

ing is adapted to teach the rising generation to demean themselves at all times and in all places as members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.

The sum of £75 was appropriated for the support and maintenance of this school, the balance of expenditure has been defrayed by the pence received for the children's tuition. A small sum was likewise appropriated to the Local Depository. This branch of the Committee's labours is at present suspended in consequence of Mr. Carter's removal to another place of business, where he could not conveniently afford room for the stock of books on hand.

The following is a statement of the Treasurer's Account:

The Gore and Wellington Branch of the Church Society, in account with the Treasurer, for the year ending 31st December, 1852.

DR. EXPENDITURE. Feb. 18. To re-paid Parochial Associations, on account of income of 1851—for local purposes, viz.:

Table with columns: Location, Amount, Total. Rows include Hamilton, Church of Ascens'n, Guelph, Dundas & Flamboro West, Galt, Nelson & Wellington Square, Brantford, Ancaster, Oakville, Upper Cayuga, Norval, Palermo, Paris, Binbrook, Church of the Ascension, subsequent collections during 1852, entirely for local objects.

To remitted Parent Society one-half of Binbrook subscriptions for 1851, Dec. 31, To Mission Fund, paid the half stipends of travelling Missionaries, viz.:

Table with columns: Description, Amount, Total. Rows include Rev. C. B. Pettit, Oct. 31, 1852, Rev. Mr. Tremayne, Oct. 10 to Dec. 31, 1852, Rev. Mr. Mulholland, July 1, to Dec. 31, 1852, Expenses of Meetings, To Invested, on Stock in Western Building Society, Do. in Western Permanent ditto.

1853. Feb. 11, To remitted Parent Society one-fourth of the subscriptions of 1852, for gen. purposes, £91. 12. 10 Do. a special subscription for Widows & Orphans' Fund, Balance on hand, viz.:

Table with columns: Description, Amount, Total. Rows include At credit of Miss. Fund, At credit of Parochial Associations, for local purposes, ALSO, INVESTMENTS. Commercial Bank Stock, County Debenture, 10 Shares in Western Building Society, 36 do. Western Permanent do do.

CR. RECEIPTS. Feb. 18, By balance, per statement By Binbrook Parochial Association for 1851, Dec. 31, By Interest and Dividends, 1853, Feb. 17, By Parochial Associations, income of 1852, viz.:

Table with columns: Location, Amount, Total. Rows include Hamilton, Christ Ch., Do. Ch. of Ascension—Annual, Donations, Guelph, Dundas & Flamboro' West, Galt, Nelson & Wellington Square, Brantford, Mohawk, & Tuscarora, Ancaster, Oakville, Paris, Norval, Milton, Upper Cayuga, Mount Pleasant, Palermo, Woolwich, Mlora.

These amounts being entirely for special and local objects, except 5 per cent upon £87 11s., for Missionary purposes, are deducted from the total receipts of the District, before taking the fourth for the Parent Society. Your Committee must conclude their Report with an expression of congratulation to the members of this District Association that they have been enabled, by God's blessing, to maintain the reputation which they have hitherto enjoyed, as zealous supporters of the Church Society. Let all be actuated by zeal for the glory of God and love for their fellow creatures, and means will be abundantly provided. The harvest truly is plentiful, but the labourers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth labourers into his vineyard. All which is respectfully submitted. J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary. DIOCESE OF MONTREAL. The Lord Bishop of Montreal being about to leave Montreal, to spend some time in Great Britain, his clergy took occasion, on Thursday last, after the regular meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, to present him with an address. On Thursday the 21st inst., a deputation from the laity belonging to the Cathedral, and other Anglican Churches in Montreal, waited upon the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, to whom his honor Judge McCord on the part of the very numerous signers read the following address:— TO THE RIGHT REVEREND FRANCIS FULFORD, D. D., LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL. We, the undersigned Lay Members of the Established Church of England and Ireland resident in this City, informed of your Lordship's intended visit to your native land, avail ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded us, to approach your Lordship, and, whilst wishing you and your family a pleasant reunion with your friends at home, to record the high sense we entertain of the happy results of your spiritual government of the Diocese committed to your charge, and the kind and affectionate deportment which has marked your intercourse with us individually on all occasions. Although by your Lordship's absence we shall be deprived for a time of that wise supervision acknowledged by all to have been of so much value in our Church affairs, yet, we cannot but rejoice that your Lordship will be in England, at a period when most important measures will be mooted, affecting the future welfare of the Colonial Church, and we beg to assure you that we feel perfectly confident that your intimate knowledge of our wants, and the defects of our ecclesiastical government, will enable you to offer such counsel and advice as will promote the prosperity of the Church in this Colony. Your Lordship's recent communication with the Clergy and Laity of this Diocese on the subject of Colonial Church Government, and the happy results thereof, will enable your Lordship to make known in England the sentiments of this section of the Church on that important subject; and we humbly trust that the wisdom of Parliament, aided by the advice and experience of the several Colonial Bishops assembled in the metropolis of the nation, will enact such laws as will, consistently with the holy tie which binds us to our Mother Church and the supremacy of our beloved Sovereign, enable us to legislate on matters peculiar to our local circumstances. Permit us then, my Lord, to wish you and Mrs. Fulford, whose considerate kindness and indefatigable exertions in every charity, public and private, have endeared her to all who have come within her influence, a happy voyage, and that by God's blessing we may be called upon, ere long to welcome the return, in health and safety, of your Lordship and family to this your adopted country. To which his Lordship replied:— GENTLEMEN, BRETHREN OF THE LAITY.—I receive with deep feelings of interest, the address now presented to me from so large and influential a body of the lay members of the Church in this City. It has always been my anxious desire to see an attached and faithful body of Laity, uniting with the Clergy in the service of the Church, promoting her interests, and developing her strength. Without interfering with the peculiar province of the Ministers of Christ, there are many most important subjects, in which such sympathy and co-operation may be most happily exhibited, and the present state of the Church in this country, more than ever, requires them. In proportion as it becomes necessary that the Church shall be, as regards her temporalities, self-supporting, some more efficient means than she at present possesses, must be devised for administering the internal government of her affairs, and for providing that support, and assisting in that administration, we cannot but look with confidence to the lay members of our Communion. It will be both their duty and their privilege,—and I cannot think that they will be found wanting, but will be always ready to identify themselves with their Clergy,—and the more zealously, in proportion, as the zeal and fidelity of the Clergy themselves shall stir up their energies, and win their love. Should I be called upon, whilst in England, to take part in any consultations, respecting these important measures now under deliberation, affecting the future welfare of the Colonial Church, I shall feel that I, in great measure, owe to my intercourse with many of you, much of that knowledge and experience, which will enable me to express with confidence any opinion on such subjects; and it will be my desire to see such a settlement concluded, as, I believe, will approve itself to the judgment of all those amongst you, who have been accustomed to take any active part in our Ecclesiastical concerns. If we have made any progress since my arrival in this Diocese, it has been the natural consequence of the more complete development of the character of the Church, and the effect produced by your energies having for the first time, been united under a resident chief-pastor. For the support which you have given me, and the attention shown to any suggestions of mine, I owe you an expression of sincere thanks. But what little has been done has been just enough to give evidence of our vitality; and prove to us that we may accomplish more. Your kind mention of Mrs Fulford, is no less pleasing to my own feelings, than I am sure it is justly due to her exertions. It has always been a source of great interest and satisfaction to her to assist in any work of benevolence, or to superintend and visit any of the charitable institutions of this city: there is here a wide field for active and judicious exertion; and I trust, that if God spare our lives, we may upon our return, enter with renewed zeal on our several duties, and unite with you all in many good works of piety and charity, and in the interchange of kindly intercourse in daily life. Commending you and all belonging to you, to God's most gracious favour. I am gentlemen Your's, very faithfully, F. MONTREAL. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Dr. FULFORD, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening on his way to England on business connected with the Colonial Church. His Lordship officiated at Morning Prayers at Trinity Church on Wednesday, and embarked on board the steamer Europa at 2 P. M. Mrs. and Miss FULFORD, accompanied him. May they be favoured with a prosperous voyage.—New York Churchman 23rd inst. DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND. MELANESIAN MISSION.—The Bishop of New Zealand returned to St. John's College, Auckland, October 19th 1852, after a tour of four months among the Solomon isles and New Hebrides. He was received with the utmost kindness everywhere, not excepting Eromango, where Williams lost his life, and Mallicola, where he himself was exposed to much danger last year. He has brought home with him, to St. John's College for education, twenty-two boys and two girls, and might have brought hundreds, had he had the means of conveyance and maintenance. An annual grant of £200 was unanimously voted in support of this promising mission by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at its monthly meeting on Friday week. An equal amount is contributed by the members of the Church in and around Auckland. ENGLAND. CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of the committee of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Building and Repairing of Churches, on Monday last, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, grants were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new Churches at Belmont, parish of St. Giles, Durham; Brewery Fields, Leeds; Chadderton, parish of Oldham; Pont Dolanog, near Oswestry; Testwood, near Southampton; re-building Churches at St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester; Coedkerniew, near Newport, Monmouthshire; Kilrhedin, near Newcastle Emlry; enlarging Churches, &c., at Little Hallinbury, near Bishop Stortford; Bolney, near Cuckfield. The grant in aid of the arrangement of the seats in the Church at Hogsthorp was increased. It was reported that the suit instituted in the Court of Chancery for the legacy of 5,500l. three per cent. Consols bequeathed by the late John Brown, Esq., of Harrow, had been decided in favour of the Society; and that two legacies of 250l. from Joseph Marshall, Esq., of Lichfield, and of 200l. from A. H. Bradshaw, Esq., of Charles-street, St. James's had been paid. The Annual Court of the Society will be held on Friday, May 27th. PARSONAGE HOUSES.—THE GALLY KNIGHT FUND.—A sum amounting, after deductions for legacy duty and special bequests, to about 37,000l., applicable to the augmentation of small livings in any part of England, having come into the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as Trustees under the will of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq., the following regulations for the appropriation of the sum in question have been settled by the Commissioners:— 1. That the money placed at the disposal of the Commissioners by the will of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq., be called "The Gally Knight Fund," and that it be appropriated solely towards providing parsonage houses in any part of England, excepting the diocese of Durham, for which special provisions has been made by the "Maldy Fund." 2. That the amount of the grant in each case be regulated by the peculiar circumstances, but so as never to exceed the sum of 400l. 3. That no grant be made, at present, to any living with a population below 2,000, and a net annual income exceeding 200l. 4. That every grant be made conditionally on there being provided from other sources, within a limited period, sufficient means for completing a house to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. The House will have to be built in conformity with the general regulations of the Commissioners with regard to parsonage houses, under which there are to be provided,— Two sitting-rooms, study, kitchen, and scullery, each about 16 feet by 14; the study and scullery perhaps somewhat less, according as may suit the general arrangement of the plan, and not less than five bed-rooms. There should also be a pantry or china-closet, larder, water-closet, linen-closet, wine and beer cellar, coal-house, dust-bin, &c. PRAYERS FOR A CONVICTED MURDERER.—George Sparkes having been found guilty of the murder of Mr Blackmore, at Clayhidder, the murderer was prayed for at many of the Churches at Exeter on Sunday; and some of the Churches have been opened half an hour before the service, and kept open half an hour after its close, daily, until the day of execution, to enable persons desirous of doing so, to offer up prayers for his soul. From our English Files. THE NATIONAL SYSTEM AND THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY IN IRELAND. Our attention is recalled to this subject, so vitally connected with the prospect of improvement which begins to dawn upon the sister kingdom, not only by a letter which will be found in another part of our columns, and which furnishes a complete answer to the allegations of a communication inserted by us a few weeks ago,—but by an interesting pamphlet, just published, from the pen of Mr. Augustus G. Stapleton.\* That gentleman, whose opinion is entitled to more than ordinary deference on this subject, as he travelled little more than two years ago, in all directions throughout Ireland for the express purpose of ascertaining the real condition of the schools established under the auspices of the National Board, has been induced by the discussion, which has recently taken place in the House of Lords, to take up his pen, not so much in condemnation of the National System, as in vindication of the claim of the Church Educational Society in Ireland to that measure of equal justice which it has hitherto failed to obtain. Much stress, it appears, is laid by the advocates of the National System upon the religious books provided by the Board, as containing a considerable amount of scriptural knowledge, supposed to be imparted under the concurrent sanction of the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Popish and of the Protestant Church. But from the result of Mr. STAPLETON'S inquiries,—who is fully borne out by the statements made both by the Earl of EGLINTON and by the Earl of DERBY in the House of Lords,—it appears that those much lauded books are almost universally disused in the schools under the control of Popish Priests, who substitute in their place the Popish Catechism, and thereby effect the exclusion both of Scripture truth and of Protestant schools from their schools. The consequence is, that as nearly 3,000 out of 4,795 "National" schools are under the sole control of the Priests, the Parliamentary grant, voted under the impression that its effects will be to promote mixed education, and thereby to let in light into the dark places of Popery in Ireland, is, in fact, to a great extent, appropriated to the support of Popish schools in all the darkness and exclusiveness which the most bigoted Jesuit could desire. While Mr. STAPLETON strongly urges this fact, he does not wish to push it to its utmost consequences. He does not protest against the continued application of the Parliamentary grant to the support of the so-called "National" System; he does not even advocate any measure for compelling the Popish Priests to conform in their schools to the regulations of the National Board, and to the example of the model schools in the eyes of the public. He takes his stand upon the less aggressive, the irrisistable ground of equal liberty. All that he asks for, on behalf of the Clergy of the Irish Church, and of the schools of the Church Education Society, is that they shall have equal measure dealt to them, by the Government and by Parliament, with the schools of the National Board. That the Church Education Society's schools are not justly chargeable with the reproach of impeding the progress of education among the Popish population of Ireland, is evident from the fact that in the Society's schools at this time existing in Ireland and supported wholly by voluntary contributions, there are under instruction, with 73,000 Protestant, no less than 30,000 Roman Catholic children. The unfairness of condemning these schools on the plea that they are conducted upon a "compulsory" system, is thus ably met by Mr. Stapleton. "Here" he says, "are two schools in the same parish—the one "National, the other Church Education—if both "had aid from the State, and the parents were allowed freely to choose between them. and if "the parents, undeterred by their Priest's threats, "should prefer sending their children to the scriptural school, well knowing that the rule, in force "there is that the Scriptures are read to all the "scholars,—are we to be told that this can be called a school of compulsion, when, in fact, it is the "one system of the two, in respect to the attendance on which no compulsion would be used? "The truth is, those who use these arguments "are well aware that the engine with which they "work is nothing else but compulsion: and, with "a well-known vulgar artifice, in order to divert "attention from their own misdoings, they turn "round, and endeavour to fasten upon their opponents the odium of the very act which they "are too conscious ought to attach only to themselves."

\* The Irish Education Question. A Letter to the Earl of Eglington. By Augustus G. Stapleton. London: Hatchard, 1852.