, from whom he received the support he required, after having given up all hope of obtaining it from his own Church. He only mentioned that as one of many facts, and as being supplied from a private source. They had listened to the Bishop of Newfoundland, a living They witness; and no one after hearing his statement, deliver ed with most unaffected simplicity, could refuse to believe that they ought to do all in their power to show their sympathy. That prelate was incapable of embellishing his statement; it was more likely to be less than truth and of his personal hardships he had said not a word, though they were far greater than many present could conceive-indeed, he might say that he had scarcely tively. made a visitation without peril of his life, in passing through a stormy sea, impeded by icebergs—and surely, when they thought of his privations and hardships, they would not be wanting in sympathy for a Christian Bishop, who was still a member of that University; and he trusted the meeting would not end without some lasting result, and an endeavour to support the Bishop and extend the means of the Society. He was glad to hear the senti-ments which fell from the Provost of Oriel respecting the young men. It was desirable that the claims of the Society should be laid before the younger members of University, whose hearts it was believed were ready to respond to the call; for, among those young men, a large amount of kind and good feeling existed when an appea was properly made to them. Any interest which they took in this work was likely to re-act beneficially on themselves, by leading them to value their own privileges more highly, by furnishing a motive to the exercise of self-denial, and by extending and enlarging their sym-pathies with the Church in the colonies; and he hoped that meeting would be attended with some such effect.— It was the wish of this Society to do all things with due regard to authority and order. It was upon this princi ple they endeavoured to follow the ecclesiastical divisions of the country in the organization of the Society, and such an appeal as he spoke of should only be made under the proper authority in each College. The meeting held in the Hall of Queen's College was likely to produce a practical result, for, since that meeting, he had received a letter from several members of that and other colleges, stating that they were anxious to do what they could to supply the wants of the Bishop of Newfoundland; they stated that he seemed particularly in need of assistan in an educational way, and they thought nothing could more suitable than to assist him in that way. Large and comprehensive plans were sometimes inoperative from their vagueness, and, having been asked to co-operate with those gentlemen in a practical plan, he had been happy to do so, as one way in which the resolution could be carried out. The Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS (Secretary to the Society) was called on to second the resolution. He was glad that the resolution was conceived in terms calling for strong support from the city and University of Oxford, for from no one place in the whole earth was support more justly due, or could be called for with greater pro-The city was highly privileged in possessing priety. within itself a learned University, and the members of

were greatly increased. They possessed many things, and enjoyed the endowments of their liberal fore-fathers while their brethren in the colonies had scarcely wherewithal to build a school; here there were magnifient chapels, while there they had nothing but a log In Oxford they had magnificent libraries, while there they could hardly procure the simplest elementary books; and they were bound to impart to others of the good things they possessed. There were numerous foun-dations in that University where young men were pre-paring for the Church, not in England only, but the whole world. The territory of England was no longer what it was in the time of Elizabeth with a population of four or five millions: now England was everywhere .-Look at her valuable possessions in the New World; but England was not in America alone. She was also in the West India Islands, in New Zealand, Tasmania, India with its hundred millions, China, and now was taking possession of the large island of Borneo, four or five imes the size of our own, under the guidance of that heroic man, James Brooke. The responsibilities of the empire were not confined to the people of this island two Churches formerly, they had now three; instead of only : by colonization and conquest we were sending our four clergymen then, they had now eight; and this was people everywhere, without caring for their moral eduan instance, that what had been done for the Church abroad, had returned with accumulated blessings on the Church at home. The other case was in the diocese of Salisbury: when he first visited the parish there was one Church and one clergyman, and nothing was done for the Church in the colonies. On his second visit a great change had taken place; a great deal had been done to benefit the Church in the Colonics, while in the parish, a carrying Englishmen all over the world was not carrying 40,000 persons every year, on an average of the last 20 years. And who were they? Not the aristocracy-not vears. as only one other objection or difficulty to be It might be said why did not the Church in sans, who were actuated by no spirit of enterprise. science called political economy had taught that there was a surplus of population in England, and practically was a surplus of population in England, and practically for these poor men it was true, for they were thrust out from their native land to find a shelter in the woods of Canada or the pasture lands of Australia; they quitted the erowded cabins of the emigrant ship to land on the quays of Quebec or Montreal, exchanging the scarcity at home for identical parts of the word block home for plenty abroad, but destitute of the moral bless-ings of their own land. He was fond of putting before an assembly of educated persons the fact that they were almost depriving these poor emigrants of a right which they inherited in this country, whose cathedrals and

"That they may raise an independent shed, And give the lips they love unborrowed bread."

There they possess no school, no Church, no clergyman to offer the consolations of his sacred calling in sickness them at home, they bitterly regret the want of in that new land. It was utterly impossible to listen as they had to the condition of the fishing settlements on the stormy coast of Newfoundland, where hundreds were left to perish in their ignorance, without a desire for the alleviation of so much misery. England began to be a colonizi

ago this Society endeavoured to find means to send after and secure to the emigrant the ministrations of religion. They possessed two of the richest gifts that man co a rich jewel in a rich casket. Their ships supplied them with the means of conveying instruction, and their lan-guage also which was becoming universal. Was their attachment real; did they want the Church of England to prevail? If they did, it would not do to talk only their admiration and love, but set about planting h foundations firmly and well in their new col The Bishop had told them of the exertions and difficulties to be met with in his diocese, and the Vice-Chancellor had told them of a Separatist Society which raised annually louble the amount of their funds. Those who were jealous of our pre-eminence, who wished to undermine our power and influence, went to the colonies for the purpose.

A seventh part of the earth's surface had been committed to the charge of Great Britain. The Queen of England swayed her sceptre over a seventh part of the territory of the earth, her people were extensively engaged in com-mercial pursuits, her literature was becoming the literature ture of the world, and the empire had altogether attained a degree of eminence unequalled even by Spain at the highest pitch of her grandeur. But if they did not use their privileges better, three centuries hence they might be of no more consideration among the nations of Europe than was Spain at present. A mighty impulse for good or evil might proceed from that place, for the patriarchs and founders of future nations were among that Anglo-Saxon people who crowded the banks North of St. Lawrence, and the plains of New Zealand; and this city and University of Oxford possessed the means which might

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good come. The peculiarities in the Hebrew ceremonial code, apart from their typical character, are all designed to meet and controvert some heathen superstition : more than this, while they would estrange the minds of God's people from Gentile customs, they have an innate tendency to inculcate religious veneration, moral purity, and practical godliness.

The Gospel ordinances of a ceremonial and ritual character, are fewer and simpler; but they may be regarded as more concentrated and decided in their influence upon the heart and life. We do not here refer to the Sacraments merely, or to ordinances bearing a sacramental character, but to institutions also occupying a much lower place in the Christian scheme. Every one of these will, upon examination, be found to subserve, in a religious, moral, and oftentimes a physical degree, the welfare and improvement of man. We may take, for example, the Sabbath-day .---This, mainly and as a religious ordinance, is designed to preserve in man a constant recollection of God's power and goodness in the creation of the world,-to mark his subjection to, and dependence upon, the great Creator,-to afford him a stated and steadily recurring occasion on which to call his thoughts and affections homewards from their worldly wanderings, and fix them upon his destiny as an immortal being. But while this is its grand and essential purpose, it is not without its subordinate uses. Eminent men, who have made the human constitution their study, have affirmed the sabbath rest to have an important physical effect, and have shewn, by reasoning and examples in which we cannot help concurring, that were it not for this periodical and recreative repose, the human constitution, as to its soundness and strength, would assuredly degenerate.

In the class of rules and ordinances connected with our religious condition, we may reckon FASTING as of no inferior benefit, in a physical as well as moral and spiritual sense. Upon the first of these it is not our purpose to dilate; but we shall content ourselves with ndeavouring to shew the importance of the two last, And we may feel assured that it was with no capricious or indefinite view that this religious custom was enjoined and always practised : it is something more than a ceremonial, calculated merely to mark out the distinctiveness of religious professors: its tendency, as we must admit its designs to be, is to render us personally better and happier.

Nobody doubts the value of a babit of self-denial in its bearing upon the duties even of every-day life. There are few occasions, indeed,-if we would not merely act up to our moral obligations and religious responsibilities, but ensure even our temperal advantages,-in which we are not called upon voluntarily to forego some indulgence or gratification. How easy is it to perceive that the practice of this virtue, cultivated as a habit, makes privations lighter, and adversity easier to be borne? And in a world so fluctuating and precarious in its gifts as this, is it not the duty of all, by adopting and cherishing a rule of selfdenial, to prepare for the often crushing weight of its sudden changes,-to be armed against the bitterness of its seasons of adversity? And where food and raiment are God's gift, and may, on account of God's displeasure, be at any moment withdrawn, is it not the part of wisdom to foster a principle which diciplines us for a more cheerful and easier acquiescence in these stern deprivations, when, by the will of heaven, they may come?

But this, it will be seen, is taking the lowest ground, -that of mere physical and temporal benefit. Our experience teaches us how much there is in the aspirations and desires of man at variance with the will of God,-how many schemes of ambition are to be circumscribed or broken up,-how many plans of sensual and selfish indulgence to be overturned! But these are contradictions to the Divine law and oppositions to the spirit of the Gospel, against which we shall find it hard, if not impossible, to guard ourselves, if no previous course of self-discipline has been assumed or acted upon. The heart must be prepared for such combats by antecedent exercise, if it would be victorious over temptation in the hard time of trial: the Christian soldier must practice his warfare and steadily follow up his spiritual discipline, if he would effectually oppose, in the Spirit's might, the enemies of the soul when they assail and would destroy him .---The battle of the Lord,-and we know that it is a daily conflict,-cannot be successfully fought, if there has been no previous training, no habitual discipline adapted to the contest that is to be endured. Here, then, the exercise of FASTING comes in with a peculiar suitableness. Adopted and pursued upon a religious principle,-to inure to self-denial and thus to keep the body under,-it will, with God's grace and strength, help to great achievements in our warfare with the world, and in our struggles with the Tempter. The Christian soldier, if he has practised that grace, has learned to forego pleasure; he has habituated himself to surrender worldly gratification when it interferes with duty. And hard will it be found to fulfil the vows of our enlistment, the pledges of our baptism, if we are not thus inuring ourselves to self-mortification : the Lord's standard will be but feebly clung to, in the day of trouble and temptation, by those who have not learned to look with indifference upon the world's glitter and speak a stern refusal to the flesh's enticements. In our duty to God and to our neighbour, as well as to ourselves, we should be found wanting, if this self-discipline had not formed a part of our daily warfare as Christians; but where men have learned to mortify and subdue the flesh, they have learned at the same time to give up personal indulgences when God's cause and service plainly demands their time and energies; and where Christians have habituated themselves to this duty, they have learned, -what can only thus be effectually learned,-to part with selfish gratifications in order to feed the poor or supply the spiritually indigent. On all these grounds we can believe that Fasting was instituted; and in the assurance of such results, we can understand why the Church has been so particular and specific in retaining it. We may, indeed, affirm without contradiction,-only let the fasts of the Church be observed, as people have strength and capability; let the habit of self-denial, from these stated occasions of abstinence, be cherished, let the LENT season of abstinence, especially, be thus fulfilled, and there can be no doubt that every weapon of our spiritual warfare will be more thoroughly attempered for its work,-that we shall better bear our part in the duties of the Militant Church, and be better assured, through the Redeemer's merits, of an inheritance in that which is heavenly and glorified. Every fresh arrival from the Mother Country exhibits to us the famine in Ireland with new features of horror and dismay. That it exists to an unparalleled degree cannot be donbted; nay, it is a fact well attested, that nearly 3,000,000 of human beings in that unhappy kingdom are on the very borders of starvation. And yet, amongst the needy and the perishing, there appears no sign of humiliation, -no evidence of national penitence,-no abatement of the public sin. Political animosities are as strong as ever, and outrages of the most revolting character are as frequent as ever. The O'Connell rent, amid the wide-spread famine, is not yet without its tributaries; and fire-arms, for the worst of purposes, can be purchased by those who profess that they have neither food nor money. There is, most assuredly, a great convulsion depending: there will soon be an outbreak of these pent-up passions; and the famine, we fear, will but hurry on the catastrophe. The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal discusses this melancholy subject with that sober propriety and great ability by which all its articles are distinguished .-From physical it looks on to spiritual effects and reasons thus:---

sins to deplore, fresh struggles to prepare for. The clergy have already suffered; now the laity are threat-ened. The miserable policy which allowed or forced the expatriation of a Protestant peasantry, and sti-mulated the frightful competition for land,—land to the highest bidder, no matter who or what he was, or by what means the price was to be wrung,--is bearing rapid fruit. And if in the social changes which impend, the Chuch is likely to be driven into a new position, there is surely no time to be lost in considering how her position may be maintained under altered circumstances. 1s the distincve churchmanship, which now prevails among us, sufficiently vigorous to hold the body together, if outward support were withdrawn? Are the principles of the Church so established in the understandings and hearts of the people, that a mere worldly reverse could not uproot Or is there, indeed, danger that if the State ma-

chine were broken up, the inward fabric might dissolve with it, and many of our members fall away-some to Romanism, some to the various classes of dissent-when the main bond of union was broken; when they had no deep principle to hold them together, and were at liberty to follow the leadings of inclination, fear, or worldly interest, without restraint?"

It is painful to let our reflections have scope upon this fearful theme. We have long had cause to ponder wearily and sadly upon the remarks which, in interrogative form, close the above extract. It will be well if the fears of the writer are not to the letter realized; but where "distinctive Churchmanship" has been a virtue so indistinctly exhibited to the world, if realized at all,-where there has, so very widely, been a virtual classification of the Church with every form and shape of religion that chose to vaunt itself an opponent of Popery, we have but a faint security for the preservation of the Church's integrity in her dark hours of storm and trial. Still, we trust the warning will not be lost; for if she but assume her true position, the Church in Ireland, we have every hope and every faith, will not only survive the desolation, but shew herself as of old the ark upon the waters.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Churck.

Sir,-May I request you, in your valuable and exten sively circulated paper, to return my sincere and grateful thanks to the Rev. William Carus Wilson, M.A., Rector of Whittington, and Perpetual Curate of Casterton, Cas-terton Hall, England, for his valuable present of Books and Tracts, for the use of the people in my congregation. Having examined them, I am fully persuaded that their on among the young people will be of much benefit to them. In complying with this request, you will oblige, Sir your obedient humble servant SAMUEL ARMOUR. Cavan, Feb., 1847. Rector of Cavan. To the Editor of the Church. Sir,-The following "Way to keep true Lent," from Herrick's "Noble Numbers," you will perhaps have the kindness to insert in your excellent and very useful journal, and oblige Your's very truly, W. F. G. Is this a fast-to keep

The larder lean And clean From fat of veals and sheep? Is it to quit the dish Of flesh, yet still To fill The platter high with fish? Is it to fast an hour, Or ragg'd to go, Or show A downcast look and sour? No: 'tis a fast to dole Thy sheaf of wheat, And meat Unto the hungry soul. It is to fast from strife. From old debate And hate ; To circumcise thy life ; To show a heart grief-rent ;

To starve thy sin, Not bin ; And that's to keep thy Lent.

REV. CARUS WILSON. To the Editor of the Church.

Brought forward.

Christ's Church, Marlborough, per Ch. W. St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, per Rev. G. 1 0 0 R. F. Grout Christ's Church, Hamilton, per Ch. Ward'n. St. Mary Magdalene's, Picton, per Ch. W.... Do. do. Napanee £0 15 0 2 0 Do. do. Napanee £0 15 Christ's Church, Tyendinaga... 0 15

Baker's Chapel 0 5 0 52 Collections..... £175 5 101

T. W. BIRCHALL, Feb. 18, 1847. Treasurer.

The Treasurer received from H. C. Baker, Esq.-

One fourth of the Collections of the different Parochial Associations in the Gore and Wellington Districts, for the year ending

31st Dec., 1846.£ Special Donation from Geo. L. Beardmore, £69 8 1 Esq., to the General Mission Fund,..... 14 12 6

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

The Church Society's House. The Church Society met on Wednesday. 3d February,

The LORD BISHOP in the chair. After the customary prayers, the minutes of the last eeting were read.

The Treasurer laid a statement of his acounts on the table, shewing a balance of £557 19s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$.

The receipts during the past month have been :-Sales in Depository£87 17 81 Collections Widows and Orphans' Fund..... 12 19 81 Special Donations do. Dividends do. 33 12 6 Rents on account of Trinity Church, King Street, Toronto 7 10 0 Life Subscriptions 30 0 0 Vaughan Parochial Association 1 10 London District Branch, Amhersthurg Paro-dividend Georgina Parochial Association 8 13 9 Collections 0 17 Kent Testimonial Fund-Dividends Toronto Parochial Association 84 11 0 £308 17 3 The payments during the same period have been :----Payments as per audit 6th January, 1847 ... £41 0 4 The Rev. John Hickie,—one-half year's stipend, due 31st Dec. The Rev. George Bourne-one-fourth from 16 13 4 the Society Do. from Simcoe Mission Fund. 13 17 13 17 9 The Rev. Wm. Ritchie-allowance for Catechist, three months..... 2 10 0 The Rev. H. Brent-one-half year's stipend to 31st Dec 13 17 9 The Rev. John McIntyre-salary for Interpreter Mr. Charles Inglis, Divinity Student-from 18 15 0 20 0 0 Bishop's Fund..... £140 11 11 The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts:-H. Rowsell-Account £32 5 9 Jacques & Hay—Furniture Cash Disbursements—Stock £4 14 1 10 9

Registering 3 5 11 Petty Cash 6 2 10 14 3 4 One Quarter's Rent 25 0 0 Thos. Champion-oue month's salary Messenger's Wages 10 2 10 0

£85 18 2 Whereas the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has appointed the Rev. F. Tremayne to be Travelling Missionary in the Ottawa District, It was Ordered—That the Treasurer be authorised to

pay the Rev. F. Tremayne, at the rate of Fifty Pounds Sterling per annum, to commence from the first day of st, so long as he shall be regularly licensed to the said Mission.

On the recommendation of the Land Committee, it was

That the thanks of the Society be given to Asa A. Burnham, Esq., for his donation to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of Lot No. 4, in the 4th Con. of Bexley, containing 200 acres, in trust for the general purposes of the Society. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

nd embracing a body of Priests and Deacon Empire, amounting to upwards of eighteen thousand, and British Church holds out the Lamp of Divine truth "continuing steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellow ship," her works of power and love exhibit the fulfilment of the Savjour's promise." re, amounting to upwards of eighteen thousands Your Committee, in laying their Annual Report before the embers of the Newcastle and College and Colle

£161 4 101 ful meeting held in St. Peter's Church ; while the result of b meeting in the small congregation of St. Paul's, Perryton being the first of the kind ever held there, has been such as exhibit the benefits of thus "provoking one another to love and to good works." So satisfied are your Committee of the good effect which such Parochial Meeetings produce, that they are encouraged to recommend that a similar tour be made in sum mer as well as in winter, so that all the stations in every pairs nay successively be visited, and the feelings of all be stin to greater efforts in the holy cause of "Christ and the Church The Parochial Meeting held in Peterboro' exhibited a featur of deep interest to your Committee, in the discussion and adopt tion of a resolution referring to the proposal of a separation between the two Districts which at present compose this Asso-ciation. The result of this movement, and of the adoption of a corresponding resolution in the parish of Emily, in the Colberg District, has been that your Committee, not, it must be con-fessed, without a little missing in the parts of same of its fessed, without a little misgiving on the part of some of members, lest the separation prove injurious to the interests the Society, have decided on recommending that the Collorn. District be free to form a separate and independent District Association. And they are the rather moved to this decision from the hope which has been expressed on the part of the Colhema Division of the college of the Colborne District, that the general benefit and prosperity of the Church Society would thereby be promoted. The Report of the Treasurer is as follows :---Feb" Mar Dec Jan 30-30-To To To To To for H Parochial E pe Association Parochial I poses..... one ope ope

obe-1 for J NOON late late 1846 100 ular do. for ... cal 22 .. 17 £163 and (Wide 3031 23 14 23 12 38 25 14 25 10000 66 19 11 11 11 0 12 0000 0 0 20 000 * * * * * * 28 10-80 -By -By By By By By and elling urg P Hope cetion ly Par ly Par £7. l loc hial H do. do. ate at Asso y allo borne inda ition do. Colle which e sake Asso do. do. servi for T 1846 do.

for at for ft.... ft.... ft.... ft.... ft.... in lu-50 9 2 255 9 2 255 00 * 150 165 180 w2 0 00 00000 In thus briefly reviewing our local affairs, your Committee

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are not insensible to the encouragement to be derived from the consideration of our being members incorporate of the Church of Christ scattered throughout the world; by whose exertions spreading and enlarging as they even it were an spreading and enlarging as they are on every side in yearly increasing degree, the "ways" of the Saviour " are made known upon earth, his seving health they are the saviour they feel upon earth, his saving health unto all nations." And they feel that the members of this Society can legitimately refoice in the that the members of this Society can legitimately refore in an success of these exertions, contributing to them as they do, if not directly, yet by no very indirect channels. For, in propor-tion as Missionary operations in these North American Color nies are sustained by the Church Societies so actively engaged in each of them, in the same proportion is the barden taken of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and its funds left more free free societies in minibulary minibulary. Parts, and its funds left more free for carrying on those mit efforts in the East, to which such glorious success vonchsafed by the great Head of the Church. And And how de cidedly do these successes prove, that, after a century and a h of Missionary service, our National Church yearly "renews trength," and flies through the world as "on Eagle's wing"

with Eagle gaze intent upon the Sun of Rightcous trust and stay. In her "sixty-six Dioceses, presided over by as many Bidden in

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)RONTO,	FRIDA	Y, FEBRUA	RY 19, 184	7.

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Poetry.—The Book of m Prayer. f Bishop Claggett. Seel. Intelligence.	English Eccl Intelligence con Garner.—Archd. Manning; F B. D. Winslow; Rev. W. J Bennett; Rev. J. Sharp; F F.W.Fowle; Rev.J. A.Spen

2 Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, is now on a collecting tour in the Western part of the Diocese.

We have been instructed to announce the following appointments for CONFIRMATION by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this CITY during the month of May next.

May	2nd,	Trinity Church	 11	A.M.
"	"	St. Paul's	 3	P.M.
66	9th,	Rogation Sunday,		
		St George's	 11	A.M.
66	16th	the Cathedral	 3	P.M.
		the state of the s		

KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE.

The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows :---The Threefold Ministry proved from Scripture.

Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to members of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg) are required to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 20th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respec-

The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August next.

A Prize (value £5) will also be given for the se cond best Essay on the same subject.

The right-minded and devout enquirer into the phænomena and mysteries of the natural world-the more perseveringly and patiently he pursues his investigations,-will always have his convictions of the goodness and wisdom, not less than the power, of the Divine architect strengthened and established. The minutest things that can meet his eye, the simplest organization that can engage his attention-the more they are examined, and the more nicely their purposes and adaptations are viewed,-will be found. however humble, to bear a share in working out some great and important result. Nothing, in short, will be found to have been created in vain: some object or purpose of wisdom and beneficence is visible in every

And if this be true of the world of nature, it is preeminently so of the world of grace. The economy with which God's revelations are combined, often presents much that is mysterious, and even incomprehensible; but the more that such are examined, as contributing especially to advance moral order and spiritual purity, the more are they discovered to conduce to and work for that end.

A careless or uninstructed reader of the Scriptures would view perhaps without interest the combinations of rules and ordinances connected with the Jewish ceremonial law: the peculiarity of those regulations would, in many cases, strike him with wonder; and he would, it may be, in some instances be disposed to regard them as capricious and unmeaning. Not so, however, when they are examined in their reference to the objects for which they were instituted,-in their

" In every way, the Church is called, on this occasion, within itself a learned University, and the members of the University, or many of them, by the abundance of the good things they possessed, their responsibilities responsibilities their prospective illustration of hopes and blessings to the good things they possessed, their responsibilities their prospective illustration of hopes and blessings to the good things they possessed their prospective illustration of hopes and blessings to the good things they possessed their responsibilities their prospective illustration of hopes and blessings to the good things they possessed their prospective illustration of hopes and blessings to the good things they possessed the store the store

Rev. Sir.—I was much surprised to see a letter in the la Church from a correspondent signing himself "C. C. B.," finding fault with the Editor for inserting a communication relative to the Rev. Carus Wilson's late unchristian conduct, (originally published in the Morning Courier, of Montreal), and blaming him for not expressing disappro-

bation of the language in which it was expressed. The argument on which "C. C. B." grounds his censures may be divided into two parts,-on account of the severity of the language used in assailing the Rev. C. Wilson, and because "a Clergyman, now resident in Canada, who once served in his cure, bears in happy recollection his consistent Churchmanship, eminent piety, and faithful labours."

With reference to the first, it is my opinion, after carefully perusing the letter from the Montreal Courier, that "C. C. B." has formed a very exaggerated idea of its demerits, and that, should he calmly and without preju-dice examine the conduct by which Carus Wilson has lately gained an unenviable notoriety, he will come to the conclusion that the description is a tolerably faithful portrait, although a word or two in it may be unseemly. is sad, very sad, that a Presbyter of the Church should have rendered himself amenable to so severe yet just a

It appears from the connection that the object in introducing the second part of the argument, is to shew that as the Rev. C. Wilson was (according to the testimony of a Clergyman in this Diocese once his Curate) remarkable for his "consistent Churchmanship," &c., that conse-quently he is so still. This is what is intended to be conreyed, and I certainly think that if "C. C. B." and the "late Curate" hold such an opinion, that they must have as erratic ideas about what constitutes "consistent Churchmanship, eminent piety, and faithful labours," as the Rev.

Wilson has about his duties as a Christian. I would ask "C. C. B." and his informant, Is it "consistent Churchmanship" to use every scheme that malice could devise or an evil spirit dictate, to mar the usefulness of that venerable Society which has been the means, in the hands of the Almighty, of bringing millions from the darkness of heathenism into the glorious light of the Gos-pel,—the Society to which Canada is almost exclusively ndebted for the means of grace and blessed privileges she now enjoys,-the main support of our Clergy, and which scarcely permits a month to elapse without h up the measure of bounties we have already received?

Are the studied mutilation of extracts copied from the Church, in order to prop up a cause which required such aid,-the "ultra-Protestant Jesuitry" displayed towards the Rev. Sir George Robinson,-the adorning of charges with the meretricious hues of fiction, as in the account of Ellis's journey to Montreal,-are these the fruits pro-"eminent piety"? duced by

Should the term "Faithful" be applied to the "labours" of one, whose base attacks on private character (though harmless and innoxious in this country, where the high character of the slandered is well-known,) may have been prejudicial at home, from the unblushing pertinacity with

ich they were urged? These are questions which "C. C. B." could not have reflected on, or he would never have put pen to paper in defence of one, whom the Canadian Church (taking his

onduct for the criterion) can only reg	ard as a bitter,
Rev. Sir, truly yo Toronto, Feb., 1847.	A. LAYMAN.
Ecclesiastical Intell	igence.

CANADA.	
DIOCESE OF TORONTO.	
THE CHURCH SOCIETY.	

SEPTUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Students in Theology. C S. D.

		200
Previously announced 34 collections in amt.	150	2
St. Paul's Church, Dunville £0 10 2		
St. John the Evangelist, Cayuga 0 7 21 Christs' Church, Dunn 2 11 75		
-per Rev. A. Townley	3	9
Kemptville, per Rev. H. McAlpin	1	10
Elora, per Rev. D. Fraser	ī	3
St. John's Church, Cavan £2 0 0	100	100
St Paul's do do 1 0 0		
-per Rev. S. Armour	3	0
Lamb's Pond, per Rev. W. H. Guming	1	
Congregation at Rice Lake £0 10 5	ALC BOA	
Do. 4th Con. Haldimand 0 5 6		
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-per Rev. Official Bethune, D. D	. 1	0
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH.

Presented at the Annual Meeting, in St. John's Church,

Members of the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch Asso-ciation of the Church Society, would, in the first place, record their humble thanks to "the Giver of all good things," for the measure of success which has been granted to the efforts of this Association; and achere the granted to the efforts of this Association; and acknowledge their entire dependance for "every good word and work," upon Him who "has the hearts" might be spent in relating the triumphs of the Church, of all in His rule and governance, and who disposes and turns them as it seemeth best to His Godly wisdom."

The necessity of greatly increased exertion on the part of every member of this Association is apparent from the fact that, while we are thankful to be able to report that we have not lost ground, and, indeed, that in some cases an advance has been ade, yet all our Parochial Committees have not carried on the work of the Church Society to the enlarged extent which might fairly have been expected from them ; and perhaps there is not one even which has done all that it could, nor made that constantly progressive increase in its labours and its successes, which a more diligent and faithful stewardship would assuredly have accomplished

And yet, though the humble acknowledgment of deficiency results from a view of "the fields white already unto the har-vest" which lie before us, and from a due consideration of the esponsibility which rests upon us to gather in the crop; yet, responsionity which rests upon us to gather in the crop; yes, we are thankful to say, we may take our share of the testimony thus borne by the Parent Society :--- "The successful working of the Church Society for four successive years, stands as a living witness, that a holier, and more faithful state of things is gradually spreading among us." And even in those parishes where this does not so evidently

appear from a view of the operations of the Parochial Committees, yet the efforts made by the several congregations in carry-ing out what, after all, are objects which the Church Society was instituted to promote, fully entitle us to the encouragement derivable from the increased diffusion of genuine Church prin ciples ; and warrant us to entertain the assured hope and confi-dent trust that the results which we are taught to expect from the due reception of those principles will most certainly follow in greater and greater degree.

in greater and greater acgree. The arrangements which have been made for carrying out the Travelling Mission have not been altogether those which the Committee would have chosen, had circumstances permitted a choice. The conjunction of the duty of Assistant Minister at Cobourg with that of Travelling Missionary, will not allow him to appropriate more than three-fourths of his time to ministrations in the distant settlements; and though it is true that a proportionate decrease has been made in the assessments for onary operations from the several parishes in these dis-

tricts, yet it is obvious that we should make every exertion to tricts, yet it is obvious that we should make every exciton to do our parts in raising sufficient funds for the employment of a Missionary, whose time should be wholly given to the work, as soon as the Bishop can ordain a Clergyman for that duty.— Your Committee, however, must not omit to state the fact, that such is the great and increasing demand for Clergymen, that

means for their support are more easily procured than men; and, therefore, we must content ourselves with such aid in the Travelling Mission as we can procure. But your Committee cannot refrain from pointing out to the members of this Association what a call arises hence upon their best endeavours in aid of the Theological College of the Diocese, especially in increasing the fund devoted to the noble object of assisting in the theological education of pious young men, whose hearts yearn for the ministry, but whose pecuniary circumstances are such that, without the aid of this truly Christian liberality, they vould, in many cases, be effectually debarred from obtaining Holy Orders, and the Church would suffer even still more that she does for the want of duly qualified candidates for the ministry Your Committee would be wanting in their duty, did they not take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the zealous and judicious manner in which the present Travelling Missionary has devoted the due proportion of his time to the ardu-

stonary has devoted the due proportion of the time the has received, ous duties of his mission. The encouragement he has received, from the large congregations every where shewing their due ap-preciation of his exertions, compel your Committee to regret that more cannot be done in this most interesting field of the Society's operations. In several successive Annual Reports, the necessity of having at least two 'Travelling Missionaries in these districts has been brought forward. In fact there can be no question whatever, that, were every member of the Church within the bounds of this Association to exert himself as he ought, the very desirable object might in due time be accomplished, of placing a Missionary in the exclusive charge of Cart wright and Manvers, and another in Seymour and Percy, while a third might profitably be employed in the Colborne District. And, in saying this, we have of course in view the assistant which we might expect from the Parent Society, and the exertions to contribute towards the maintenance of which the townships in which he laboured must admit it to be their duty to make.

Your Committee have devoted a week to visiting in consecu tive order the various parishes contained within our bounds, and have held interesting and profitable public meetings in their

ration, more time than our allotted space permits; with Pentecostal glory, exhibit the " conversion from darkne to light, and from the power of Satan unto God," of whole t and villages of the once Pagan worshippers of Bramah Vishnu, who now literally fulfil the prophecies, breaking the idols in pieces and "casting them to the moles and to the bats But we must resist the temptation to dwell on topics ? lightful to every true disciple of the Saviour and every lover His Holy Church. And, giving but a hasty glance at the great and increasing prosperity of our sister Church in the Un-States, and their Missionary Bishops, Priests and Deacon the wilds of the "Far West," in Syria and in China, we clo our Report in the words of the sainted Bishop Heber :--

"Salvation, Oh! Salvation, the joyful sound proclaim, Till each remotest nation has learnt Messiah's name; Till o'er our ransomed nature, the Lamb for sinners slalu, Redeemer, King, Creator, in bliss returns to reign."

GENERAL DISTRICT MEETING.

Rev. Official Bethune, D.D., in the chair. Moved by J. T. Williams, Esq., seconded by the Ref. . S. Kennedy,

Resolved 1. - That the Report now read be adopted, and the the Standing Committee be empowered to employ the usur means for its general circulation.

Moved by Rev. S. Armour, seconded by Geo. Boulton

Resolved 2.- That this Meeting desires to express its thank fulness to Almighty God for the measure of success with which the operations of this Percenter of success with which the operations of this Branch Association have been accompa nied during the past year.

Moved by Rev. J. Wilson, seconded by N. Kirchhoffel

Resolved 3 - That the co-operation of every member of W Church in the many valuable and holy objects of this Society is a duty which cannot be too strongly urged, as attesting a interest in the spread of Christ's kingdom, and our fellowid with one anoth

Moved by Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, seconded by Ju McKves.

Resolved 4.—That whereas it is desired by the Parol Committees within the Colborne District, that they show form a separate District Branch of the Church Societyi, Meeting do concur in the same, from the hope which has ed that the general benefit and prosperity of the Societ expres uld thereby be promoted.

Moved by Rev. H. Brent, seconded by M. F. White head, Esq.

Resolved 5 .- That the diffusion of the Gospel through the agency of the Church Society by means of Travelling Missi rics, calls for the vigorous co-operation and the renewed exet tions of all its members in this District.

Moved by H. H. Meredith, Esq., seconded by Rev. B Harding,

Resolved 6 .- That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered the several Officers of this District Branch of the Chui Society for their services during the past year, and that they requested to continue their services for the year ensuing. Moved by Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, seconded by Rev. 5,

Resolved 7 .- That the thanks of this Meeting be given 1 the Rev. Official Bethune, for his able conduct in the chair.

Collection made by the Port Hope Parochial Committee of Church Society in December, 1846.

4	critic creating ,		0	
	Box, Miss Ward's, for the Church Society	£3	3	
	Burton, Miss	0	5	
	Collection by Miss Whitehead		12	
	Evatt, Dr	0	15	
	Evatt, Captain	0	5	
	Evatt & Bailey	0	10	
	Elliott, G	0	5	
	Fraser, William	1	5	
	Furby, William	0	5	
	Gillett, H.	1	0	
	Gillespie, D.	0	2	
	Hughes, Charles (Druggist)	0	5	
8	Hickman, Dr. for two years	2	10	
	Holdsworth, A. (special donation to Widows and		1	
	Orphans' Fund)	1	5	
	Kirchhoffer, N.		5	
-	Lang, Robert		5	
	Lang, hover manage			

Carried forward, £17 18