

The full power to the ground, when one fellow stood over him with a loaded pistol, they then made him go on his knees, turn his face to the wall, told him to keep down his head, and that if he stirred they would blow his brains out. Pierce's niece, who with his wife and servant were in the house at the time, ran to a chest of drawers in which there was a case of pistols, and a bond for \$75. Miss Pierce took the bond, which she placed in her bosom, and one of the pistols, and then made for the bed-room, which she fastened from the inside; two of the banditti ran after her, burst open the door, searched her, and found in her possession the bond, which they tore in pieces; they then searched for the pistol, but did not succeed in finding it. As Miss Pierce was going to her uncle, whom she thought was murdered, one of the ruffians struck her on the head with a pistol, knocked her senseless against the wall, and made a prisoner of her. Whilst the desperate outrage was being committed, the fellow who stood watch on Pierce robed him of a silver watch, chain, and keys, and another ruffian then took the pistol that remained in the chest. The party then left the house. Pierce recently got married and went to Burlington on the day of the outrage to receive a part of the fortune which he was to get with his wife. Fortunately for himself he did not get the money. Pierce took the bond, which was given to him, and he was determined to rob him. Luke and Daniel Whelan were arrested on suspicion, and after an inquiry before the Magistrates they were discharged, there being no evidence to implicate them in the commission of the outrage.

SCOTLAND.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN GLASGOW.—A series of forgeries perpetrated by Mr. Alexander Buchanan, the senior partner in the firm of Buchanan and Anderson, gingham and pullover manufacturers, 62, Queen-street, has caused much sensation in Glasgow, which he has been engaged in for several years. It was in the habit of retiring the forged documents a day or so previous to their becoming due; but only a few days since this precaution had been neglected. It was presented by one of the directors of the Glasgow Bank, which was then in the hands of the Government, and was discovered at the production of such a document. This caused the bank to communicate with the individual, who, on the pretence of coming to the office to explain, made his escape, and was afterwards traced to the residence of Mr. Buchanan, who is variously stated as being worth £120,000 to £200,000. There are, it is said, a number of other similar bills for various amounts in the hands of various parties.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Macaulay's Inauguration as Lord Rector has been postponed until after the rising of Parliament at Easter.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE BY THE FLOODS.—The ancient stone bridge at Larnach has been destroyed by an overflow of water coming down from Lochness. The west side of the town has been much flooded, and most of the poorer population will suffer considerably.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GUY CAMPBELL, BART.—This distinguished officer died at Athlone (which district he commanded since 1842), on the 27th inst. He entered the army as an ensign in 1794; was present in the battles of Rolicia and Meira, and in the retreat to and battle of Coruna. In 1809 he served with the expedition to Walcheren, as aide-de-camp to Sir John Hope. In 1810 Captain Campbell acted as military secretary to General Campbell, then Governor of Gibraltar; but in 1812 the Captain gave up this appointment to join his regiment (the 6th Foot) in Portugal; he was present with it in the battle of Victoria, and, in 1813, succeeded to the command of the regiment. Major Campbell was severely wounded in command of his regiment at the heights of Eucliar, and for his gallantry on that occasion was promoted in the field to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was also present in the actions at the Pyrennes in July and August, 1813. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1815 he was severely wounded in the battle of Waterloo. He served again in 1815 in Flanders; was attached to Sir Thomas Picton's division, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. For his services, he was, in June, 1815, nominated a companion of the Bath, and created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. In November 1841, Sir Guy Campbell became a Major-General, in 1842 he was appointed to the command of the Athlone district, and in October, 1848, obtained the Colony of the 3rd West India Regiment.

The Captain's Good Service Pension of 1501 per annum, which reverted to the patronage of the First Lord of the Admiralty on the promotion of Rear-Admiral William Fairbrother Carrill, C. B., has been bestowed upon Commodore Sir James J. Gordon, C. B., C. H., C. H., who lately retired, in consequence of ill-health; but who, we are glad to hear, has somewhat recovered since his retirement.

WEEKLY CALENDAR. Table with columns for Day, Month, and specific events or dates.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, MARCH 15, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Table listing various articles and their authors.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE NIAGARA, HOME, AND SIMCOE DISTRICTS, AND THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS EAST OF TORONTO.

MY DEAR BRETHREN, It is my intention, God willing, to hold Conventions during the coming Spring in all our Parishes and Stations.

I purpose to take the District of Niagara in the latter part of May, the Home and Simcoe Districts in June, and the other districts in their order, of more particular notice will in due time be given.

To render my visitation as useful and effective as possible, I request you, my Brethren, whether Resident or Travelling Missionaries, to signify to me, at your earliest convenience, the number of your Stations, and their distances from one another; more especially those new ones which you may have established since my last tour of confirmation, that I may so arrange my journeys as to include them in my list of appointments.

The day and hour of such appointments will be published in sufficient time to enable you to meet me in your several parishes with your candidates, I trust, well prepared to participate in an ordinance so holy.

none more important, or which ought to be discharged with greater diligence and anxiety, than that of preparing the youth of your congregations for this sacred ordinance. It requires much pains and time, and the exercise of much patience and long suffering, and must be begun and carried on in the spirit of earnest prayer. You will have to encounter much ignorance, carelessness, and hardness of heart, and for which you may not in many cases be prepared, but be not discouraged, for even in such severe trials you will not go without your reward of glory. Such trials will more and more convince you of the necessity of very early instruction in training the lambs of your flock, and how simple and often repeated such instruction must be, before it make on some minds the desired impression, and how true the admonition of the Prophet, "Precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little, and there a little." You must not take it for granted that what is familiar to you is so to them. Hence the great advantage of catechizing and repeated explanations of the Book of Common Prayer, and the blessed fruits which its daily use will produce in the cottages of your missions.

Besides instructing and encouraging your candidates for Confirmation publicly and in classes, it is of great value to have conferences with them singly and in private. At such times, when treated kindly, their young hearts will affectionately respond, and be candidly laid open, and tenderly affected by the warm interest taken in their Spiritual welfare, and they will readily imbibe a deeper reverence for this holy ordinance, and gladly second their Minister's endeavours, in rightly appropriating to themselves a blessing so precious. Few young persons are able to resist the fatherly attentions which a zealous Pastor takes in their salvation, whom they know, from his long and anxious exertions, to be truly sincere. His earnestness, and fervent prayers, and continued solitude, become contagious; their hearts are won, and he acquires over them a prevailing influence for good.

I will only add, that previous to the day of administering the ordinance, it is desirable that the candidates should be as fully prepared as possible, that all have their tickets, and that a list of their names be ready to be handed to the Bishop or his Chaplain on their arrival; because any omission or irregularity in these matters, leads to hurry and confusion, which at such a time is unseemly.

The names of candidates (as was formerly intimated) should be carefully inserted in the Vestry books of their respective Parishes, after each confirmation. It will be a grateful memorial to future times.

Toronto, 13th March, 1849.

FORM OF THE TICKET. Candidate's Name. ADMITTED TO CONFIRMATION. day of 1849. My sins are upon me O God. Psalm lvi. 12.

DECAY OF DISSENT IN ENGLAND. The Nottingham Journal of 2d February last, contains a well-written article from a Correspondent, under the above heading. According to the statements there advanced, dissent,—notwithstanding the petulant clamour of the "Anti-Church-and-State League"—is rapidly losing its influence on the public mind. "All denominations of dissenters," says the writer, "have decreased, and the Wesleyan Methodists in particular, seem to be going backwards instead of forwards. During the past year they have become less by 5,000 members; and when we consider the increase of population, it is plain that in fact they are in a worse condition than appears by this statement."

"Dissent," he continues, "has been a failing concern, more or less, ever since the year 1830." "The debts upon their chapels are heavy—the stipends of their ministers have become lessened—and much dissenting property has been brought to the hammer; in short, the voluntary system has thrown many of its votaries, in various places, into a state of utter bankruptcy."

Beyond a doubt this state of matters is to be attributed mainly to the increasing faithfulness and activity of the Church. The people at large are daily becoming more indoctrinated with the pure and Apostolic system of the Church—and, as a matter of course, are easily led away by the mendacious assertions of the Conventicle. Another reason why British dissent is at such a discount, is assigned by the writer from whom we have been quoting:—"It is," he remarks, "the ignorance that is in the lower sort of their teaching, that is the ruin of their (the dissenters) interest; it is the local preacher that is the marplot of all their deep laid schemes. These men are far behind the age in knowledge and education." Small wonder that the educated youth of England should turn with contempt from such self-taught usurers of the ministerial office, and seek the sound and sober teaching of that Church, which, through the waywardness of ignorance, they once lightly esteemed.

The calamitous prospects of dissent satisfactorily account for the bitterness of the campaign which is at present carried on by the voluntary faction. Self-interest prompts these desperate leaguers to assault, with such unscrupulous pertinacity, the fair citadel of England's time-honoured Church. But though the pressure of bankruptcy gives them a forced and spasmodic energy, their batteries are every day becoming more and more unmasked,—their motives more glaringly transparent. And as their leading champion, Sir Culling Eardly, was constrained to admit, on a late occasion, they begin to be convinced that England's Church is too deeply rooted in England's heart, to be affected by aught they can either say or do.

In our last we briefly stated the fact that a change had taken place in the editorship of this able and influential journal. The Rev. Dr. Seabury, in his valedictory address, gives the following reasons for the step which he had taken:—"With the duties of a growing parish absorbing more and more of his time and attention, and with no existing question of importance, for the result of which his columns are pledged, now pending in the Church, the editor has felt entitled to liberty to gratify a wish which he has long cherished, and which the Vestry of his parish have kindly anticipated. He therefore relinquishes the editorial charge of the Churchman in favour of one who can devote to it more care than it is in his power to bestow, and who will infuse into it that zest and freshness which can hardly be expected, even under the most favourable circumstances, from one who has spent years in its service."

United States. Our judicious contemporary, the Banner of the Cross, justly observes—"Few men have, in our day, brought to the editorial office greater talents, learning, and zeal. Honest, fearless, and devoted to the maintenance of fixed principles, the editorial course of Dr. Seabury, has been a direct one. Whatever judgment may be formed of the views advocated, all must accord to the late Editor of the Churchman the credit due to a firm, decided, and unwavering supporter of the opinions which he considered to be true."

As we stated last week, the Churchman is hereafter to be conducted by the Rev. William Walton, A. M., who, on commencing his onerous duties, makes the following declaration of his purposes and principles:—"With filial reverence he will submit himself to the teachings of the Church as contained in her Creeds, her Liturgy, her Offices, her Services and her Articles. He will endeavour to enforce the observance of his ability, whether they incite to Catholic truth or protest against human error. As a priest he has vowed at God's altar to do his best 'to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines,' and he shall perform it fearlessly on every occasion where he may be called upon to do so. He teaches that all who are baptized, are regenerate, and that the innovations of Geneva, the heresies of Socinus, and his modern disciples, the wild vagaries of Puritanism, the palsy influences of Latitudinarianism, or the subtle sophistries of German theology."

Cordially do we greet Mr. Walton, as a fellow labourer in the arduous and important field of journalism; and heartily do we pray, that under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, he may be the honoured instrument of extending and building up the Church of the living God.

LIFE ASSURANCE. In a late number of Douglas Jerrold's Weekly News, we find the following article on the important subject of life assurance:—"We are so forcibly reminded of the uncertainty of life by the numerous instances of the premature decease of some friend or other, that there should be no necessity upon every man who has a family of children or other relatives dependent upon him, to provide against the sad contingency of their being eventually reduced to poverty and want."

The measure of life, however, is but a little more precarious than are the means which too many of us have of adequately making such provision by way of life insurance, the ordinary regulations of which entail a loss on the assured party when he neglects to pay up the requisite premium, and when he dies, the policy is void. It is a frequent advantage taken of this objection by persons who really have no right to offer it as a plea for the evasion of a simple act of justice to themselves and their posterity; arising not from the narrowness of their present pecuniary resources, but from a positive disregard of their own personal interests.

The extension of life assurance generally, and the improved principles resulting from it, are now removing this and similar impediments to its more universal practice. We find that the Western Life Association, which was formed by the adoption of a new principle discovered by Mr. Scratchley, their actuary, (which will be doubtless followed by other offices,) allow the occasional omission of the payment of premium, where the true value of the policy admits of it, and the circumstances of the assured require it. The premium so omitted is charged as a debt against the original sum assured, and the option given to the policy holder of repaying it at any time.

The Protestant Churchman, when quoting the above remarks, expresses a hope that "the new principle to which it refers, will be adopted by the American Offices;" but for our own part, we are not disposed to regard Mr. Scratchley's scheme as any improvement, or as likely to confer substantial benefits upon the assured.

At first sight it may appear somewhat paradoxical, that a privilege which a person might exercise or not, as he thought proper, should be regarded in any other light than an advantage and a boon. Whilst we readily admit, however, that in some rare instances such an option as the Western Life holds forth, might be most profitably embraced, we are of opinion that the evils which almost of necessity would result from the practice, would more than counterbalance the specific good. The advantages of life assurance are the result of habits of industry, prudence and frugality. The parent, who feels that unless a specific sum be paid every year, his family would be deprived of important posthumous advantages, has a motive for exertion presented to him, stronger than almost any other (of a mere worldly kind) that can be well conceived. By the new principle, however, much of this stimulating power would be lost. When temptations of indolence or extravagance presented themselves to the individual who the more readily gave way to them, when he called to mind that by Mr. Scratchley's scheme he might with impunity omit payment of a whole or a part of the current premium. The indulgence thus taken off year, would be taken on future occasions—invariably, most likely—when any pressing difficulty occurred in realizing the requisite amount; and the result in too many cases would be, that at the death of the insured, his family would find that they fell to receive but a limited per centage of their expected provision.

As matters now stand we are convinced, that while difficulties are frequently experienced in raising the requisite premium, the instances of policies being voided on account of non-payment, are few and far between. The consequences of such a catastrophe are so disastrous, that generally speaking, should the party be diffculted to meet his engagement, he is either assisted by his friends so to do, or his energies are roused and strengthened to grapple successfully with the emergency.

On the whole, therefore, we have to repeat our conviction, that more evil than good is likely to result from this "important principle," and accordingly we would view with regret its introduction into our Colonial Offices.

Communications. [We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to state that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. CHURCH.]

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,—I beg leave to direct the attention of your readers to some passages of the writings of Wesley and Watts, as corroborative of the opinions expressed by the Bishop of Montreal, in the valuable charge which you recently gave to your readers. I allude particularly to the involuntary support given to the doctrine of the Church in Baptism by those who did not belong to her communion, or did not fully hold her doctrines.

It is well known that the Rev. John Wesley taught that the only new birth which Christians received was that by which the soul is actually and consciously weaned from sin and devoted to God, by an actual faith. It would, therefore, appear to follow that the new birth had no direct connexion with baptism, and that some might be regenerated in baptism, and yet not be regenerated in the language of the Church, involves himself in error.

It is not an objection of any weight against this, that we cannot understand how this work can be wrought in infants; for neither can we comprehend how it is wrought in persons of tender age.

With the exception of the use of the words "supposes" and "supposition," the whole of this passage would be held by most believers in baptismal regeneration to be perfectly sound and true; and it is a very powerful testimony to the doctrine of the Church. For no Churchman in baptism, for it may be that in their case the state of their minds may offer an insuperable hindrance to the entrance of the Holy Spirit into their hearts; although there are those who contend that even these are born again in their greater condemnation.

"Our souls we wash in his blood, As water makes the body clean, And the Good Spirit from our God Descends like purifying rain."

This is a hymn professedly on baptism, and teaches that remission of sin and the gift of the Holy Spirit are the spiritual grace of baptism. And to show that this applies to infants, he says in another hymn: (P. 114.)—"Then let the children of the saints be baptized, And pour out thy spirit on them, Lord And wash them in thy blood."

And again: (P. 127.)—"Their seed is sprinkled with his blood, Their children set apart for God; His Spirit on their offspring shed, Like water poured upon the head."

Thus actually asserting, in general terms, their regeneration. It is true that Dr. Watts would confine baptism to the children of believing parents, using the term in a restricted sense; but he takes for granted that the children of all such are sprinkled with the blood of Christ, and he teaches that all who are baptized, are regenerate, which is all that we teach, only that we differ as to the qualifications of rightful baptism. And in that respect we have Richard Baxter on our side, who was a great authority to Dissenters, for he says, "Profession of faith which is not proved false, is credible in such a degree as must be accepted by the Church." And again—"Christ bath solemnly made the baptismal covenanting with him to be the terms and title of Churchmanship and communion with the Church of God." And in another place he says, "Every profession which is not proved false, is credible in such a degree as must be accepted by the Church." And again—"Christ bath solemnly made the baptismal covenanting with him to be the terms and title of Churchmanship and communion with the Church of God." And in another place he says, "Every profession which is not proved false, is credible in such a degree as must be accepted by the Church."

To the Editor of The Church. DEAR SIR,—I beg to call the attention of my brethren of the Clergy to the following notice, extracted from the February number of the Colonial Church Chronicle, a valuable English periodical devoted to the subject of the Colonial Missions. Surely an opinion from a quarter so disinterested must be worthy of the attention of all.

Canada West.—Clergy Reserve Fund.—We are sorry to observe, from the Toronto Church, that the distribution of the surplus of this fund seems to be creating an undue anxiety in the minds of Canadian Churchmen. Surely no good result can follow the public expression of this feeling, by parties whose interests are concerned.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Table listing financial reports for the Diocese of Toronto, including items like 'Missionary Students' Fund', 'Clergy Reserve Fund', and 'Small collection in Hamilton'.

The Treasurer has also received, per the Rev. H. B. Osler, the sum of £10 from the Lloydtown Parochial Association.

NOTE.—By reference to the "By-law for making provision for the due administering and improving the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto," it will be seen that there is no subscription to that special fund required from the Clergy to entitle their Widows and Children to the annuity provided, but that they must be incorporated members of the Society or Church, and must have been members of the same for a year.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBURG.

The subject of the PRIZE ESSAY for the year 1849 is fixed as follows:—"The Scriptural Authority, and practical benefits of Forms of Prayer."

The KENT TESTIMONIAL PRIZE (value £10 10s. or as the annual Dividends may furnish) will be awarded to the author of the best Essay on this subject, to be written by the 1st of January, 1849, in accordance with Act XIX of the Constitution.

The BISHOP'S PRIZE (value £5) will be given to the writer of the second best Essay on this subject. The PROFESSOR'S PRIZE (value three Guineas) will be given to the writer of the third best Essay on the same subject.

The Essays must not exceed in length forty pages of letter-paper, ordinary hand-writing, and will be required to be transmitted to the Theological Professor at Cobourg, on or before the 15th May, 1849.

The names of the writers (who must be resident members of the Diocesan Theological College) are to be sent in a sealed note accompanying the Essays, superscribed with a motto answering to the one affixed to the Essays, respectively.

The subjects for the Examination above announced, are fixed as follows:— Homer, Iliad, Book VII. Xenophon, Cyropaed, Book V. Salust, Bellum Jugurthinum. Horace, Epod. Book II. and III. English Books I., II., and III.

N. B.—In accordance with clause third, of the constitution of the Church Society, to whom any may be preparing for the Ministry of the Gospel in the said Church, competition above referred to, is limited to those who are not possessed of independent means of support, or who require the aid, thus proposed, to enable them to prosecute their studies.

MEETING OF THE GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCHES OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening, in accordance with the regular notice, a crowded meeting was held at the City Hall, comprising the majority of those who have endeared themselves to their fellow-citizens in other "labors of love."

Shortly after we entered the room, the Rev. Mr. Palmer (of Gore), the Rev. of St. Geddes, the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Messrs. Hill, Marsh, Alexander, and other reverend gentlemen, with lay members of the Church, took their seats on the platform.

The Rev. Mr. Palmer having taken the chair, rose and said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen.—It has ever been my anxious desire to see you here, and to participate, on your part, in the invocation of the blessing of Almighty God on the task committed to us."

The meeting then engaged in prayer, and it was especially gratifying to recognize in the fervent and united supplication of the laity, a close adherence to the language of the Rubric. The beautiful prayer, "Present us, Oh Lord, with thy most gracious favor," and the Collect for the 28th Sunday after Easter, especially in the spirit of the last named Collect, were read with devout attention, and with blessing those who serve in the ministry, would bless and strengthen the hands of those serving as Missionaries in foreign countries, and that the Holy Spirit would advance the efforts of their hands, and especially bless the means of their conversion, were the prayer of the reverend gentlemen, after reading the lengthy but interesting document, added some few remarks, succinct, but singularly happy.

Hugh C. Baker, Esq., in a brief speech, setting forth how much might be done by those who would exert themselves in this cause, and that the friends of the cause, on the ground which he pressed this, concluded by moving that it be resolved:—"That the report just read be adopted and printed in the Church newspaper, for the information of this Association, which was seconded by R. Jason, Esq., and carried."

The Rev. Mr. Boomer moved the second resolution as follows:—"Resolved.—That this Association gratefully ascribe their past success to the blessing of Almighty God, and desire to be enabled to be holy undertaking in humble dependence on His never-failing aid."

Acknowledging their indebtedness to the Supreme Being, he sought to impress on the audience the necessity for increased exertion where the hand of the Author of their being had been visibly manifest. In eloquent terms he exhorted them to persevere in his good work, and in his service to depart, for (said he) while working in God's cause, we have no reason to despair.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. Kennedy, and supported by some very apt remarks delivered in poetical language. It was then moved by Rev. W. McMurray, seconded by Mr. O'Reilly, Esq., and carried.

Resolved.—That the successful operation of the Parent Society, afforded another just cause of congratulation to the members of this Branch Association, and should act as an incentive to increase their exertions to promote its general objects.

It was then moved by M. R. Vauquelin, Esq., seconded by Rev. B. C. Hill, and carried.

Resolved.—That the diffusion of religious instruction and also of general knowledge, founded on sound principles by means of the Church Society, and that local Depositories in each Parish are well calculated to accomplish these important results.

We regret we have not space for the Reverend gentleman's address, of which we have taken copious notes.

It was then moved by C. H. Stokes, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. Alexander and carried.

Resolved.—That this Association hereby tender their cordial thanks to the Managing Committee and other officers for their labors in the past year, and for the services of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, and H. C. Baker, Esquire, for requested to continue their services as Secretary and Treasurer, and that the Rev. T. W. Marsh, be requested to act as Secretary.

At the conclusion of this very gratifying and edifying meeting, the Rev. Chairman called on them to offer up their thanks to Him in whose name they were assembled, and who had so graciously granted them the privilege of being present, and who had so graciously granted them the privilege of being present, and who had so graciously granted them the privilege of being present.

Resolved.—That the members of this Association be requested to contribute to the support of the Church Society, and to be diligent in their attendance at the services of the Church, and to be diligent in their attendance at the services of the Church, and to be diligent in their attendance at the services of the Church.

opinion was induced to offer himself. But as he happened to be Dissenter, and as his chief supporters were also Dissenters a paltry sum arose, the Dissenters of the Riding desired to have a representative from among their own body. And the moment the question appeared to be "Chapel against Church," a prodigious change took place in the objects of the Church. The Nonconformists and the Churchmen quickly took their respective sides, and in the end, the Conservative candidate, supported a fortnight before to have no chance of success, came in with an overwhelming majority. Had it been a mere question between Liberalism and Conservatism—between Free-trader and Protectionist—the Liberal and Free-trader would have had a majority of at least 4,000 votes. But the moment it became a question of "Chapel against Church" the prospect was at once reversed, and Mr. Denison, who fell himself in November, to be in a minority of 4,000, found himself in December, to be in a majority of 4,000. The Church controversy had been imported into the contest. And this in a district, the most favourable in all England, to the cause of Dissent.

At the conclusion, he urged on the assembly the importance of assiduity, in that they had testimony from those whose religious views were not consonant with theirs, that the labors of others were blessed with the work to which they had devoted themselves. In these times of trouble they had been singularly and mercifully spared. None could anticipate what might yet befall us, but there was one thing, it was incumbent upon them to discharge their duty. Let us see that the Reverend gentleman as he put past, having our loins girded and our lamps trimmed, putting our trust in the God of Hosts who is ever with us!

On resuming his seat, the Chairman requested the Rev. J. G. Geddes to read the Report of the Christ Church and Secretary to the Society, to read the Report.

The Rev. J. G. Geddes then read the report, which was highly gratifying. We quote the items embodied therein in connexion with the financial department:—

Table with financial data: Dues £30 0 0, Obituary & Trifling 20 5 6, Nelson & Wel. Square 20 0 0, Belford & Saltwell 10 10 0, Auctear 18 10 0.

Increase over last year, £33 5s. 10d. It is highly gratifying to notice that there has been an increase in each place from which remittances were received, with the single exception of Galt, and this is alone attributable to the fact of the late death of the Reverend gentleman, after reading the lengthy but interesting document, added some few remarks, succinct, but singularly happy.

Hugh C. Baker, Esq., in a brief speech, setting forth how much might be done by those who would exert themselves in this cause, and that the friends of the cause, on the ground which he pressed this, concluded by moving that it be resolved:—"That the report just read be adopted and printed in the Church newspaper, for the information of this Association, which was seconded by R. Jason, Esq., and carried."

The Rev. Mr. Boomer moved the second resolution as follows:—"Resolved.—That this Association gratefully ascribe their past success to the blessing of Almighty God, and desire to be enabled to be holy undertaking in humble dependence on His never-failing aid."

Acknowledging their indebtedness to the Supreme Being, he sought to impress on the audience the necessity for increased exertion where the hand of the Author of their being had been visibly manifest. In eloquent terms he exhorted them to persevere in his good work, and in his service to depart, for (said he) while working in God's cause, we have no reason to despair.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. Kennedy, and supported by some very apt remarks delivered in poetical language. It was then moved by Rev. W. McMurray, seconded by Mr. O'Reilly, Esq., and carried.

Resolved.—That the successful operation of the Parent Society, afforded another just cause of congratulation to the members of this Branch Association, and should act as an incentive to increase their exertions to promote its general objects.

It was then moved by M. R. Vauquelin, Esq., seconded by Rev. B. C. Hill, and carried.

Resolved.—That the diffusion of religious instruction and also of general knowledge, founded on sound principles by means of the Church Society, and that local Depositories in each Parish are well calculated to accomplish these important results.

We regret we have not space for the Reverend gentleman's address, of which we have taken copious notes.

It was then moved by C. H. Stokes, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. Alexander and carried.

Resolved.—That this Association hereby tender their cordial thanks to the Managing Committee and other officers for their labors in the past year, and for the services of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, and H. C. Baker, Esquire, for requested to continue their services as Secretary and Treasurer, and that the Rev. T. W. Marsh, be requested to act as Secretary.

At the conclusion of this very gratifying and edifying meeting, the Rev. Chairman called on them to offer up their thanks to Him in whose name they were assembled, and who had so graciously granted them the privilege of being present, and who had so graciously granted them the privilege of being present.

Resolved.—That the members of this Association be requested to contribute to the support of the Church Society, and to be diligent in their attendance at the services of the Church, and to be diligent in their attendance at the services of the Church.

Resolved.—That the members of this Association be requested to contribute to the support of the Church Society, and to be diligent in their attendance at the services of the Church, and to be diligent in their attendance at the services of the Church.