tion; let her act by them, through them; over them, if you will; they are willing to serve in this work; 'tis adding to the number of Grammar Schools, we think his death. their profession and their boast; "ourselves your servants | that it is of far greater importance to consider how for Christ's sake;" but there should be no endeavour improvements can be introduced into those which we to override them-none to supersede them; they can- have; how all of them may be raised to that standing not work in fetters-they are not slaves; they ought and reputation which only some of them now possess, not, and they will not, endure to see their proper work and be rendered efficient nurseries for the University. taken out of their hands by another, and, let it be spo- To desist from our efforts to place every Provincial ken without offence, an incapable authority.

Day.	Dat	e.			1st Lesson	2d Lesson
A	Sept	. 17.	13TH SUND. APT. TRINIT	v. { M, E,	2 Kings 19,	Matt. 18. 1 Cor. 2.
M	**	18,	A STATE OF S	{ M, E,	Haggai 2, Zech. 1,	Matt. 19. 1 Cor. 3.
T	46	19.	Bp. Sanderson born, 158	7. { M, E,	" 2, 3°	Matt. 20. 1 Cor. 4.
W	100	20,	Ember Day, Fast	{ M, E,	" 6' " 7'	Matt. 21. 1 Cor. 5.
T		200 X	ST. MATTHIAS, APOSTLE	. 34	Ecclus. 36.	
F	a		Ember Day, Fas	t {M,	Zech. 8.	1 Cor. 7.
8	"	23.	Ember Day, Fast	{ M, E,	" 10, " 11,	Matt. 24. 1 Cor. 8.
A	11	24,	14TH SUND. AFT. TRINIT	Y. { M, E.	Jerem. 5.	Matt. 25. 1 Cor. 9.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1848.

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The Adopted Son's Calling and Duty.

The Two Culdee Mission

age of fifteen years.

Friday, Sept	ember	15, Burford	10	A.1
30 4 5 100	**	" Norwichville	3	P.1
Saturday,	66	16, Ingersol	11	A.1
Sunday,	16	17, Woodstock	11	A.1
"	"	" Beechwood	3	P.
Monday,	**	18, Zorra	11	A.
Tuesday,	"	19, Paris	2	P.
Wednesday,	44	20, Princetown	10	A.
Thursday,	"	21, Galt	10	A.
"	"	" Beverly	3	P.
Friday,	"	22, Guelph	11	A.
"	"	" Puslinch	3	P.
Saturday,	"	23 Eramosa	10	A.
Sunday,	46	24, Elora	11	A
	**	" Peel		
Monday,	16	25, Eramosa		
Tuesday,	16	26, Acton		
11	46	" Balnafad		
Wednesday,	46	27, Georgetown		
4.	46	" Stewardtown		

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In our brief review, last week, of "A British Canadian's" letter, we remarked that he had casually suggested, in a previous letter, a comparison of the advantages likely to result, on the one hand, from the distribution of the University Endowment and the appropriation of it to additional Grammar Schools; and, on the other hand, from preserving it undivided and L.L.D., Archdeacon of Kingston. maintaining the University of King's College in its present government and constitution. "A British Canadian," we observed, has given the University the worst of the comparison; and has avowed his belief the proceedings of this tribunal. We notice, with no that a Canadian University—a University of any kind, small pleasure, that the Grand Jury, with that care we suppose, and therefore King's College—is not calculated to be so beneficial to the Province as increasnog the number of District Schools—or rather the
if unchecked, will assuredly issue in the most disastestablishment of Township Schools—or large the stablishment of the stablishme establishment of Township Seminaries - would be rous results to the community of Toronto. We found to be, if the endowment were diverted from its allude to the traffic carried on between certain of the original design, and thus administered. We are sorry licensed cabmen, and the numerous abandoned women that so respectable a writer should have embraced an who nightly infest our streets. It is a matter of opinion like this, which we cannot but regard as hos- painful notoriety that this revolting nuisance, has for tile to some of the best-understood laws and principles some time prevailed to an alarming extent-and the of education; and peculiarly at variance with the true Grand Jury do not use the language of exaggeration interests, and the future advancement and elevation of when they affirm that "thereby the youth of the City, this important Colony. Let us specify some of the many serious objections which may be urged against * * * into the company of the licentions and

at all, how we may raise the character of those schools a disreputable trade. spectable." The question, however, is, -- what is the Fair-this saturnalia of profanation and folly. best way of providing for the existence of "respect- Surely this is a matter in which all seriously thinkable" and really useful Seminaries of any kind?

defective, determined to give not one thought more to the attainment of mature and thorough scholarship? Putting the claims of God altogether out of view, the If not, how can we reconcile ourselves to the destruc- interests of society, and the rights of labouring men, tion of that University which is our only avenue, at such as boatmen, waiters, &c., which are infringed by present, to the higher walks of literature and science! a breach of the Fourth Commandment undeniably de-We desire to see the adoption of a substantial and mand such an exercise of authority. well-digested system of education for all the public. We trust that our brethren of the press will join us encourage, by all the feeble aid which we can contribute, those whose legitimate province it is to stir in the to edify and improve the mind. Let us be as earnest of the most pregnant sources of vice and profanity to as many good schools as the country will support; we possibly be exposed. will cheerfully take part in every such project. It is no proposition of ours, that any one Institution should absorb the means of maintaining these schools. But let not the first act be one of decapitation. To cut off the guiding and presiding head-which is the office and function of the University—is a strange expedient for increasing the strength and animation of the inferior members. We are not ignorant of the many disheartening difficulties with which our Grammar

Grammar School in this position, and to expend our means in multiplying inferior Seminaries, is not consulting the interests of the Province, nor accelerating

the progress and diffusion of education. In speaking of the benefits conferred upon the Grammar Schools by the University of King's College, we are fortunately, provided with facts. The recent establishment of Scholarships in the University-three of which are specially designed for the advantage of each of the Districts—is not perhaps appreciated yet as fully as we are satisfied it will be. What is likely to be the practical effect of these Scholarships? Let us take the case of any one of the Grammar Schools whose Principal, we will suppose, is a man of finished education, competent, in every respect, to bring his Pupils up to the required standard. That standard, be it remembered, as fixed by the University-is nothing hollow, flimsy, or ostentatious; but implies a deep and solid foundation laid by patient, exact and searching study. With the University it is, of course, only what is requisite for Matriculation with Honours, -a mere beginning,-but, compared with the less than mediocrity of some of our Classical Schools, it is positively almost the climax of human learning. Well; this gentleman, who has charge of the Grammar School whigh we have selected for the purpose of illustration, is supplied by these Scholarships with an incentive to exertion which he had not before. He can work more for an object; that object is a high one; and not only will he himself be stimulated to increased endeavour THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the fol- in order to attain to it, but the friends of the School lowing appointments for Confirmation, requests that it will begin to understand that he is labouring to some may be understood, that candidates are not admissible purpose, and that some profit may be derived, after all, to that holy rite until they shall have attained the full from carrying the human mind beyond the familiar paths of the English Reader, the Rule of Three, or even the solemn sentences of the Delectus. And, supposing that there are some men of a different class, whose own defective preparation does not enable them to raise their Pupils to the measure of qualification prescribed by the University; are we to clog the wheels of Education to meet their convenience? As the elevating influence of the University grows and takes hold upon the country; and as men of sound Scholarship, -the gifted, the experienced, the painstaking, the meritorious teachers of youth-are brought into notice under its auspices; the gentlemen who are behind the age, will find themselves under a necessity of repairing their dilapidated learning, and working up to the mark, or else of judiciously retiring, in good time, to a more congenial and more suitable occupation, and leaving it to better men to supply their places. If the bringing about of this state of things be not directly conducive to the extension and improvement of education, we are perplexed to understand what education can mean; and it is a happy and triumphant result which will follow from the operation of the University of King's College-if it be not revolutionized-just as root, or the river flows from its source.

THE ARCHDEACON OF KINGSTON

We are much gratified to observe that the Honourary Degree of D.D. has been conferred by the Harvard University upon the Venerable George Okill Stuart,

THE MAYOR'S COURT.

In another column will be found a brief account of nany serious objections which may be urged against an is opinion.

It is founded on the mistaken notion that the multiplication is founded on the mistaken notion is founded on the mistaken n

cation of schools is, of necessity, identical with the extension and improvement of education. Is this true of this shameless and most pestilential abuse. This, we Canada? Are we to make it our whole concern how conceive they can readily do, by depriving of license we shall establish more schools, and care but little, if all those cabmen who may be convicted of plying such which are already established? Are our public schools It is a matter of regret that the gentlemen of the to be augmented after the method which the ancient Grand Jury, did not at the same time call the atten-Persians adopted in raising their levies-numbers action of the Court, to another nuisance, which has too

counted everything; discipline, order, system, training, long been permitted to taint our social atmosphere. and general efficiency reputed as almost nothing? It We allude to the systematic and undisguised profanamay be deemed frivolous to propound queries like tion of the Lord's Day which periodically is perpethese to which it is hardly possible to conceive that trated, through the instrumentality of the passage any man, in his senses, could return any other than a boats which ply between Toronto and the Peninsula. negative reply. But the truth is, that "Many schools, We cannot, of course, speak from personal observation, much learning," has, in point of fact, become with but we have the best authority for saying, that the the multitude a familiar and—in their opinion—in- scenes which that quarter generally presents, on the controvertible axiom. Possessed with this absurd first day of the week, are such as we should more readelusion, they might be excited by political incendiaries to contend for it to the last; and—if strong colony of Christian Britain. In point of fact the Peenough-would tear the University to pieces, and ninsula bears then all the characteristic features of a fair, parcel out its fragments to Township Seminaries, tak- - and the temptations and opportunities of vice which ing it for granted that Education must be promoted by are thereby presented, are great beyond conception. having fifty Grammar Schools or so, instead of one Sunday revelling is invariably attended with a special University. We do not insinuate that "A British curse,—and we have every reason to believe that not Canadian" resembles this class of hot-headed anato- a few of the delinquent lads, whose names appear in

Surely this is a matter in which all seriously thinking men must feel that they have a common interest. One quarters' Rent, due 1st August....... The establishment of Institutions creditable to the Every professing Christian, whatever be his views on country, cannot surely be promoted by removing the other points, must admit that the civil ruler is not only example and standard which our University affords of justified, but imperatively called upon to enforce a

"The best of all the seven."

schools in the Province. We are always ready to in protesting against this crying evil; and calling upon every course of mental culture which is really suited matter, to take instant steps for the abatement of one and active as you please in laying the foundations of which the heedless portion of our community could

> SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE IN HAMILTON. The account in the Hamilton Gazette of this interesting event in connexion with Christ's Church, is reserved for insertion in our next.

THE TRUMPET SOUNDING UNCERTAINLY. In his sermon at the consecration of St. George's Schools have to contend; we are conscious that in the Popish Chapel Lambeth, Dr. Wiseman roundly asserted, Schools have to contend; we are conscious that in the greater number of cases, the remuneration attached to the late Archbishop of Paris, in company with St. them is miserably scanty, and precarious, and such as no scholar can accept without self-humiliation; and, if their endowment be insufficient, let it be augmented; but let this be done by some plan more equitable, and because the content of Purgatory, were at that very but let this be done by some plan more equitable, and praying that, under these circumstances, the church; and praying that, under these circumstances, the Society would make him a grant of £25, to enable him to cover in the church in question, immediately but do a chimney, and apply the residue (if my) towards liquidating the old debt; and the Standing Committee, soul from the torments of Purgatory, were at that very such as the church; and praying that, under these circumstances, the church; and praying that, under the church; and praying that, under the church; and praying that, und but let this be done by some plan more equitable, and soul from the tormeuts of rurgatory, were at that very less detrimental to the Province, than the spoliation of time being offered up throughout the length and breadth of the church at Consecon is timed, and a brick chimney the University. It is a principle as irreversible, as that declaration of Almighty God,—"Sin is the disgrace of a similarly contradictory nature were declaration of Almighty God,—"Sin is the disgrace of a similarly contradictory nature were

Such are some of the dreary absurdities into which Popery is ever and anon plunging her bewitched adherents; -delemmas doubly ridiculous as emanating from a communion, which babbles with matchless effrontery of her irrefragable infallibility.

FEAR GOD, AND HONOUR THE KING.

The Montreal Courier furnishes us with a gratifying instance of obedience rendered to the above solemn -but in these latter days, too frequently disregarded injunction. Our readers are aware that the birth-day of our beloved Sovereign falls upon the 24th of May. In Singapore the event was celebrated by the Governor of that place, with the usual festivities, but upon the 23rd of that month. His honour, we are informed, was induced to make this arrangement, and anticipate the actual period, in consequence of the 24th being Wednesday, on which a stated week day service takes the actual period, in consequence of the 24th being Wednesday, on which a stated week day service takes place in the Church at Singapore. Would that all in authority had "grace, wisdom and understanding," a lorementioned seven members of the Society do form the Tract and Book Committee for the ensuing year.

A memorial from Seneca Ketchum, of Mono, setting forth that he had expended a considerable sum of money on the building known as St. Mark's Church, Mono; and spect payable to an earthly potentate subservient on Kings, and Lord of Lords."

The Quebec Church Society's Report, we are sorry to say, is again deferred. It will appear on the first or fourth page of our paper next week.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND, Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of the Widows

and Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese.	Seleti.		
		8.	
Previously announced, in No. 155, amount	339	15	6
Wardsville, £1 15 0			
Adair's Settlement, 1 0 0			
Bell's do 0 15 0			
Zone Mills, 0 10 0			
-per Rev. John Gunne,	4	0	0
St. Philips's, Markham, £0 15 0			
St. Stephens's, Vaughan, 0 15 0			
-per Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer,	1	5	0
Johnstown District, 4 stations, per Rev. N.			
Watkins	2	0	0
	-		
165 collections, amounting to	C225	18	6
T. W. BII			
Toronto, 13th Sept., 1848.	Treas	our	000
Toronto, rota bepti, 1040.	# 1 6111	oul ci	

The Church Society's House. No Meeting in August for want of a quorum.

The General Monthly Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1848. at 3 o'clock.

The Honourable and Right Reverend His Lordship

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

the Bishop of Toronto in the Chair.

After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meeting were read; the Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the table, shewing a balance in hand of £271 10s. 10d. The receipts since last meeting have been, for July :-King's College—if it be not revolutionized—just as surely and as naturally as the tree springs from its Collections on behalf of W. & O. Fund...... 151 9 112

nts received on acct. of Trinity Church Toronto Dividends on Commercial Bank Stock.....
Do. British America Fire Assurance Stock
London Parochial Association..... Toronto do. York Mills do.

The payments for the same period have been :--N. Watkins 6 18 11 D. Morphy 6 18 11 Mission Fund... 102 1 1 Society for Promoting Christian Know-..... 126 13 4 coe District Mission Fund, —per Rev. J. Fletcher......

Loaned from Septuagesima Fund......

Bishop's Students' Fund, Mr. Logan...... 50 0 0 10 0 0

The receipts for August have been :-Kent Testimonial, Rev. T. W. Allen.

Cornwall School Trust, per Rev. H. Patton 12 19 Three instalments on 15 shares in Toronto Building Society..... 23 18 11 On the recommendation of the Standing Committee (26th July), it was agreed that the Treasurer be autho-

R. Cuthbert, Stock..... Expenses..... 1 4 6

11 16 2

£254 6 8 Also recommended at the August Meeting of the Standing Committee:-Water Rent from 1st July to 30th Sept Edward Way & Co., Montreal, charges on Goods from Eyre & Spottiswoode..... Superintendent of Depository, one month's

defrayed by voluntary contribution; and that in the year 1846, a further sum, raised by public contribution, of £100, was spent to floor, seat, and put windows in the church; and that of these sums, the Clergynan had contributed as liberally as he could afford, and that the spire was still untinned; and there was no brick climney, and from the rain which provides the society during the last twelve months * state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be hoped secure-ly in their legitimate course. Year after year more systematic measures are taken for concentrating the business of the Society during the last twelve months * state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be hoped secure-ly in their legitimate course. Year after year more systematic measures are taken for concentrating the business of the Society, and for putting everything in a more efficient train of action. Pp. 11, 12.

An addition of only one has been made the past year, to the number of the society during the last twelve months * state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be hoped secure-ly in their legitimate course. Year after year more systematic measures are taken for concentrating the business of the Society during the last twelve months * state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be hoped secure-ly in their legitimate course. Year after year more systematic measures are taken for concentrating the business of the Society during the last twelve months * state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be hoped secure-ly in their legitimate course. Year after year more systematic measures are taken for concentrating the business of the Society, and for putting everything in a more efficient train of action. Pp. 11, 12. A memorial from the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, officiating consequently, the church was sintering much damage from the rain which penetrated the rough boards with which the steeple is covered, and the stove-pipe hole in the ceiling: and, moreover, that there is a debt of £10 on the church; and praying that, under these circumstances,

by rain. Agreed, as so much had in this instance been done, both by the Clergyman and the people.

The Rev. R. G. Cox, Travelling Missionary in the District of Prince Edward, and the Rev. H. E. Plees, Travelling Missionary in the Eastern District, having applied for grants of books for distribution in their respected Missions, the Standing Committee recommended that a grant of Books, to the amount of £2 los., be made to each of these gentlemen for distribution. Agreed.

A letter from the Rev. T. B. Read, setting forth that the congregation at Vienna are now making an effort to

the congregation at Vienua are now making an effort to finish their church, so far, at least, as will enable them to use it, and that the church had been built entirely by private subscription; and the Standing Committee, having recommended that a grant of the sum of £12 10s. be made to the Rev. T. B. Read, towards completing the interior of the church at Vienna. Agreed.

of the church at Vienna. Agreed.

The Standing Commmittee, in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution, having proposed, at the General Meeting in July, that the Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rev. D. E. Blake, A.B., the Treasurer and the Secretary, do form the Tract and Book Committee; and no other list having been proposed, ordered—That the aforementioned seven members of the Society do form the Tract and Book Committee for the organizar year.

to follow such a goodly example, and to make the rethat said building was on part of 400 acres of land which
he had conveyed to the Church Society for School purspect payable to an earthly potentate subservient on every occasion to that which is due to the "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords."

Select payable to an earthly potentate subservient on the substitution for a church, the memorialist had given a site on the south side of the county line, in Caledon, as the site of a church; and that said building was a convenient building for a school of the kind that the land had been building for a school of the kind that the land had been given to support, and praying that the Society would make such compensation for the money expended on said building, not exceeding £25, as under the circumstances might be right and proper, being read, it was ordered—That the sum of £12 10s, be granted to Seneca Ketchum, towards the expenses incurred by him in erecting the church called St. Mark's Church, Mono.

A letter from the Rev. Jas. Mockridge was read, acknowledging the grant of books made by the Society.

The Assistant Segretary grays applies that he would

The Assistant Secretary gave notice that he would propose a By-Law, at the meeting to be held in October, for the management of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting

in accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Society held 6th July, 1848.

The Rev. D. E. Blake gave notice that, at the October meeting, he would propose—That, whereas, The Church Society of this Diocese has been incorporated for the purpose, amongst other things, of securing the maintenance and erection of Parsonage Houses in the several Missions of this Diocese: and whereas, the Society is unable, by reason of the investigations of the security is the several Missions of the proposed in the security is unable, by reason of the insufficiency of its funds, to effect this object by grants of money, in any degree commensurate with the wants of the Diocese, but is, nevertheless, anxious to effect so desirable an object, as far as it is in its power, through the medium of loan as hereinafter provided.

Resolved, That it shall be competent for the Society

Resolved, That it shall be competent for the Society to loan, for the purpose of repairing and erecting Parsonage Houses, all such sums of money as may be collected under the authority of this Society for special objects, and are required by its by-laws to be permanently invested: and that the same shall be loaned upon such security and such terms of repayment as the Society, by any by-law hereafter to be passed, may provide.

The minutes of the meeting of the Land Committee, held on the 6th of September, and entered in their Book, folios 71 and 72, were read, and the several recommendations, marked respectively A, B, C, D, E and F, were approved and confirmed, including the following:—

That the thanks of the Society be given to Samuel B. Sterne, of Albion, Esq., for his donation of part of Lot

Sterne, of Albion, Esq., for his donation of part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con. of the Township of Albion, to The

No. 9, in the 6th Con. of the Township of Albion, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the site of a church and burying-ground.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Mrs. Boulton, widow of the late D'Arcy Boulton, of the city of Toronto, Esq., for her donation, in accordance with the wishes of the late D'Arcy Boulton, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, of the site on which St. George's, Church, in the city of Toronto is built

the city of Toronto, is built.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Honble. John Macaulay, of the city of Kingston, for his donation of Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and the south three quarters of of Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and the south three quarters of Lot No. 25, being a subdivision of part of Farm Lot No. 24, in the 1st Con. of the Township of Kingston, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto: in trust to hold Lots Nos. 20 and 21, as a site for a Parsonage House, and the three quarters of Lot No. 25, as the site of a Vestry, and the site of a Day School and Sunday School, all in connexion with St. James's Church, in the city of Kingston

asett, Esq., to whom the Lot belonged, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust be induced each year to labour with increased earnest-ness for School purposes. That the thanks of the Society be given to Charles Scadding, Esq., and the Rev. Hy. Scadding, M.A., for their donation of the site of a church in Whitby, in ac-cordance with the wishes of their late father, John Scad-

ding, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

On the afternoon of Friday last, the lawn in front of Rockwood Cottage, the residence of Mrs. Robert Cartwright, presented a scene where one could not help gathering "bliss to see his fellows blest." Mrs. Cartwright has thoroughly learned "the luxury of doing good," and, among other pious works to which she devotes herself with untiring zeal, is the sprecipal works to which she devotes herself with untiring zeal, is the superintendence of a Sunday School in Portsmouth, a thriving and prettily situated village, near the Provincial Penitentiary. She invited the teachers and children of the school to spend Friday afternoon with her, and at an early hour they were with her in their best clothes, and with their most cheerful faces. The amusements, under her own eye, were within certain limits, varied according to youthful caprice, which is always fertile in expedients to kill time in the most able manner. Raspberry vinegar diluted with water, a beverage grateful to old and young, was plentifully provided and duly honoured by the sportive youngsters.— Five o'clock, the hour appointed for tea, took every body by surprise. The bell rung sooner than they expected, but all obeyed the summons, and two tables, loaded with all that children hold most dear, were quickly surrounded by upwards of fifty smiling faces. Grace was sung by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, accompanied by the children.— Silence then ensued until the viands had disappeared, or, rather, until they could eat no more, for the liberality of their Hostess had provided more than they, with all their zeal, were able to devour. After tea the swing, the springing board, &c., were resorted to until the approach of twilight, when they stood up in order and sung the evening hymn. After this Mr. Rogers addressed them in a very affectionate and simple manner, and pointed out to them, or, rather, led them point out to him, some men mentioned in Scripture as an investigation. men mentioned in Scripture as eminently pious, who had begun "to mind religion in their youth." The Rev. W. Greig, also, spoke a very few words to them. By this time the "joyous moon" began to beam with a lustre which told that it was time for the children to seek their several homes. Mr. Rogers blessed them, and they departed. On my way home, I could not help regretting that such entertainments as the above are not more frequent: their tendency, undoubtedly, is to develope and cherish the better feelings of our common nature, to unite us to each other and to the Church, and, consequently, make us happy and meet for happiness in a world to

REPORT OF THE ST. JAMES' PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION KINGSTON.

The Committee of the Report, St. James Parochial Association in connection with the Midland District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, beg respectfully to present their first Annual Report. The protracted illness of the minister of this parish and other causes have prevented their doing so at an earlier date, which by the constitution should have been in May. Before entering on the consideration of the immediate subject of this Report, the committee would refer some-

what at large to the Report of the Parent Society for the year ending March 1847.

That document shall speak for itself:—In reviewing the labours of the Society during the last twelve months * * all things, it may be said, are in a healthy and satisfactory state and proceeding gradually, but it is to be boned secured.

past year, to the number of missionaries. This has again arisen from an impossibility of procuring clergymen, and not from a want of funds for the purpose, as the Society is now in a position to support from 10 to 12 missionaries.

The Income of the District Branches has Which leaves a balance of .. To which add the Income of the Parent

1921 13 31

funds entrusted to the clergy for the purpose of educa- any people"—that no country can reap advantage from made by certain Romish ecclesiastics, touching the by rain. Agreed, as so much had in this instance been three preached during the past year, and adds: "Justice has also conveyed a Russian Courier, who says he will not requires that common exertions should be made by all in behalf of measures calculated to promote the common advantage of all;" and further—" it must be understood that, in a Society incorporated for charitable purposes, there exists a reciprocal obligation for mutual help, between the Society on the one hand and those who contribute on the other; and therefore, that as a general rule, the Society cannot render assistance in any quarter except when hearty and zealous exertions are made in its behalf,

according to the circumstances of the mission." Pp. 15, 16.
Under the head of Grants, the Report states that two ravelling Missionaries are entirely supported by the Society, and the stipends of two more travelling Missionarie are paid in part, while four resident Missionaries are likewise in part supported from the same source. The salaries of two Indian interpreters have been paid, and a small grant has been made to one catechist and sch Assistance has also been given from the Bishop's Students' fund to four divinity students in the Diocesan institution at Cobourg, one of whom, having found himself in cir-cumstances to do so, has liberally returned to the Society

the sum which had been granted to him.

The following information, specially important to a church wholly dependant on voluntary contribution, as is St. James, is found in the Report, under the title of Lands, p. 18:—"Active measures will be immediately taken to obtain endowments for those missions not already so provided; and in furtherance of this object, a plan has been suggested by his lordship the Bishop of this diocese, which

suggested by his fordship the Bishop of this diocese, which, it is hoped, when fully matured, will receive the hearty co-operation of every member of the church in the diocese. During the last year the second instalment has been paid on certain lands in the Home district, in several townships not otherwise provided with glebes, in the hope that the members of the church in such townships will purchase them for the endowment of their respective town-ships; in which case the Society will assist the purchasers to a moderate extent if their circumstances require it, and will, as far as its means allow, extend this system to other districts; and with this object in view will be glad to receive information from all quarters of lots of land eligible

The importance of the Church Society to the Church of England in this diocese is thus set forth, and to which your committee would invite the special attention of their

It cannot be disputed that each colonial branch of the church will, year by year, be more completely thrown on its own resources, and that the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts will, as the country becomes settled, reasonably expect to be gradually relieved from the heavy burden which it has faith-

fully borne almost alone during so many years.

We must begin to look in earnest to ourselves, and this
Society seems destined to be the chief engine for making a provision for the temporal wants of the church In such a position it is satisfactory to be able to reflect that a combination of the humblest efforts will produce much. If, for example, but one shilling were, upon the average, paid by each member of the church in this diocese, the paid by each member of the church in this diocese, the present income of the society would be trebled, and the Society would find itself in a position to carry out, to a great extent, its more important objects. Pp. 26, 27.

Your committee have drawn thus largely from the Society's Report for 1847 in order to set before this Associety's Report for 1847 in order to set before this Associety.

ciation the present condition and future prospects of the church in this diocese. The little that follows will simply state that the income of this Association for the year ending May 1848, was £5 15s.; that the greater portion of this is needed to meet an account now due to the Church Depositary for tracts to be supplied to the district visitors and Sunday School teachers. It is confidently hoped that during the present year the contribution will equal if not exceed those of

the past.
When, however, it is considered that this parish is young -struggling for existence, striving to erect a residence for their minister; that it is wholly unsupported from any other source than the free-will offerings of the attendants at this church, the considerate mind will not despise the day of small things, but rather encourage us with the prospect of seeing greater things than these done through the agency of this Parochial Association.

This Parochial Association desires to record their sense of obligation to the Lord Bishop of this diocese for the grant of £12 10s., and to the Parent Society for a like sum, towards the creation of a Parsonnes house.

In the words of the Parent Society's report, your com That the thanks of the Society be given to Mrs. Lucy the strong," nor "the race to the swift"; and that though Anne Sharpe, of the city of Toronto, for her donation of part of Lot No. 21 in the 4th Con. of Vespra, containing 10 acres, to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust, for the benefit of the Church at Barrie.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev.

H. J. Grasett, M. A., for his donation of a Town Lot in Ambersthurgh in accordance with the wine fall thanks of the Society be given to the Rev.

H. J. Grasett, M. A., for his donation of a Town Lot in Ambersthurgh in accordance with the wine fall thanks of the society be given to the Rev. Amherstburgh, in accordance with the wishes of the late end prevail. As a sense of religion spreads among us, ill grow in self-denial and humility; and we shall which our lot has been cast, which was originally planted by apostolic hands in this vast empire; and which, having been mercifully enabled to return to its primitive faith, through the Divine blessing vouchsafed to the labours of our pious reformers, now stands as a city on a hill, alike remarkable for the purity of its doctrine, the apostolicity of its orders, the mildness of its ecclesiastical discipline, and the research in the state of t and the venerable simplicity and solemn dignity of its public worship.—News,

Arrival of the Hibernia.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Friday, 8th inst., at 5 o'clock, p.m., bringing six day later intelligence to Boston. Irish affairs have lost much of their interest, and now begin be regarded with indifference not only by the people but by he Government.

The State trials have so far resulted in the conviction of

The Government have determined upon issuing a special nmission, for the trial of Smith O'Brien, and other captured

eaders, in Tipperary.

From every part of Ireland the reports give but poor hopes seven reported that the Grain crops will be below an average.

The reports of famine have attracted the attention of the Government. Measures have been adopted for ascertaining the

real state of the case.

The Chartists of England and Scotland caused some uneasiness in the public mind for some time past, but the abortive attempts at revolution, made at the close of the last week, have considerably mitigated the fears previously indulged in, though the discovery of pikes, pistols loaded to the muzzle, daggers, swords, ball cartridges, powder, tow balls, and lucifers, proves the existence of a conspiracy, wide spread in its nature, and di-

The packet-ship Ocean Monarch, left Liverpool on the 24th August. She had not proceeded far before the ship was on fire and searcely had the alarm been given when she was a complete blaze. Numbers of vessels immediately proceeded to her assistance, and succeeded in saving 225, leaving 153 to be accounted

THE LATE INSURRECTIONS .- The European Times says: All Europe has been amazed at the disclosures which have been made by the publication of the report on the late insurrections.

Never in the history of the world bas such a mass of folly, crime, secret villainy, open violence, infatuation, and reckless daring been presented to the world.

It is quite impossible, from the vast prolixity of the report, which occupies three large volumes, to give our readers any thing like a summary of the contents. We must limit oursulve to describing the effect which the perusal has produced on our minds. The continental news generally are pacific. In the early part

The Italian question is yet unsettled. The wanton siege and bombardment of Bologna served to exemplify the old spirit of Austrian despotism, while the patriotism and valour of the citizens, and the manifestations that have the companies of the companies of the citizens.

citizens, and the manifestations that have taken place in their favour, show that the spirit of resistance has not been quelled by recent reverses.

Charles Albert's addresses evince unabated courage and coufidence. The intervention of France and England continues. Rumour goes so far as to ascribe to Austria and the Frankfort

Assembly all readiness to be content with the frontier of the Adige, leaving Lombardy to join itself to Piedmont or Swit-

vouch for the authenticity of his intelligence. From our correspondent, who, in general, may be relied on, although we must confess there are grounds for disquietude on account of the uncertainty of all news from Russia.

The Breslaw Gazette contains the same intelligence, but adds that nothing has been heard of the emeutes which were reported.

to have broken out at Warsaw. That intelligence, therefore, appears to be without foundation.

The London Times of the 26th doubts the above

THE CHOLERA.

The Vienna papers of the 17th and 18th, received this morning, state that the Cholera is raging in the interior of Europe, and that the disease is exceedingly malignant at Riga, where as many as 100 are carried off daily out of a population of 40 to 50,000 inhabitants.

DENMARK.
From the seat of war in Schleswig, there is no decisive news-Correspondence speaks of an armistice and a peace is about to be concluded by the belligerent powers; but rumour has said the same for many weeks past.

From our English Files.

FOREIGN CHAPLAINCIES AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE. (From the London Guardian.)

We mentioned in a recent number that a committee had We mentioned in a recent number that a committee has been formed for the purpose of diffusing information as to the present position of our Foreign Chaplaincies, and we are glad to hear that they are about to commence their labours,—their object being, not to confine themselves to the case of the object being, not to confine themselves to the case of the Madeira Chaplainey, but to endeavour to procure a satisfactory adjustment of the general question of Foreign Chaplaincies. In our present pages will be found the report of a meeting of the Church Union Society at Liverpool on the same subject. We rejoice that the attention of Churchmen throughout the Empire is beginning to be aroused, for the principles at issue in the Madeira case are the same which are gitating men's minds at home; and, although the question is nooted in a remote locality, it has immediate reference to our-

It is a happy thing for the interests of the Church that the point in the Madeira case is raised in its most abstract form.—
It often happens that a question involving some great constitutional or ecclesiastical principle is so mixed up with some unworthy individual, that a difficulty is thus thrown in the way of the advocates of the principle. Such was the state of the Privilege Question some years since, when the champion of the liberty of the subject against the tyranny of the House of Commons was such a person as Stockdale. But here the case is otherwise: the clergyman, in whose person injury has been done to the Church, is a faithful and irreproachable minister of the Gospel, of ecclesiastical learning and scientific information; not a young, hot-brained enthusisst, but a man of mature years and experience, against whom, for eleven long years of his ministry, there was not a murmur—who revived discipline among a lax congregation—who restored solemnity and frequency to the services of the Church—and who, when driven from the pulpit where he had taught for fifteen years, numbered among his supporters nine-tenths of the communi-

Independently, therefore of the consideration that the treatment of Mr. Lowe, if allowed to pass without protest, may be quoted as a precedent hereafter, we can never hope to have a stronger case on which to fight the Church's battle, or a clergyman more deserving of our sympathy. But we pass from the particular instance of Lord Palmerston's oppression to the general question.

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ral body

The appointment and remuneration of Chaplains to congregations of the Church of England in-foreign ports and places is regulated by an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of King George the Fourth, (6 Geo. IV., c. 87.) By that Act the appointment of the Chaplains is vested in the Crown, and certain public of the Chaplains is vested in the Crown, and certain public processing. appointment of the Chaplains is vested in the Crown, and certain public meetings are directed to be held in foreign parts and places, under the auspices of the British Consuls, for the management of British Church affairs; there the only qualification for voting is a pecuniary one, viz. that the voter be a contributor of £20, or an annual subscription of £3. There is no reference to such contributor or subscriber being a member of the Church of England, and the majority at a meeting that constituted are entrusted with the recoverant of the thus constituted are entrusted with the management of the Church affairs, and are permitted by the Secretary of State to select their own chaplain, to withhold his salary, and to procure But, while the Act above mentioned left the appointment of

But, while the Act above mentioned left the appointment of Chaplains on this footing, there existed, until lately, certain "Regulations for the Management of British Church affairs in foreign parts and places, made and issued by her Majesty under the authority of the above act." And the 15th of these regulations, headed "Clergymen of the Church of England to obey the Bishop of London," provided as follows:—"All Chaplains belonging to the "Church of England who are appointed under the act, are, at the request of the Secretary of State, licensed by the Bishop of London. Such Chaplains are to consult the Bishop of London in all spiritual matters, and to obey his orders thereupon." This regulation introduced no new rule, but embodied a principle recognised and acted on for two hunbut embodied a principle recognised and acted on for two hundred years. It has now been revoked—Lord Palmerston has declared that "a license is perfectly unnecessary to enable the Chaplain legally to exercise his functions." He "has no doubt that the license was an incident arising from, and dependent upon, the Secretary of State." He has claimed a power, without the consent and against the judgment of the Richer of London, to recall a Chaplain duly licensed by the Bishop, and still retaining such license; and he has sent out another clergyman to officiate without episcopal license; and has intimated that he will "not in future raise the unpleasant question of licenses."

such a case is now withdrawn. The whole appointment, con-trol, and dismissal of one who is to exercise the most sacred functions is vested in, and may be exercised by, persons who may be alien, from or hostile to the Church.

The Secretary of State may be a Presbyterian, like Lord Aberdeen, or a Latitudinarian, like Lord Palmerston. The Consul, whose influence and powers under the act are considerable, may be a Presbyterian, as he was at Madeira. The majority of the committee of management may be like Mr. Lowe's opponents, of whom, out of thirty-six, "only five were communicants; one Roman Catholic; most Dissenters of various denominations, Socinians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, &c.; others, infidels profligates (formerly outlawed), &c.; and some professing members of the Church who never attend service, others who attend

only one of the chief leaders. In the case of O'Doherty, the second jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. He is still confined, and at the next Commission, the trial will be again repeated. by some member who will treat it with earnestness and ability. Without undervaluing the aid of Mr. D'Israeli's talents, we Members of our Universities, who are the appointed champions of the Church's interest in the House of Commons, and should naturally be the first to stand forward in her behalf. Meanwhile we doubt not that the committee will take care to secure the question being so brought before the house as to meet with the attention it deserves.

IMPORTANT FROM ROME.

The Alba, of Florence, publishes a notice by the Prolegate The Alba, of Florence, publishes a notice by the Prolegate of Bologna, dated the 9th ult., thanking the people for their heroic resistance of the Austrians, and informing them that an indemnity for their time will be paid to such as require it. He advises the people not to rely with too much confidence on the terror that they have inspired, but to organize themselves in order to be well prepared against any other attacks.

The Pope has published a protest against the occupation of the States of the Holy See, effected by the troops.

The following is the official text of the armistice concluded between the two armies of Sardinia and Austria, preliminary to

between the two armies of Sardinia and Austria, preliminary to a treaty of peace:
Art. 1. The line of demarkation between the two armies

Art. 1. The line of demarkation between the two armies shall be the frontier of the retrospective States.

Art. 2. The fortress of Peschiera, Rocca d'Anfo and Osopo shall be evacuated by the Sardinian and allied troops, and given up to those of his Imperial Majesty. The delivery of these places shall be effected three days after the notification of the present convention. In these places all the materials of war belonging to Austria shall be restored; the Sardinian troops will take with them all materials, arms, amunition and clothes will take with them all materials, arms, amunition and clothes introduced there, and will, by regular marches, return by the shortest road into the States of his Sardinian Majesty.

Art. 3. The States of Modena, Parma, and the town of

Placenze, with the territory assigned to it as a fortress, will be evacuated by his Sardinian Majesty, three days after the notification of the present convention.

Art. 4. This Convention will also extend to the town of of the week there was a little uneasiness in regard to France. Much apprehension exists in reference to the probability of another outbreak in Paris, and the occurrences of the week seem to show cause for the anxiety so generally expressed.

Art. 4. This convention will also extend to the town of Venice and the Venetian provinces; the military land and sea forces will leave the city forts and ports of that place to return into the Sardinian States. The land troops may effect their retreat by land, and by regular marches, by a road to be de-

The Socialist confederacy has extensive influence among the operatives of Paris, Lyons and all the principal cities of France, and the audacity maintained by Proudhon, Louis Blanc and others implicated in the former contest, strengthens the presumtion that the Government are unwilling to proceed against them tiation for peace; and, at the expiration of that time, it

Count Salasco,
Chief of General Staff of Sardinian army.

Lieut. Gen. HESS, General Quarter Master of Austrian army INCIDENTS OF O'BRIEN'S ARREST.

(From the London Times.) Thurles, Tuesday Morning. There are some particulars incidental to the capture of Smith

Adige, leaving Lombardy to join itself to Piedmont or Switzerland. This may form the basis of a settlement, but only a temporary one. There cannot be a permanent peace while Austria retains sway over any portion of the peninsula.

REPORTED REVOLUTION.—Advices from Breslau, August 10, say that a revolution has broken out simultaneously at St. Petersburg and at Warsaw. Travellers who have arrived here from Russian Poland unanimously confirm this intelligence. The Emperor has fied to Cronstadt. A Provisional Government has been extablished at St. Petersburg. Further details