afford to be too hard upon our predecessors, else the blame might recoil upon ourselves. The torch of gospel truth which they suffered to be almost extinguished had been given to us, and we should be responsible for its permanent and increasing light. He (the Right Rev. Prelate) would not be understood to cast unmerited revenue would not be understood to cast unmerited revenue. On the contrary the public mind anything like an adequate idea of the value of the society, or urge its claims with anything approaching to success. He (the Right Rev. Prelate) had said, that there was a growing interest felt by the people in behalf of this society; high time, indeed, it was that such an interest should be felt, for it could never happen until such interest became general, that the spiritual destitution of our fellow-countrymen in the colonies could be removed. When he said that an objection might be raised to societies such as those, he ought in fairness to have stated that, practically considered, this was the first amongst the church societies that had in view the diffusions of the Lord Bishop of London.

The motion, amended according to the suggestion of the Lord Bishop, was then put, and carried unanimously. The Lord Bishop, was then put, and carried unanimously. The Lord Bishop of London.

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The Lord Bishop of London. extending from Cape St. John to New World Island, a distance of nearly sixty miles. In this Mission are five or six churches, but no parsonage or residence for a spect the evils of their present lot might be very materially counteracted. Over them the eye of the church that shore, upwards of 1,000, are, or were, members of the church. I heard that the case is even worse, if postulations and churches the church is the church of the church of the church is the church of the church of the church is the church of the c deserted flocks; and 'men arise speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them,' who, if the ministraknew our wants, it would surely be a pleasure and a privilege to found a mission, or support a missionary, in some one of those neglected, or, what is worse, deserted settlements. £100 a year would enable him to convey the consolations of our holy faith to many a brothernay, to many settlements of our brethren, perishing for lack of knowledge, or falling away from truth and holiness. The bishop reports the urgent need of thirteen additional missionaries along the coast, all of whom would have, on the average, 500 souls in his cure. At Burin, in Placentia Bay, where the members of the Church are the most numerous body, while the Methodists have a resident minister and a meeting-house, originally intended for a church, and while the Romanists have two resident priests, with chapel and school adjoining, we have neither priest, deacon, nor teacher, neither church nor school. In the whole of Placentia Bay, containing at this time 2,000 Protestants, seattered along 150 miles of stormy coasts or islands, or in creeks almost inaccessible, there is but one missionary of our Church, and he a deacon only; and no other clergyman for 150 miles on either side." The missionaries in these distant parts were quite unequal to the growing population. The whole number of missionaries employed by the society was about 300, and what was that to the rapidly increasing tide of emigration? What was that number in comparison for even the present colonial population? and how were they to meet the wants of the 40,000 who annually leave these shores? What would be ten, or twenty, or a hundred missionaries, compared with this vastly increasing pomust not press upon them too str the vastness of the work to be accomplished, lest they might be induced to think the disproportion between the demand and the means of meeting it so great that they might be discouraged from making any attempt. But they were bound by every obligation of reason and com-mon sense to do all they could in furtherance of this great work, or it would never be accomplished. With reference to Newfoundland, and in speaking of the country, he could not refrain from remarking that the inhabitants had performed their duty well. Not only had nothing been done for them, but everything was prohibited, and yet they were rapidly increasing their means of religious Now they had an established ministry, and he (the Lord Bishop) was glad to see amongst them him who was its first chief patron (allusion being made to the present Bishop of Jamaica, who was on the platform). sooner had that Right Rev. Prelate taken possession of this distant inhospitable see than he commenced his work, and in a very short time he succeeded in doubling the number of the clergy. (Cheers.) In Lower Canada the recent census gave the numbers of the Church of England at 43,274. No fewer than 15,000 persons in all, said the Bishop of Montreal, were stated as unaccounted for in point of religious denomination, which must be mainly attributed, he apprehended, to their deprivation of the means of grace. In New Brunswick, which was equal in extent to nearly all Scotland, out of eighty parishes, iffy-seven were without settled clergymen on the arrival of the Bishop of Frederickton in June, 1845. In behalf of the West India islands the society had done much, and had contributed to the enlightenment of its unhappy in habitants. From 1835 to 1842 inclusive, the society expended in the West Indies more than £78,000, besides £53,000 obtained, through the society, from the Parliamentary grants for negro education. He (the Right Rev. Prelate) would only say a word in conclusion on the subit had already received were inconsiderable, its annual amount of subscriptions and donations was not trifling; but when it was compared with the resources of the country, what was some £40,000 or £50,000 a year? Let h person consider, with respect to his means, whether, if he gave a thousandth part of his income towards societies such as these, he would-to use a popular phrasebe any the worse for it; nay, whether he would not be all the better for it in his best and dearest interests?-

and unbroken strain of its martial airs; should it be said that a nation entrusted with such an unparalleled empire, had been entrusted with it merely for the promotion of its military glory and commercial greatness? Our extenditions of the commerce of the promotion of its military glory and commercial greatness? Our extenditions in the nation entrusted with it merely for the promotion of its military glory and commercial greatness? Our extenditions in the Niagara District so others, even because themselves are unsanctified more come in to assist this present purpose of plantation in the Niagara District so others, even because the new particularly we see here the cause why no more come in to assist this present purpose of plantation in the reliable to commence his pastoral visitations in the Niagara District so others, even because themselves are unsanctified gious views he entertained, was yet desirous of offering up a tribute to the supposed author of his being. (Cheers.) its military glory and commercial greatness? Our extended commerce, the prevalence of our language, the universal respect that attached to our national character, did not these afford means of the most effective kind for earrying out God's purposes of mercy towards a sinful race? And if it merely contented itself by building up His church in this country, neglecting those distant regions to which they were especially bound, how could they be said to carry out the commands of Him to whom they owed obedience? Now it must be confessed with they be said to carry out the commands of Him to whom they owed obedience? Now it must be confessed with shame and sorrow, in this department of its duty this country had been shamefully deficient. Reasons might be assigned why so much had not been done as might under other circumstances have been effected, and one might point to the troubles of the church, the trials by thick it had been assailed the interruption of its monarwhich it had been assailed, the interruption of its monar- they stir no more than if men spoke of toys and trifles; chical government in times of laxity and coldness; these might be assigned as reasons for the neglect, but certainly could not be received as palliations. But we could not

Prelate) would not be understood to cast unmerited re-lections on the church of this country. On the contrary, he would say that on her for a long time was the religious | prelate which appealed not only to their feelings, but so sucinstruction of our colonies dependent. It was true that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel never met the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel never met with the degree of support to which it was entitled, still it had saved the church from the charge of entirely neglecting our fellow-countrymen in the colonies and distant dependencies of this country. The feeling in favour of this society had been, he rejoiced to say, during the long been firmly convinced that emigration and colonies are the propagation of the society had been, he rejoiced to say, during the long been firmly convinced that emigration and colonies are the propagation of the region of on this society had been, he rejoiced to say, during the last few years, gradually on the increase; that it never had its due share of influence was perhaps attributable to the fact that its merits had never been properly brought under the consideration of the public. The truth was, that in the present state of society some persons objected to any religious associations other than the church itself. However reasonable such objections might be, it was absolutely necessary that under the girumstances we should solutely necessary that under the circumstances we should to such societies as these, whatever might be the wishes accept the services of such societies, and it was only by or intentions of Government, that we must look for the solutely necessary that under the circumstances we should accept the services of such societies, and it was only by such meetings as that in which they were engaged that they could put forth statements which would convey to the public mind anything like an adequate idea of the public mind anything like an adequate idea of the

have stated that, practically considered, this was the first amongst the church societies that had in view the diffusion of Gospel truth throughout the world. It might be considered as the members, if not the very arms, of the church. It was the right arm of the church for mission ary operations, and our church was essentially a mission-ary operations, and our church was essentially a mission-ary operations. The first commission given to the Apostles and school have a strong dain, on their commission of the mathematical tion would prompt him. The resolution he had to propose was to the following effect:—" That the poor labourers and workmen, who are compelled to seek an independent subsistence for themselves and their families in the colonies, and are thus deprived of the advantages provided for them at home, in their own parish Church ary operations, and our church was essentially a missionary church. The first commission given to the Apostles was one of a missionary character—"Go ye forth into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." He (the Lord Bishop) therefore called all members of the church to support that society, and he told them that in doing so they would best serve the church, and most effectively enable her to teach to others those high and holy lessons by which they had most profited themselves. That the society deserved what he had said of it was fully proved by every communication received from the distant colonies. Without entering into details he might adduce one or two testimonies, specimens of those with which the records of the society were filled, to show how its Apostolic character and Evangelical doctrine are enjoyed and appreciated by those who are able to obtain its services. The population of the great American continent whose sense that may be the advantages and school, have a strong claim, on their countrymen for help, in providing themselves and their children with the administration of religion and the means of education." This was one of a series of resolutions which claimed for the society for the propagation of the Gospel their confidence and support. They were the grounds upon which the society deserved what he had said of it was fully proved by every communication received from the society for the propagation of the Gospel their confidence and support. They were the grounds upon which the society deserved with great regret that many of the means of our Church stood aloof from it. His experience enjoyed and appreciated by those who are able to obtain its services. The population of the great American continuation of the great regret that many of the means of education." This was one of a series of resolutions which the society for the propagation of the Gospel their confidence and support. They were the grounds upon which the society for the propagation of the Gospel their confidence and support. struction. In Upper canada into which the tide of emservices. The population of the great American continent, when separated from this country, was two or three millions; it now amounted to about seventeen millions; it now amounted to about seventeen millions; and that vast body, divided as it is, into numerous remainded to the seventeen millions; and that vast body, divided as it is, into numerous remainded to the seventeen millions; and that vast body, divided as it is, into numerous remainded to the seventeen millions; and the seventeen millions are seventeen millions; and the seventeen millions; and the seventeen millions are seventeen millions; and the seventeen millions are seventeen millions. and that vast body, divided as it is, into numerous religious sects, impending the usefulness of the church, is indebted for what spiritual light it enjoys, to the exertions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There were now twenty-six bishops in the United States, and upwards of 1,200 clergy. With the permission of the meeting, he would read an extract from a communication received from the Bishop of Newfoundland, showing the present state of portions of that diceses, and the urgent necessity for additional assistance:—"Cape Shore Mission contains fourteen settlements, chiefly islands, extending from Cape St. John to New World Island, a distance of nearly sixty miles. In this Mission are five

at least to remember His solemn admonition consequent upon that remark. Never did any country more emphatically adopt your scriptural motto, 'Come over and help for they rest from the same source the solemn assurance, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours." But in many of the In the meantime, the Romanists make havoc of our districts to which he had alluded, nothing of that kind existed. There they lived and there they died without the knowledge of those great truths which tions of our Church were duly provided and performed, make them wise unto salvation. It was for the supply of would have no excuse for intruding, and no prospect of success. If some of our wealthy friends in England mirably adapted. He had known it for twenty-five years. For more than twenty-five years he had been conversant with the operations of its committee, and he could consci-entiously aver that he thought it one of the best stewards of the church, in supplying means of instruction to her of the church, in supplying means of instruction to her emigrating children—children who, however dispersed they might be, were integral portions of the great family of the church, the objects alike of her solicitations and her prayers. He would tell them briefly what this society bad done. It had given an episcopal Church to the United States of America. It had afforded instruction thousands of emancipated slaves, whom this had set free. It had maintained the colonists in the faith. It had turned thousands of heathens from the power of Satan unto God. It had 300 active and devoted missionaries, where it could well employ double that number. It had £50,000 to conduct operations, which might be doubled or tripled, and which would require a far larger revenue. To aid these benevolent efforts, parochial associations should be established throughout the country, and the laity should become the active coadjutors of the clergy. The Legislature of Jamaica had liberally assigned a local grant of £3000 in aid of the Diocesan Church Society, which was the Representative of the Incorporated Society at home. The Governor of Jamaica (the Earl of Elgin) had also placed a munificent sum annually at the disposal of the society. Of the aid they ought to expect from that great city (London,) he would not allow himself to express a doubt, for he was sure it would be worthy of their high reputation. The Right Rev. Prelate, after again apologising for his incapacity, on account of physical suffering, properly to treat the subject concluded by expressing his hearty concurrence

the terms of the resolution. LORD J. RUSSEL, M.P., having been called upon to second the resolution, rose, and was warmly received. The noble lord said, he rose to address them, not merely as being connected with the city of London, having the honour!of being one of its representatives, but likewise as having held a situation under the crown, which gave him in opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with abled to form an opinion as to the value of the efforts of this society in the diffusion of christianity amongst our fellow-countrymen in those distant regions. It was there-fore, with unaffected pleasure that he rose to second the resolution proposed by the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, who spoke of the advantage of giving poor labourers and workmen who were compelled to seek their subsistence in the Colonies where they were deprived of the advantages provided for them at home in their own parish church and schools. The Lord Bishop of Jamaica had spoken most truly of the advantages which the labourers of this country enjoyed at home, and he, the noble lord) fully concurred in all that had fallen rom him on that important subject. He was recently reading an account received from the Bishop of New Cealand, whose exertions were most praiseworthy— Cheers)—in which the right rev. Prelate spoke of the ourers who had gone to that country, and who were now loudly calling for assistance and instruction.— These men, while in their country, were accustomed to hear the village bell on the Lord's day, and to hear the Gospel preached. They were accustomed in the hour of sickness, either of themselves or their children, to receive the ministration and assistance of the parochial clergyman, and in cases of temporary accident, which fell hea-vily upon their slender resources, they resorted in the Prelate) would only say a word in conclusion on the subject of the measure of support which the society had a right to expect. He would not say that the contributions it had already received were inconsiderable, its annual it wonderful, then, that such men going to a distant colony should expect to experience there some of the advantages which they had left? Was it wonderful that they ould wish once more to see a clergyman or a Church, should wish once more to see a diergyman or a church, and to receive that ministerial assistance which they had enjoyed at home, which from their infancy they had loved and cherished, and which they still held in affectionate remembrance? (Loud cheers.) In speaking on this subject, perhaps they would allow him to allude to an What was the duty of the Church at large was the duty of every individual member. It would be invidious to say to any individual member of the Church that he had not subscribed the portion he ought to have subscribed, and, therefore, would abstain from making any remarks on that subject. He would read, however, an extract this subject, perhaps they would allow him to allude to an ancient nation not so enlightened as ourselves, a nation which never enjoyed the glad tidings of the Gospel, in comparison with our own country, where Gospel light was fully diffused. The country had not the civilization of which in this country we are apt to boast. There were two lines in Homer describing the foundation of the country, and it was there stated that the foundary hails

of view. It was as follows:-"We may here learn the Was it not plain that the founder of that heathen colony will be unable to commence his pastoral visitations in Let them look again at what was done by their ancestors in times which they called barbarous, when men far from having the advantages we now enjoyed, and to whom the commonest villages and highways would have been a matter of admiration—in those days the land-owners took care that while the tenants were taught to bear the sword and the shield, while they were able to meet and probably to conquer any enemy with whom they might contend, that a village Church should be rearred and that a clergyman should be placed there, who by his instructions, might raise their minds to God and to Christ. Such was the feeling of Pagan founders, and, subsequently, of bar-barians who had just received the truths of Christianity. What had we done in this enlightened age of the world's history? What had we done with all our means of instruction? What had we done with all our means of organization?—with all our boast of superiority—with all our contempt of Pagan darkness and a barbarous ancesour contempt of Pagan darkness and a parparous ancestry? Had we taken care that where we founded a colony there we erected churches, and there we located clergymen? Had it not been for associations such as that whose claims they were that day advocating, the colonists would have pined to this day under a total want of instruction. This he (the noble lord) knew, that of the various divisions into which the Christian world was unhappily split up, it had come to his knowledge in that situation to which he had referred, that every one of them was mindwhich he had referred, that every one of them was mindful of performing this duty of propagating the Christian religion amongst their fellow countrymen in the colonies. Such was the case with the Roman Catholics, who generally had a bishop in each of the colonies; such was the case with the Baptists; such was the case with the Baptists; such was the case with the Prophyterian gregationalists; such was the case with the Presbyterian Established Church of Scotland; such was the case with the Fresbyterian Established Church of Scotland; such was the case with the Free Church, and other denominations, who had made great efforts on behalf of the colonists. He rejoiced to see that, with regard to the Church of England, the exertions on their behalf are increasing. Reference had been made to Upper Canada, a district in which all must agree that a great advance had been made in discharging the duty that devolved upon them. In no other way that he could see, except by the instrumentality of these societies, could the great work be successfully, harmoniously, and satisfactorily carried out. That which in former days might have been done by Governors, Ministers, or Parliaments, was now effected by associations, and none could blame them that they wished to see the Church of England organised, as it should be, in mutual co-opera-tion and mutual degree, in the colonies which belonged to this empire. The meeting would perhaps permit him to say that he trusted, as time went on, greater effors would be made than had hitherto been attempted. The better the Church of England was known in the colonies the greater the number of devoted men sent out by the society—the more they braved flood and field—the more they wound their way through woods and forests, and exhibited in their own persons the simplicity and humility of Christian pastors, the more would the Church of England be esteemed, and the more would its influence be extended. The noble lord was loudly cheered in re-

R. D. MANGLES, Esq., M.P., as a Director of the New Zealand Company, had great pleasure in supporting the resolution. The New Zealand Company had been an instrument in sending a large number of emigrants to that colony, and he was enabled from personal experience to bear testimony to the mischief that had accrued from the absence of that religious instruction which the colonists had enjoyed at home. It had been his lot to see much of British India. He knew the character of the men there, before God put it into the hearts of the people of this country to provide them with religious instruction. Of the merchants who used to visit India it had been said, with no less of truth than epigrammatic had been said, with no less of truth than epigrammatic force, that on going out the English left their religion at the Cape of Good Hope, and forgot to take it up on returning home. Before instruction was provided for in India, the Lord's-day was the great day for sports. The hounds were called out, the clubs assembled, and the mer-chants of Calcutta looked to it as a general holiday. The result of those vicious habits was incalculable. Duels without number arose from them, and thousands fell by the hands of their neighbours. He regretted to say that in the first settlement of the New Zealand Company adequate provision was not made for religious instruction. The directors had seen their error, and in the settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and others, adequate provision was made. He pledged himself that if the colonising

The motion, having been submitted to the meeting, was hat it was not by military glory or commercial enterprise that it was to be tested, but that righteousness alone ancient home, flinging out on many a holy and festive occasion. and Gibbon were gaining ground, that many of the coeligious instruction should be provided. The Arch-leacon made some remarks on our present penal institutions, which, he contended, were productive of immense

Sir G. LARPENT seconded the resolution, which was

a view of carrying the foregoing resolutions into fuller effect, a Central Committee of the Society be formed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions and donations from all classes in the City of London; that Special Committees be formed in each parish or district; and that the clergy and churchwardens be invited to act on the comin their several parishes."

ading merchants putting down their names for sums but with alacrity and trust—with a healthy readiness for His

briefly acknowledged the compliment, after which the of our globe."

Lord Bishop of London pronounced the blessing. Thus ended one of the most enthusiastic and satisfac ory meetings ever held in the city of London in behalf f our national Church, one which cannot fail to promote as interests of that noble Society for whose benefit it was more especially convened. Extended as have been he operations of the Society for the Propagation of the ospel, they have been insignificant in comparison with he great work yet to be accomplished. Amongst its directors, and on the part of its able secretary, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., there is no lack of energy, for eir exertions have been untiring. All that seems to wanting is a liberal contribution of funds by those who value the blessings of our Church, and who would wish them to be enjoyed by their fellow-countrymen in the colonies and dependences of this great country.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1846.

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oly Obedience. clesiastical Intelligence.

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In accordance with a standing Regulation of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that two of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,-the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose, is fixed for TRINITY SUNDAY, being Sunday, the 7th of June next.

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 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.

cause a statement to be published of the dates and places of Confirmation, in that and other Districts, as soon as it shall be in his power to do so.

If the pretensions and claims of various sects, professing to be Christian, be a correct indication of the temper of the times, we certainly live in an age of advancement. We alluded in our last to the introduction of Bills into the Legislative Assembly of the Province for the endowment of Unitarians, and of some others, who, under a different designation, reject the divinity of our Lord, and thus cast away from the structure of Christianity its corner-stone.

the Assembly, we have been put in possession of a both pleasing and important. copy of a Bill for the endowment of a sect called Universalists; in other words, to enable a body of people to erect and maintain themselves on a distinctive footing, who deny that there is such a thing as an eternity of future punishment, and who contend that there is of mere formality has had no place in prompting you to to be a universal restoration of mankind to peace and

happiness hereafter. We are firmly persuaded that the preaching of the truth, in its simple and obvious contradiction to this fearful error, will always be effectual to stay its progress, and that a just consideration of the analogy of things, independent of a steadfast faith in the divine revelations, must cause the great to the world.

You have referred to my labours amongst you;—your kindness has hurried you away from the recollection of my manifold infirmities. Often, very often, in the so-lemn, silent presence of God, have I had to acknowledge revelations, must cause the great mass of people to myself an "unprofitable servant"; and as frequently have reject this dangerous tenet; yet this assurance, comforting as it is to every pious mind, can never reconcile us to an act, so adverse to Christian principle, as the giving by legislative enactment a form, consistency, and influence to a body of persons professing such opinions as these. It may be quite correct, as we have already stated, to leave them to themselves,—not to molest or assail, them with any other women, then reject this dangerous tenet; yet this assurance, com- I adored that sovereign grace whereby an instrument so to molest or assail them with any other weapon than my witnesses, when I say, that at least my constant aim the earnest promulgation of the truth; but no interpretation of the laws of toleration can excuse the giving an establishment and consolidation to green and an establishment and consolidation to green and in all." If the Holy Spirit has brought home those saan establishment and consolidation to gross and palpable error, by legalizing its holders as a Christian society, and permitting them to hold property in perpetuity for the support and diffusion of their "strong

To advert to a practical effect of this doctrine of individuals formally professing such a creed can be nsidered to regard the sanctity of an oath; because , and that very justly, a punishment assigned to the crime of perjury even in this world; but as this could not, in a vast majority of instances, be detected, or at least proved, the security of an oath, as a general and standing principle, is felt to depend upon the belief of a future retribution in eternity to the man who solemnly calls God to witness what he knows to be false.

To afford, therefore, the means of endowment to a sect who deny the existence of punishment in a future

are prospects bright and happy beyond the grave. "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ; that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one world, is to foster and encourage a body of people whose testimony upon oath, according to all correct and recognized rules of jurisprudence, we should feel ourselves obliged to reject.

We live, unhappily, in an age of contrarieties; but we trust that the long and melancholy catalogue of our public sins is not to be increased, by legalizing and Rev. and dear Sir: giving consisistency to societies who deny the divinity

was made. He pledged number that it the commissing operations of the company were resumed, the directors would do more than ever they had done before in furthering this good work. He cordially supported the resequent verbal emendations from its author: before the St. George's Society of that city, on the 23rd ult. by the Rev. H. Scadding with a few sub-

"And so with regard to those instruments of sound, so nearly that shore, upwards of 1,000, are, or were, members of the church. I heard that the case is even worse, if possible, in Fortune Bas, where the instant and churchs have been in a similar manner deserted. Never, I suppose, could there be a country where our blessed Lord's words more truly and affectingly apply—'The harvest truly and affectingly apply—'The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few;' and most arried without a dissentient voice.

The Venerable Archdea.on Manning moved the third esolution, which was as follows:—"That the merchants.

The venerable Archdea.on Manning moved the third in barmonic order.

These implements, as we know and daily worship God. May the remembrances which spring up within us, year after year, on this day, of the old grey towers of our exalted a nation. From a private letter he had received, he found that, in India, the fallacies of Hume, Voltaire, over quiet valley and crowded street, the ballowed melody of de found that, in India, the fallacies of Hume, Voltaire, and Gibbon were gaining ground, that many of the cooured population were becoming infatuated with the Macometan faith. To release them from the trammels of lity, it was necessary that more extended means of tongues, speaking in happiest tones, and with somewhat of the impartial beneficence of nature, to a whole community, cheering the bosoms of the poorest, adding one grain more to the zes of blessing in the richest, expressing the exultation of the joy ous, lifting off from the sorrowful, if not permanently, yet for one welcome moment, the load of care-breaking, with no unon the motion of Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., seconded by Mr. Sergeant Merewether, the following resoution was passed nem dis.:—

acceptable interruption, the strain of the mind on necessary out carthward hearing thoughts,—chiding the sullen dwelling of the spirit upon subjects of gloom,—the perplexities of commerce, the shiftings of state-affairs—voices of aprising trustile. That a subscription in behalf of the Society for the opagation of the Gospel be now opened; and that with fair decays of autumn, nor when heard in the stillness of thicklyfalling snows-in all, let our mood tinge the things around u at last, with unfailing constancy, the Sabbath morn; with Angel music bidding as go our way into the gates of God with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise-to come A liberal subscription was entered into, many of the before Him, whatever befoll us, not with languor and with gloom, work, like those heavenly spirits who sang together, and those A vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor, who sons of God who shouted for joy on the first Sabbath-morning

The "music of Bells" is here very happily and beautifully described; and we should be glad, from the specimen now afforded to us, - and so, we are sure, would our readers also, -to be able to furnish some further quotations from this eloquent sermon.

The Rev. G. W. Warr, lately Missionary at Oakville, in this Diocese, has been obliged, from circumstances of a domestic nature, to leave this country and return to Ireland. The Addresses which appear in the building of the church referred to has prospered even another column very satisfactorily attest the estimation in which he was held by the members of his late

The Rev. James Mockridge, formerly Travelling Missionary in the Gore and Wellington Districts, has been appointed to the Rectory of Warwick, in the London District. It is requested that all letters and and the gate of heaven." papers may be addressed to him at that place.

We much regret being obliged to postpone the insertion of several communications which have been for some little time in our possession. The pressure of ecclesiastical matter, having a local and present interest,-and to such we feel that the earliest attention is always due, -compels us to this delay.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO THE REV. G. W. WARR, UPON

HIS DEPARTURE TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY. Rev. and Dear Sir: We, the members of St. Jude's Church, Oakville,

beg leave, on the eve of your departure from Canada, to tender you our heartfelt thanks for your Ministerial labours in this portion of the Diocese. We cannot allow you to leave this, the field of your labours, without testiing our respect for you personally, and our estimation f your services as a zealous and Christian Pastor. Your fervent and eloquent appeals from the pulpit, together with your clear and Scriptural expositions, commended you to us as an able preacher of the Gospel.

To you we owe the establishment of St. Jude's Church

and its valuable Sunday School; and we are assured that the grateful remembrance of your pious example and sound precepts will be productive of increasingly good We sincerely regret that the health of your amiable on that subject. He would read, however, an extract from a sermon preached by one of the first Colonial ministers, which would place that matter in a proper point walls, divided fields, and built a temple. (Cheers.)—

We are directed to state that the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in consequence of sickness in his family, to yourself and family.

Accept these our warmest wishes for your welfare and happiness, and believe us, Rev. and dear Sir,
Your grateful friends and Parishioners,
Signed by the Committee on behalf of the congregation,

ALEX. PROUDFOOT, Churchwardens. WM. THOMPSON,

WM. LANGTRY. The Rev. G. W. WARR, Incumbent of St. Jude's Church. Oakville, May 1st, 1846. REPLY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, OAKVILLE. My dear Friends:

I am aware that seenes and addresses like the present are of frequent—indeed I may add--common occurrence. favour me with the valuable assurance of your sympathetic affection; and every emotion of my heart teaches me to tell you, that my reply to your Address has been

has been to bring "glory to God in the highest," by leadthe omnipotent majesty of God, be all the praise!

It is true that my attention has been turned to the lambs I am indebted, under Providence, to many of you whom I now address. As Sunday School teachers I have had To advert to a practical effect of this doctrine of niversalism, as it is termed, we know not how the to the truth"; and earnestly do I pray that the bread thus cast upon the waters may be found after many days.

"I thank you, my beloved friends, for the sensitive e penalty believed to be attached to its violation is mishment in a future world. It is true that there public, - my only reason for removing to my native land is the distressingly delicate state of Mrs. Warr's health; together with the rational prospect of its restoration in a climate less remarkable for its extremes.

And now, brethren, it is my painful duty to say "fare-

well." We may not meet again on earth, but—"biessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,"—there spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

I am, my dear friends, Your affectionate pastor, GEORGE W. WARR.

ADDRESS FROM THE CONGREGATION OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, PALERMO.

of Christ, and who reject the doctrine of retribution and punishment in a future world.

When in the course of the past year the small hock of Churchmen in this neighbourhood, under your able direction made the bold attempt to erect a little temple for the worship of God after the manner of our fathers, we had fondly hoped we should have long enjoyed the house of the past year the small hock of Churchmen in this neighbourhood, under your able direction made the bold attempt to erect a little temple for the worship of God after the manner of our fathers, we had fondly hoped we should have long enjoyed the house of the past year the small hock of Churchmen in this neighbourhood, under your able direction made the bold attempt to erect a little temple for the worship of God after the manner of our fathers, we had fondly hoped we should have long enjoyed the We are indebted to the Toronto Herald for the fol-lowing extract from the excellent Sermon preached benefit of your most valuable ministrations, and that our happy connection as pastor and flock should not be sesphere of duties. Such, however, seems not to be our good fortune; and when you announced the matter to us, we can say with the utmost sincerity, that nothing short

> mate, it will, under Providence, be the means of her complete restoration to health. Permit us, esteemed Sir, before concluding this farewell address, to express our most grateful thanks for the untiring, unwearied energy and zeal with which you laboured, not only to procure the greater part of the means, but for directing and superingreater part of the means, but for directing and superintending so judiciously the building alluded to above, to its happy completion; and we humbly pray your Divine Master may reward you for thus sowing, though you may not reap to His honour and glory.
>
> We now, Reverend and dear Sir, bid you most kindly

> farewell, and beg you will convey to Mrs. Warr our best wishes for the re-establishment of her health; and that on, she, and your interesting family may reach your destination in safety and happiness, we devoutly pray the Giver of all good and perfect gifts to grant.

We are, Rev. and dear Sir, Most sincerely and truly yours, Signed on behalf of the Congregation,

HENRY HARWOOD, Churchwardens. H. McGregor, NAT'L BELL, WALTER O'REILLY, SAM'L CLARKE,

REPLY. TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, PALERMO.

My dear Friends . I have received with the utmost satisfaction and pleasure the assurance of your attachment to me as your servant in the Gospel; and although, in the order of events which have had their rise in the inscrutable ways of an all-wise Providence, "our happy connection as pas tor and flock" is speedily drawing to a close,—yet, I am persuaded that our mutual interest shall run parallel with the current of our mortal existence.

I am far from supposing that a Clergyman lives either a life of happiness or of usefulness, apart from the good opinion and earnest co-operation of, at least, the majority of his charge; and, my beloved friends, knowing, as I do. that your address proceeds from the unanimous voice of the congregation of St. Luke's, I cannot fail to treasure it up with the things most prized by me upon the earth.

Through the tender and strengthening mercy of God,

beyond our most fondly-cherished expectations. May the abiding presence of the Most High be there! I need scarcely remind you, my esteemed brethren, that it is only in proportion as the services of our Church are essed to our souls, that we shall be led really to value them; and if, through the grace of God, you are "made wise unto salvation," then indeed that unadorned, yet handsome church, shall be to you "the house of prayer

ot suffer this, the only remaining opportunity left me of addressing you, to pass by, without cordially thanking you for the self-denying zeal with which you have assisted me to carry to a conclusion this "work and labour of love." I shall ever rejoice in the fact that du ring all our proceedings not one unkind or discordant timent was ever uttered, - not a single mind ever hurt. Our connection has indeed been a happy one!

My beloved friends, suffer me to assure you that no-thing short of absolute necessity could lead me to meet this, the most painful moment of my life,—the moment of our parting. Would that I could cherish the hope of of our parting. Would that I could cherish the hope of seeing you once more in the flesh,—but this is far from being probable; and I can therefore only commit you to the safe keeping of that great God "who hath loved us

and given himself for us.

Permit me, my beloved parishioners, in taking my final leave of you, earnestly to exhort you to carry into practically and the second of the se tical operation the precepts of our holy religion. our salvation, rest alone upon the finished work of your blessed Saviour; for your zeal, copy His example who never fainted in his walks of love; and for your meetness for heaven, bear it upon your minds that "we are counted righteous before God only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

I am, my very dear friends, Your faithful servant in Christ, GEORGE W. WARR. The Churchwardens &c. of St. Lake's Church, Palermo. Oakville, May 2nd, 1846.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. QUINQUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, in conformity with the Constitution of the Church Society of the Diocese tion passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on the 7th January, 1846:-

Previously announced, in number 92, in am't 263 17 61 School house, 5th Con. Metcalfe, £0 1 10½
St. Anne's Church, Adelaide ... 0 1 5½
Church at Katesville ... 0 8 11
Do. at Strathroy ... 0 1 10½ Additional 0 1 104

—per Rev. Arthur Mortimer.

Burford 60 15 0

McMurray...
St. John's Church, York Mills—per Rev. A. Sanson 107 Collections..... £277 11 5à

Toronto, May 6th, 1846.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. The Treasurer has also received from S. B. Lewis Esq.,

The Rev. R. Rolph, Osnabruck— Collection for Widows and Orphans £0 10 0 Donation for the 5 destitute Clergy 0 5 0

The Rev. G. S. J. Hill-Parochial Association, Chinguacousy 3 6 12 The Rev. George Bourne— Subscriptions for Travelling Missionaries ... 1 7 6

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

ORDINATION.—On Friday, May 1st, being the Festival of St. Philip and St. James, an Ordination was held in All Saints' Chapel, attached to the Rectory, Quebec, when Mr. Isaac Hellmuth, Student of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was admitted to the holy Order of Deacons.—The solemnity was rendered more than usually interestnoxville, was admitted to the holy Order of Deacons.—
The solemnity was rendered more than usually interesting from the fact of Mr. Hellmuth's being a converted Jew, and having been educated in the neighbourhood of Berlin, with the view of his filling the office of a Rabbi in the Jewish Church. The candidate was presented by the Reverend Official Mackie, and the Reverend C. Haensel and the R the Reverend Olheial Mackie, and the Reverend C. Haen-sel assisted the Bishop in the service. Four other clergy-men were present in their robes. The six clergymen, together with the newly-ordained Deacon, afterwards re-ceived the Holy Communion from the hands of the Bi-shop. Mr. Hellmuth returns to Bishop's College, where he is employed in giving instruction in the Hebrew lan-guage, with which occupation the charge of the Mission of Lennoxville will be temporarily united. -- Communicated.

UNITED STATES.

TRIBUTE TO DR. COLEMAN. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

The readers of the Banner, we are well assured, will The readers of the Banner, we are well assured, will share the pleasure we take in announcing the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Coleman, who so long and ably edited this paper. This well-merited tribute was offered on the part of the Bishops, who made the Banner of the Cross their official organ, and from a number of the Clergy and Laity of the Dioceses of Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, and Maryland. The appropriate gift presented was a copy of Pickering's fac simile reprints of the different editions of the Book of Common Prayer, in six folio volumes, printed in black-letter, and bound in vellum.*

black-letter, and bound in vellum.*

On the cover of the first volume is the following in scription, beautifully executed in gold letters:—

PRESENTED TO THE REV. JOHN COLEMAN, D. D., BY SEVERAL OF THE BISHOPS, CLERGY AND LAITY, IN TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR GRATEFUL APPROBATION OF MOST VALUABLE SERVICES

GRATUITOUSLY RENDERED FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, AS EDITOR OF THE BANNER OF THE CROSS,

PHILADELPHIA, EASTER TUESDAY, MDCCCXLVI. The presentation was made by the Bishop of New Jersey, in the presence of several of the Clergy, on Easter Tuesday, in the Vestry-room of St. Peter's Church. The Righen made the College. following address:-

DEAR AND REVEREND BROTHER,-I have a gra office to discharge to-day. I am to express to you, what I so deeply feel myself, the grateful approbation entertained by several of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity, whose names are subscribed to these documents, of the faithful and devoted services which you have rendered as Editor of the Banner of the Cross; services rendered at every disadvantage; services rendered through a tract of years, singular in their embarrassments and trials; services rendered without the thought of any compensation; services, I do not hesitate to say, which have been eminentally blessed of God, to the edification of His Church, in all our borders, and touched congenial chords in many an English heart. In testimony of this grateful approbation, accept these books. They will remind you of a period of even sterner trial of the souls of men. They period of even sterner trial of the souls of men. They will bring up before you the martyr sons of our own nursing Mother. They will refer you to the wells of ancient truth, at which they drank their faith. They will conduct you to that single fountain of all grace and consolation, where they refreshed their souls for scaffold or for stake. May they sustain you, through the succours of that grace, until you wear with them the grown of of that grace, until you wear with them the crown of

everlasting life! To which Dr. Coleman thus replied:-My DEAR BISHOP,-Though "the tongue is a little member," we know that it can sometimes speak "great things"; but the utmost that mine could say on this occasion would but feebly assure you of the deep sensibility with which I receive, through such hands, and account panied by such words, so elegant and valuable a token from the friends whom you have done me the hon represent. Whatever service I may have been enabled render to the holy cause which we all have at heart, had long since been overpaid by their generous approbation of my humble labours; and in this additional in-stance of their kindness, there is indeed, poured into my som "good measure, pressed down, shaken together,

* The Work is thus described in the advertisement:—The Book of Common Prayer—Comprising 1, The First Book of Edward VI., dated 1549; 2, The Second Book of Edward VI., dated 1549; 2, The Second Book of Edward VI., dated 1552; 4, The First Book of Queen Elizabeth, 1569; 4, King James's Book, as settled at Hampton Court, 1605; 5, The Scotch Book of Charles I., 1637; 6, King Charles the Second's Book, as settled after the Savoy Conference, 1662. The six volumes—price \$100.00.

The above choice set is printed in folio size, in black letter, in exact imitation of the original edition, and their importance and value are well known. It is a remarkable fact, that in no public or private library can the whole of these editions be found together. A limited number of this resissue has been printed, all of which are subscribed for in England. The binding is in vellum, of the style of the periods

From our English Files.

THE SIKH INVASION .- We are not aware of any cause assigned for the invasion of the British territory, beyond the mere will of the Sikhs. This is remarkable—wild as may have been the ambitious hopes of the invaders, still the men were not so utterly destitute of intelligence as not to know that a repulse was possible, and that the effect of a repulse must be retaliatory invasion of the Punjaub, with every prospect of success,—what in effect has actually occurred. Why, then, did the Sikhs encounter such an awful risk? Because the Punjaub is not in truth their country—because they are indifferent to the fate of the land on which their tribe, or seet, has en encamped for not more than a hundred years, equally indifferent to the fate of the peaceable inhabitants, have always treated as slaves. Such an army or horde, may well embrace the most desperate enterprises, having properly no country of their own to leave as hostage for the chances of war. Probably of all the Sikhs who crossed the Sutlej in De-

cember not one ever dreamed of returning.

Thus prepared, and expedite as it were, for the invasion of their neighbours, a small impulse would have put the savages in motion. According to some surmises of the Sikhs themselves, the profligate woman who holds her filthy court at Lanore sent the Sikh troops against the British in order to ensure their destruction. This may be true. There is no wickedness of which these wild and sensual people are not capable; and as an unruly army like that of the Sikhs is the weakness not the strength of a state, the harlot Sovereign would questionless be a gainer by the destruction of her mutinous troops. Without, however, earrying the hypothesis so far, every one must see that a mutinous military rabble of 100,000 or 200,000, like malignant spirits evoked by conjurers in the old fables, must be provided with occupation, or they will turn and rend those whom they are called to obey. These considerations will account for the promptitude and fury of the invasion, will show the impossibility of guarding permanently against such an outrage, except by keeping a permanent army of 50,000 or 100,000 men upon the frontier.

If such neighbours as the Sikhs, however, are ready and

dangerous offenders, there is this consolation, that once crushed of Toronto, to be applied to form a fund for the support of Students in Theology, and placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolu-

under the appointed the 95th). every batt n war, an iving. His first storming o the captu the main a ington, un he returne the 6th Di Sir Her 1811 with ing gallan his brothe forts and t dinary cap

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Chronicle.

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-The Gazett pleased to dire Seal, granting dom of Great Right Hon. Si Most Honoura General of Ind gotten, by the nounces that t has been gran and title of Ba Maharajpore ar It is a curio market, that v through parliam -scrip rises to a

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