TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 8, 1854.

## Poetrn.

"THE DOOMED ONE." There is a time, we know not when; A point, we know not where; That marks the destiny of man, To glory or despair.

There is a line, by us unseen, That crosses every path; The hidden boundary between God's patience and his wrath.

To pass that limit is to die, To die as if by stealth; It does not quench the beaming eye Or pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease, The spirit light and gay, That which is pleasing still may please, And be thrust away.

But on that forehead God has set Indelibly a mark, Unseen by man, for man as yet Is blind and in the dark.

And yet the doomed man's path below Like Eden may have bloomed; He did not, does not, will not know Or feel that he is doomed.

He knows, he feels, that all is well, And every fear is calmed; He lives, he dies, he wakes in hell, Not only doomed, but damned.

O where is that mysterious bourne By which our path is crossed, Beyond which God himself hath sworn That he who goes is lost?

How far may we go on in sin? How long will God forbear? Where does hope end? and where begin The confines of despair? An answer from the skies is sent,-"Ye! who from God depart, While it is called to day repent,

THE WANT OF AN ENDOWMENT FOR THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

And harden not you heart."

[From the Colonial Church Chronicle.] It would hardly be consistent with truth or fact to assert, without limitation, that the Church of England has been permanently founded in the colonies and depencomplains, they dare not oppose governable exercises in them a large influence, and its members constitute a numerous and powerful body. All that can with justice be said seems to be this:—That by God's good blessing, through the efforts and instrumentality of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, its polity has been fairly introduced into the colonies; and that it is now provisionally kept on foot, as a model for the colonies to follow; or, to make use of a more familiar and homely dencies of the British Empire. Yet it to make use of a more familiar and homely it than this mode of paving them. illustration, a house has been built for this provisional state must come to an end;

reunite Christians in one visible body, under one confession of faith.

Of course, it is but obvious to remark that this can only be effected by a learned shall speak further on. absence of either of these requisites will vision of this subject, namely, the payment and devoted body of Clergy ;-for the militate seriously against the efficiency of of the clergy, only from the voluntary the English Church; taking into account contributions of the people, in the same the existing temper, and enlarged know- way, for instance, as the ministers of the ledge of men in general. Clergymen, as various dissenting communions of this well as other men, must live, though no country are supported. For ourselves, we doubt more moderately than other men, - cannot imagine a system (except that of still they must live. The means of life payment from the State treasury,) less provided for the Colonial Clergy are now likely to guarantee the stability of the extraneous channel.

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But, supposing all these resources to fail, they can at pleasure stop his salary. how is the Colonial Church to maintain its Yet it cannot and ought not to be dispresent position? How are the Clergy to guised that the voluntary system is that enabled to meet the increasing wants of colonists, and that apparently it will be its people; and to reproduce itself in the adopted by them, unless some wise and

the ministrations of the Church:

place to enter upon the vexed question of this provisional into a permanent condition, the union of Church and State; nor to discuss the frequeut allegations of Erastianism, as it is called, in the Church of uanism, as it is called, in the Church of p. 196. England; although, without attempting to p. 196.

with ill grace from many who live happily under her shadow; and must proceed, in a measure, either from disaffection or from thoughtlessness. He was a wise man who said that few there are of so weak capacity, but public evils they easily espy; fewer still so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work sensible smart; but that to see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the method of curing it, belongeth to a skill the study whereof is full of toil and beset with difficulties.\* And it may perhaps be said here -in the face of manifold murmurings-that the present endowment of the Church of England-though accompanied by some evils-is the best safeguard against the very Erastianism which is so deeply felt, or so greatly feared. At all events it secures to the Clergy that proper degree of independence from external control, which is necesssary to enable most men to discharge a public duty with fidelity and sincerity. And further, it may be added that this mode of paying the Clergy has received the sanction of two Colonial Bishops, certainly not among the least able, or the least farseeing of their order,-the Bishops of Fredericton and

(2.) The second mode of paying the Clergy is that which obtains in France and Spain, for instance, by stipends doled out from the State Treasury. And we select these two instances, because while complaints of Erastianism-whatever that may be in popular estimation, although it seems to be a term often used in a loose unguarded manner-are so liberally urged against the Church of England; yet they are but seldom ventilated against the Church of Rome: as if that Church were altogether free from Erastian leprosy. "We are oppressed, enslaved by the power of the State at home," says Mr. Meyrick.† "Well, here (in Spain) every pishop is nominated by the government, subject only to the approval of the Pope: the Clergy are paid by the State, and, as the Esperanza, the High Church paper, complains, they dare not oppose govern-

(3.) The third mode of perpetuating the future time, will be called upon to maintain in a state of tenantable repair. But will comment, is that which prevails in United States. The clergy of that Church is now sustained must be in time withdrawn, and the colonists left to their own How will those resources be elicited? ment, which was held inviolate at the What will be the kind of maintenance time of the Declaration of Independence; which the colonists will provide for the but which, by the tenor of the constitution, perpetual ministrations of the Church to is not, we believe, allowed to exceed in which they belong? It may be difficult value a certain amount. Now we hear to bring under public notice, or to suggest much, and we rejoice to hear much of the importance or of deeper interest. That United States; but it is impossible to conthe Church of England should both retain, ceal the conviction that, humanly speaking, and develope to a greater degree, its present speaking only of those outward means by influence in the colonies, and continue to which it pleases God to carry His purpospread through the world, cannot fail to be ses into effect—that Church does oxe a matter of the utmost concern to those part of its present efficiency to the fact who have realized the office she is calculated to discharge, as an assertor of to it, and is not solely dependent upon the Catholic and Primitive truth, as a mean voluntary offerings of the people. Of the between Romanism and the various disconnected, self-constituted communions of Church,—though no doubt in strict accor-Christendom, and as a centre point of dance with the national feeling,—we hear union, if ever it should please God to but little which leads us to regard it with favour, as the sole source from whence the revenues of the Colonial Churches are for the future to be derived. Of this we

(4.) But it brings us to the fourth diderived chiefly from the benevolence of Church, or less likely to secure that the Mother Church, or from grants of the personal independence, which, we have Imperial and Colonial Legislatures; and, said and repeat, is necessary for the due as in Canada, from an endowment set performance of public duties. It is noapart upon the English occupation of the torious that in our dissenting communions colony. Of the first of these, we hope at home the people lead the pastor, and that it will never be exhausted; of the that the pastor does not lead the flock. second and third, it can only be said that His statements must be in accordance with they are simply precarious, and may sud- their views, or they are untrue; and, denly cease at any unforeseen and unex- unless he is a person of commanding pected moment. Of the fourth it remains talents, able to maintain his position, any to be seen, whether the endowment of the disagreeable enunciation of truth on his an uncommon event for the family of a Clergy-Canadian Church will be held sacred, or part is followed by a renunciation of his man to outgrow his salary. We say again, that whether it will be diverted into some services on the part of his flock;—a whether it will be diverted into some services on the part of his flock;—a severance which is easily effected, because

live? How, again, is the Church to be which finds most favour in the eyes of our timely steps are taken to secure a moderate There are but four ways of supporting endowment for every one of our colonial dioceses. The Church, as we have said, (1.) As in England, by a fixed and is now only provisionally established permanent endowment. This is not the among them; and until it can pass out of

\* Hooker.
† Practical Working of the Church in Spain,

deny that defects exist in the arrangement of the temporalities of the Church—and indeed what institution will be altogether free from defects in a fallen world, wherein nothing is perfect?—we cannot but think that these charges of Erastianism come that these charges of Erastianism come would be well to avail ourselves of the world be well to avail ourselves of the such as we ourselves dread even to be such as we ourselves dread even to diminish his subscription list. And it is by no means unlikely that he may fail. If he succeed, he is only transplanted to a new place, to encounter again his old difficulties. Unless he arise; and while the opportunity lasts, it arise; and while the opportunity lasts, it is never likely to have a comfortable subsistence, would be well to avail ourselves of the work a comfortable subsistence. If he do obtain it, he is expected to work himwarnings of experience. Some of those of those self to death, because the parish cannot afford a warnings are couched in solemn language: subsistence for two Clergymen, and is too large language can hardly be more solemn than that used by the Bishop of Fredericton in the beginning that the best properly attended to by a single one.

"Moreover, until he attain this position, which is only attained by a few, and those, men of a

zeal, their varied learning, their magnificent set of subscribers, to whom individually, he zeal, their varied learning, their magnificent churches, their useful periodical literature, their reprints of all our great standard English divinity, their increasing love for the past, their aspirations for the future. In all this we are a century behind them. But there is a sad tale on the other side. The States number twenty five millions. The Churchmen, I suppose, not more than one. In the city of New York we find learned clergymen and stately churches, but where are they to be found in the rural villages? Where are the clergy in such villages as Richibucto, Shediac, Musquash, St. George, St. David, or Grand Falls, in this province? The neighbouring Diocese of Maine numbers

educated sons of educated men are not afraid ing to an increase of self-denial, if we may use educated sons of educated men are not arraid and ashamed to enter, they must grant it some that expression with reference to a quality, decent and moderate endowment to take effect very existence of which may be doubted. when the Society fails. It is useless to give wild lands, but a rent charge or money paywild lands a rent charge or money paywild ment of some kind is essentially necessary.

expect a decent maintenance." But it may be said that this is the lanwithdrawal of the revenues from whence grievous to be borne, which they themselves he and his clergy are enabled to live in omparative comfort. Possibly. But that year. The editor is himself a layman; whole subject; which we may have and in speaking of the scarcity of clergy n America, he urges, in striking terms, upon the laity of that Church the necessity f increased piety: and charity. So that, even in America, the voluntary principle has led good and able men to regard the maintenance of an efficient clergy, not as an absolute requirement of christian

duty, but as an act of charity. "It is necessary that the Clergy, as a class, should be more comfortable. At present, in the great majority of parishes, the thing most tion of the Metropolitan Churches Fund. In his required of a Clergyman is, that he should be able to live on a little. Undoubtedly it is the duty of every Clergyman, as of every Christian, to be able to live on a little. But there is a minimum, below which it is impossible to go.

The Metropolis Churches Fund was instituted in 1836. The appeal which I then made to the liberality of the public was promptly and freely responded to. The amount of contributions If a man be married, this minimum is not so small, as if he be single. As the marriage continues, and produces its usual consequeuces the demand for money increases. But if the Clergyman look to pew-rents for his support, they are a fixed quantity, which cannot be inthe erection of additional churches in the mecreased; while the expenses of the Church, if not precisely a fixed quantity, have a greater tendency to increase than to decrease. If his support be derived from subscriptions, they are ot exactly a fixed quantity; but each individual subscription is so far fixed, that it will not be increased, except under the pressure of a change in the parish, which involves the elec-tion of a new and popular Clergyman. Nothing less than a similar pressure will add a single subscriber to the number. It is, therefore, not lots to him. But that duty, like every other,

When a private Christian finds his income at liberty to seek some more profitable occupa-But if, after all his exertions, he should be still unable to work out a support, he has a right to look to his brother Christians for relief. The Clergyman has no such resource, as that of seeking a more profitable occupation. He may seek a place in which to exercise his ministry, where a more liberal subsistence will be allowed him. But will he find it? Every parish has its fixed quantity of pew-rents, or its never increasing subscription list. It is possible that he may meet with one which is vacant, of which may meet with one which is vacant, of which the income may be better adapted to his necestive. But the attempt to remove, may diminseek a place in which to exercise his ministry, sities. But the attempt to remove, may diminish his usefulness where he is, should it fail. It Rugby.

"But then there is another view of the subject of great importance and universally overlooked in England.

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"Un the United States." looked in England.

"In the United States we see and we greatly admire the immense energy of the nation. It puts us colonists to shame. The river St. John, in their hands, would be made capable of ten time, what it has hitherto been in ours. We admire also the application of this energy to the life of the Church. We admire their mobile and flourishing colleges their missionary. noble and flourishing colleges, their missionary rate character, and act as the committee of a

but where are they to be found in the rural villages? Where are the clergy in such villages as Richibucto, Shediac, Musquash, St. George, as Richibucto, Shediac, Musquash, St. George, the rural villages as Richibucto, Shediac, Musquash, St. George, as Richibucto, Shediac, Musquash, St. George, profession, or usefulness in any other. He must, moreover, live in continual dread of losing the little income which he has, unless he suffer him-Church, and I should suppose not over 3,000 churchmen. We have in this diocese 54 clergy, and 10,000 churchmen, and are non-leties in the same and 10,000 churchmen.

"In every secular point of view, the profession of a Clergyman is a very uncomfortable one. and 10,000 churchmen, and our population is less than 200,000.

"Mr. Godley, in his review of the voluntary system lately published, supposes that the clergy in the United States receive on an average £200 a year. The real average of country clergy is generally known not to exceed \$500 or £125, and this is not paid regularly, nor all in cash, but by crumbs and moveds. nor all in cash, but by crumbs, and morsels, and presents, a hard method for the pastor who must pay in cash, or not at all. And how many of the elergy are continually wandering about, some becoming schoolmasters or booksellers, some struggling with poverty and debt. And some becoming schoolmasters or booksellers, some struggling with poverty and debt. And what is the influence which the Episcopal Church in America exercises on the will of the nation? I pray God it may greater than I think it to be: but even in New York itself it is not what we could all desire.

must be the smarlest possable sum for which a Clergyman smallest possible sum for which a Clergyman can be gotten. Now Clergymen treat for their can be gotten. Now Clergymen treat for their can be gotten. They have no resources to fall and labour. They have no resources to fall back upon, and must find employment, or starve. "So that great as are the difficulties connected with our system of payment of the clergy, the capitalists; for the latter are losing the strong as my conviction is, that we shall never become an earnest, hearty, vigorous, healthful body of Churchmen till it is abolished, yet looking at the question as a whole, I see that our people are so wholly unprepared for its abolition, that I only pray I may be taken out of the way before the tempest comes.

"The only method by which the ovil pray be aboved on any terms. He loss a charge committed in the capitalists; for the latter are losing the opportunity of making money, while their machinery is spoiling for want of use. The subscribers are saving their money, while there is nothing damaging, except their souls; the state of which they do not often examine. The other disadvantage of the Clergyman is, that his conscience will not permithin to remain idle, if he can be employed on any terms. He loss a charge committed

when the Society fails. It is useless to give Laity must learn, that the first thing to be ment of some kind is essentially necessary. We ousness, and not worldly wealth; and they annot coerce people into payment as the must learn that these things imply self-denial Roman Catholics do. We cannot frighten them into payment by perpetual excitement all the year round. We do not believe that this method tends to vital practical godliness. The genius of our Prayer Book, the convictions of our prayson, and the temper of our flocks alike reason, and the temper of our flocks, alike forbid it. So that we must secure an endowment, however moderate, or in our scattered that a man may enter into Holy Orders without a decent we interest a decent with a decent we interest a decent we interest a decent with a decent we interest a decent we interest a decent with a decent we interest and a decent we interest a decent with a decent we interest and a present, the Laily expect an exhaustless supply of men, capable of the greatest self-abnegation, while they will deny themselves nothing. Our guage of a man forecasting evil consequences; or, who is only fearing the blessed Saviour Himself pronounced a woe on those who loaded other men with burthens, too

We have finished; and shall be indeed thankful, if these few imperfect remarks following passage, which occurs in the shall lead to a more careful review, and Baltimore True Catholic for March of this more thoughtful consideration of the

# Ecclesiastical Antelligence.

ENGLAND. [For the following items we are indebted to

the John Bull .- ED. CHURCH.]

METROPOLITAN CHURCHES FUND. -The Bishop of London has issued a letter of invitation to a meeting, to be held on Tuesday next in Willis's

The Metropolis Churches Fund was instituted received since that time has exceeded £260,000, and the expenditure of that sum has called forth local subscriptions to a still greater amount; so

tropolitan parishes.

The 78 new churches, so erected, including ten in the single parish of Bethnal-green, afford accommodation for nearly 100,000 persons. Provision has been made for ten Parsonage-

houses, or endowments, and for ten sets of schools in that parish.

Upwards of 120 additional Clergymen are

laboring in the new Districts. But all that has been done falls short of sup-plying the religious wants of the population at the time when the Fund was instituted. Since that time the population of the metropolis has continued to increase at the rate of not less than 30,000 per annum; so that there are now more than half a million of souls wholly destitute of nvolves the idea that its performance is pos- the means of public worship, and of the benefits

of pastoral superintendence.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Subinsufficient for his maintenance, he is generally division of Parishes have, therefore, underrated the extent of spiritual destitution in the metro-polis, to meet which they consider 58 additional churches to be required. A much larger number In a postscript the Bishop states that the is evidently wanted.

operations of the Fund will be extended to the diocese at large, and the Fund will be designated the "London Diocesan Churches Fund."

of Worcester, the new church of the Holy Trinity,

## TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude to Him, from whom, alone, all good things do proceed, and without whose blessing all human efforts would be unavailing, that your Committee present this their Twelfth Annual Report. The fact that the income of the Society during the past year was much larger than it has ever been, is not the only one which affords matter for congratulation. New parochial branches have been formed, and the reports which have been received from some of them shew results which could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine well wishers of the Society; others, in consequence of certain local engagements, which had been previously entered into, could remit but little to the Society in this the incipient stage of their existence, but they all give good promise for the future. Finding how readily the Laity came forward to assist in carrying on the work of the Church, in most of the parishes visited by your Secretary during the winter, the Clergy, who, in some instances had called their meetings with but little hope of success, afterwards expressed their conviction that such periodical meetings as were required by the Constitution of this Society would not only be calculated to strengthen their hands, and enable them more effectually to carry on their local ecclesiastical improvements, but also by impressing upon the minds of their flock that they should be lively members of the Catholic Body, incite them to evince those fruits of faith-fruits such as our Holy religion is alone calculated to induce-true charity, and the love and unity of the Brethren enlisted under the same banner.

The notes of your Secretary, taken whilst on his journeys in the course of last year and the commencement of the present one, will shortly be published. These, in addition to the several district and parochial reports, which for the most part have appeared in print, and long extracts from which will be found in the appendix to this report when published, will, your Committee hope, satisfy all its members of the wisdom of the Society in adopting the recommendations of the Committee, which in the commencement of the year 1852 were appointed to devise the best means of reforming and giving vitality to it; and also those suggested by the Special Committee which, in February, 1853, was selected to revise the By-Laws, particularly those which related to the Widow and Orphan Fund. A mere glance at the pages of the appendix containing the summary of contributions and collections made in behalf of the several objects of the Society, ought to convince the most skeptical of this, if they have been accustomed to examine the corresponding pages in former years.

### INCOME.

The income of the Society, not including monies received on trust or on account of depository, appears previous to the closing of the books to have amounted to £3,156 19s. 4d. Of this sum £64 13s., however, should be deducted, as that amount was received after the closing of the books last year, but belonged to its income. Last year all monies received during the month of April were included in the income, whereas this year the books were closed on the 6th April, and the sum of £156 has been since received, making the income of the present Society amount to

Showing an increase over the past year amounting to £966 9s. 6d. branches and parochial associations

vet ascertained, .. Being an increase on last year of £821 Deduct as remitting Parent Society a

little over one-fourth..... To which add monies received on acct. of the late depository, instalments on loans, and dividends and rents paid in for particular trusts ......

And the total receipts of the Society and district branches, for the 12th year, 459 17 6

1,711 1 9

790 16 1

amount to ...... The total receipts, as reported last year, were £6,246 4s. 4d; but it must be remembered that in this sum were included the proceeds of the sale of the depository stock (£1,400) and debts due to the same, amounting to over £200; whereas this year only about £54 has been received on this account. So far from there being any decrease, the excess in the actual income of the Society and its branches may be fairly

#### set down, as above, at £1,788. DEPOSITORY.

Your Committee regret to be obliged to report that the affairs of the late Depository are still in a very unsatisfactory state,-large sums being apparently due to it, far more than sufficient to liquidate all claims against it, and leave a large balance to invest, the interest of which might be annually expended in the purchase of books and tracts for gratuitous distribution in the poorer settlements; but only £54 16s. 11d. has been received on this account, few persons having taken any notice of the circulars sent to them at different times. And the late assistant secretary having as yet tailed to complete the books, your Committee have refrained from taking steps to enforce settlement; but the accounts have now been handed over to a gentleman to collect on a commission, with instructions to endeavor to close every account without

## THE ANNUAL SERMONS.

The proceeds of the four annual collections appointed to be taken up during the past year amounted to £1,291 5s. 5d., of which £23 11s. 8d. have been remitted since the books were closed,-showing an increase of £466 16s. 8d. over the amount collected last year.

The Mission Fund collections were made at 171 stations, amounted to £209 8 4 4 The second, the Widow and Orphans' Fund, 323 stations, 200 4 363 14 10 The General Purpose Fund, 209 " 363 14 10 The Students' Fund, 165 " 249 14 3

But short notice was given of the appointment of this last collection; but as the by-laws of the Society require that four collections should be taken up in the several churches and missions, and the financial year of the Society ends on the 31st March, there was no option in the matter. If, as your Committee recommend, the financial year do not henceforward close until the 30th April, then ample time will be allowed for the quarterly collections to be transmitted to the parent Society prior to the day named for the closing of the books.

## THE MISSION FUND.

The previous year two collections were appointed to be taken up on behalf of this object: the result was, that collections were made at 173 stations, and the amount realized was £309 5s. 6d. But one collection has been taken up in the past year, and has been made at 171 stations, and has realized £209 8s. 4d. There is invested on this account by the Parent Society, £575, bearing interest. The following Missionaries, Catechists and Schoolmasters, have drawn their incomes in part, or in full, from this fund :- The Rev. C. C. Johnson, Missionary in the Midland District, at the rate of £30 per annum; Rev. J. Kennedy, Assistant Missionary to the Indians on the Grand River, £13 15s. 6d., the greater part of his salary being paid by the New England Society-this gentleman has lately been appointed to the Mission of Mersea: the Rev. Geo. Salmon, for Missionary

duty in Talbot District, £25; Mr. J. Burkitt, Catechist in the Townships of Oro and Orillia during the illness of the late Rev. G. Bourne, and until the appointment of his successor, £25; Peter Jacobs, Indian Schoolmaster at Walpole Island, £50; Chas. Keezwick, Interpreter and Schoolmaster at the island of Newash, Owen Sound, £50; and to a Catechist and Schoolmaster at the Irish Settlement near Sandwich, £10; Travelling expenses of the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, during his summer and winter Missionary visits, drawn for since the closing of the books, £6 10s., so that the charge on this fund during the past year amounted to £210 5s. 6d. Mr. Chane, a gentleman sent out from England last autumn, was engaged at a salary of £50 per annum, to assist Dr. O'Meara, and having been with him some time it is hoped that he will shortly be able to act in the capacity of Schoolmaster and Catechist at Garden Island, but previous to his taking up his residence there, it is imperative that a church and a dwelling should be built; the Society have sent to make inquiries as to the amount of money required to be raised in order to erect these, and your Committee trust that the funds will not be wanting, when an answer to these queries has been received. This Fund is pledged for the ensuing year to pay the sum of £236 10s., a small sum indeed for a Church Missionary Society to contribute towards so noble an object, but your Committee are confident that if our Diocesan can find more Missionaries, there will be no difficulty in raising the amount which may be required for their support.

Two Missionaries, the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland and the Rev. F. Tremayne, jun'r, draw £60 each from the Mission Fund of the Gore and Wellington District Branch. The Rev. F. Tremayne, sen., and the Rev. N. Watkins, have received their stipends in the Eastern District chiefly from the funds raised by the Parochial Branches organized by themselves. The Niagara District Branch would gladly have supported a Missionary if the Lord Bishop could have spared them one.

### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The subscription of every clergyman has been carried at once this year to the debit of the W. O. F., and so long as all the other objects of the Society are advocated in every parish, such an appropriation can be annually made. The proceeds of the annual sermon has sufficed, and, if the claims on this fund are clearly set before the Laity, will for many years suffice, to pay the annuities.

Your Committee would desire, however, to impress this fact upon the minds of all, viz: that the largest pension it is proposed to pay, is but a very small sum comparatively speaking, and will barely provide bread for the helpless family, much less education for the orphans. They would therefore venture to suggest to the members of the several congregations in the Diocese, that in no better way can they evince their attachment towards him who ministers to them spiritual food, than by contributing a trifle individually towards a fund which shall enable the churchwardens to pay the premium required to assure his life, for such a sum as may relieve his mind from all fear that his wife and children shall, at his decease, have to part with everything in order to pay the funeral expenses and other liabilities.

The proceeds of the annual sermon have exceeded those of the last year by £152 13s. 8d., and were collected at 323 stations instead of 180. During the year there has been invested, on account of this fund, the sum of £1086 19s. 9d., making the total now invested £3819 13s. 6d., and after keeping in hand a sufficient sum to pay the half yearly pensions, which will fall due previous to the next collection, thors The Committee thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following handsome contributions to this fund: Hon. Mrs. Macaulay, of Kingston, £25; Messrs. Allan & Robinson, on dissolving partnership, £50 each; and £200 bequeathed by the late Hon. Col. Allan, a gentleman who always manifested a lively inverest in the welfare of the Society, and was one of its earliest Vice Presidents. Four widows and fifteen orphans are at present on the list of annuitants.

# GENERAL PURPOSES FUND.

The collection on behalf of this Fund was appointed to be taken up in the month of January, a time when most of the Parochial Meetings were being held, and when, therefore, it was supposed the people would be most familiar with the various objects of the Society; it realized £360 11s. 10d. The whole sum received on this account during the year amounted to £1265 15s. 9d., after deducting £100, the proceeds of two instalments on sales of land, which can only be expended in the purchase of other lands. This is the only fund at the disposal of the Society to meet the salaries of its officers, their rent and taxes, the printing of the report, and all other contingent expenses; and yet some persons have expressed astonishment that the grants annually made have been so few, and so trifling in amount; and also some exception has been taken to the resolution of the Society only to aid in carrying out some work likely to be of permanent benefit. Applications for grants towards the purchase or erection of log and frame buildings have been refused, because it was considered that if the by-laws regulating the disposal of the funds of district branches were properly carried out, instead of the course which has been too generally adopted of each parochial branch expending the three-fourths of the monies collected on its own local objects, there would be always money in the Treasurer's hands to meet such claims as the District Committees might approve of. The report costs a large sum of money annually; it con-

tains in the appendix the name of every contributor, no matter how small the subscription, and a copy is sent to every subscriber of 5s.; of this 5s. only 1s. 3d. is transmitted to the parent society, and a fraction over one-half of this is returned in the shape of a report, leaving not quite 71d. to defray the ordinary expenses of the Society, and to be distributed amongst its several objects. In many instances the Society has been fully convinced of the great benefit which would be conferred on the Church by advancing the first instalment, or making loans in order to effect the purchase of glebes or parsonages for country parishes; but though its income was apparently large, the greater portion was only on trust for certain purposes, and it was therefore obliged to refuse the required assistance. Your Committee conceive that bye-law III. requires that to entitle a subscriber to the privileges of an incorporated member, 25s. ought to be contributed to the funds of the Parent Society, or the sum of £12 10s. remitted to the Treasurer, which would constitute the donor a life member, unless a sum of £20 in cash, or £30 in land, were contributed for the permanent endowment of the Church in any locality. Your Committee, therefore, are proposing no change, but merely carrying out the obvious intentions of the Society, as laid down in by-law III, when they recommend that 25s. should be transmitted from each District Treasurer for every incorporate member residing within its bounds. The charter restricts the number of members, in addition to those incorporated under the act, to 300; this would always insure an income of £375, which added to the one-fourth of the other parochial subscriptions remitted, and the proceeds of the annual sermon, would cause the Society's influence to be realized; as the General Purpose Fund of the Society may be applied for the support of Missionaries, for the circulation of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer and Tracts, or other objects, all of which tend to benefit the Church at large throughout the Diocese.

Two of the objects named in the Constitution of the Society, it has not yet been enabled in any way to effect, viz: the augmentation of the stipend of poor clergymen, or the encouragement of church schools, yet these, as well as a provision for the maintenance of additional Missionaries,