free him from the torment of thinking, he takes refuge fited and her ministrations disseminated through their in debauchery, or infidelity. Thus guilt accumulates, instrumentality. The University, too, must be mouland wrath is treasured up against "the day of wrath, ded in a new crucible; whence the last visible ele-But the well grounded hope of salvation arms the soul science, in its bleakness and nakedness,-disdaining suffer for Christ; infuses sweetness into religious ex- seat and of every chair. ereises: and renders the soul "stedfast, unmoveable, ing that its labour is not in vain in the Lord.'

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1846.

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of the Church of Christ.

We inserted in our last an account, abridged from the Hamilton Gazette, of a meeting lately held at Guelph on those fruitful subjects of agitation, the Clergy Reserves and King's College University.

We have, and we presume always will have, -here as well as every where else, -a certain number of political adventurers: these must, of necessity, have a capital to work upon; and where this is not presented in the shape of a tangible or acknowledged grievance, it requires no extraordinary effort of an ordinary brain to manufacture them for the numerous occasions which need, or ambition, or the pure love of mischief may create. And while there exists, on the one side, this aptness at invention, there is sure ever to be a correst the change, if it be really desirable and advantageous, who, in the enjoyment of great and undeserved blessings, are craving some undefined boon beyond,-too

depicted in terms which come more forcibly home to might be adopted without any alteration: the conscience and the heart, than in the revealed word of God: in no case has it been more instructively But when these instances of human perversity and ingratitude are thus plainly set before us, it is not, as

Humbly Sheweth:

we well know, for an encouragement but a warning: these infirmities, lapses, and transgressions are described, not that we may imitate them, but that we may correct any propensity to them in ourselves.—

And if we should compare the strength and feeling of "That your Petitioners are persuaded that, in the great And if we should compare the strength and feeling of the agitation that has been set on foot, with the majority of instances, the signatures to these Petitions are obtained by means of the most false and unfounded grounds which are alleged for it; if, in this case, we should impartially weigh the causes and effects, we could have no hesitation in pronouncing it a most gratuitous and unrighteous attempt to disturb the peace of the land, to disorganize the machinery of society, and impede the quiet and beneficial operations of

We regard it as a presumptuous act of insult and rebellion against the Divine Majesty, to seek to direct what has been set apart for His honour and worship to objects which may subserve the temporal interests or selfishness of man; and we shall, to our dying day, regard the alienation of one acre of the Clergy Reserves to secular objects or uses, as an act of sacrilege which, either in this or the next generation, will have its retribution. We have faith in God's promises, and they are our comfort under the many trials which the lax and perverse character of the times begets; but our confidence is not less in the certainty of God's judgments,-in the sure, though it may be slow, arrival of his vengeance, - when unhallowed hands, with reckless presumption, venture to touch His ark, and appropriate its dedicated treasures to their own con-

The godless temper which too commonly characterizes all public legislation in modern times, has swept away from the Church in this land well nigh all her patrimony; and if not a few of her faithful sons desire to rescue the little remnant of this heritage from profuse and reckless waste, we know not to what to ascribe the attempt to thwart them in this pious purpose, unless to a spirit of irreligious perversity which no record of past judgments upon impiety and profaneness can control or subdue. But though our foes be elamorous and many, we shall still hold to our vantage pray. ground of right; we shall cling to the truth and equity of our cause, not so much because a few acres of dedicated lands are to be saved, or a better patrimony secured in after years for the service of the sanctuary but because it is a principle of piety and holy duty not to leave to the worldly speculator, or to the world's thoughtless plunder, what has been, by a religious king and father of his people, solemnly set apart for the honour, and service, and glory of the living God.

And if, in respect to the University, any restlessness of the public mind were justifiable, -any agitation lawful or defensible, it could only be to undo that which, in a thoughtless moment of concession to purchase, what the event has proved, a mockery of peace, was done in violation of a Royal Charter, and a great National trust. We could fancy the religious and intelligent of the community impatient for the restoration of that Royal Charter to its original and literal wording, and not to allow posterity to rest under the stigma or the punishment of deliberately infringing upon its appointment and provisions. We heed not the imputation of being thought romantic in our veneration for prescriptive rights; because, in the persuasion that honesty is the only safe policy, we can venture to urge, as we shall strive to practice, an adherence to its rules, though the attempt may provoke the worst outpourings of modern ridicule and abuse. We know, we repeat, of no plea for agitation but this: certainly there is none for the cry to tear religion from her present position in the University, and thrust her, with rude violence, as an alien and intruder, beyond its walls.

Not so, however, reasoned the political agitators at Guelph. According to their ethics, the Clergy Lands must be parted with at once, be the return little or much: at least they must be kept out of the hands of the Church, lest the Church should be bene- to repeat it this week :-

Amongst the orators of the day, was one who always abounding in the work of the Lord, as know- thought that, even in the absence and training of we shall be repaid for the heavy outlay by the puncthe endeavours of his children in their exertions for cultivating the mind in order that they might be better able to appreciate his glorious works as set before them in the creation." Experience forces us to doubt whether, in the absence of such training, there will be any spontaneous direction of the mind to the manifestations of God's love in providence and grace; and Guelph perhaps, like other places, may exhibit an instance where the dangerous thing of a little learning, unsanctified by religious principle, is found to exalt itself against the high and solemn revelations of Christian truth.

While animated by the spirit of plunder, the amition for notoriety, or the unmitigated desire of mis-THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO takes this chief, it is natural to feel surprise that these innovamethod to give notice that it is his intention, with tors upon the sanctity of Charters and the integrity the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the of endowments, should be guilty of the dissimulation Niagara District during the latter half of the month of terming themselves Conservatives in politics, and of May next; in the Home and Simcoc Districts in in religion zealous members of the Church of England. the months of June and July; and in the Districts We wonder that a passing sense of shame should not eastwards from Toronto in the months of August and deter them from assuming the designation of Conser-September. A list of the days and places of Confirmation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship requests that notice be communicated to him, as early as possible, of new stations which have been estab- they are recklessly engaged in the attempt to overlished, or new parishes which have been organized, at throw it all. Zealous members of the Church, too, which Confirmations are required to be held, or would best shew the sincerity of that professed devotion, in a regard for her interests, -in interposing to According to former usage, it will be required that save her from plunder,—in striking back the arm of every Candidate for Confirmation, unless under spe- the spoiler; not in joining with him to complete the cial circumstances which must be left to the discretion robbery, and ensure the wreck. If Conservatism of the officiating Clergyman, should be of the full age means to join in a hue and cry for upheaving estaof fifteen years; and the Clergy will be pleased to blished institutions and annulling Royal Charters, it have in readiness, and furnish to the Bishop, previous is time that the upholders of these tenets should seek to the service of the day, a list containing the names some other designation as the index of their principles; and if members of the Church of England His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his deem it consistent with their profession to unite in anxious desire, that Candidates for this holy ordinance plundering her of her property, and trampling her in should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations the dust, it is time that their claim to that high and and responsibilities which they are, in their own persons, about to assume, and that every practicable means question and disowned. An open foe is less to be may be employed to render them fully acquainted with dreaded than a treacherous friend; against the one, all that pertains to the faith and practice of members we are naturally on our guard and watchful; but the other may take advantage even of the sacred privacy of the sanctuary to smite and injure us.

We published last week the form of a petition on the subject of Education, which it is thought of the greatest moment that the members of the Church of England should adopt, and, with the least possible delay, to transmit to Parliament. While engaged in this, we take it upon ourselves to suggest the propriety of their adopting at the same time a Petition deprecating any interference with the present endowment of King's College, or with the arrangements of that Institution. If there be anything that might be considered likely to render the Institution more effective, let it emanate from the College Council; and ponding amount of credulity on the other; too many, brought about on constitutional grounds and by equi-

The following is a petition in the course of signamany, who, in the possession of substantial benefits, ture at Guelph, to which, we understand, several are murmuring for what is untried and shadowy. We hundred names have already been affixed; and the have had instances of this fretful and unthankful spirit from the earliest times; and no where has it been graphs which have a reference to local circumstances,

"To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled,

"That your Petitioners have learned with much concern, that efforts are now being made, in various Districts of this Province, to get up Petitions to your Honorable House calling for extensive changes in the Charter of

House in reference to King's College, that Petition does not fairly express the sense of the Inhabitants of the District, inasmuch as the promoters of the said meeting ingeniously combined the subjects of King's College and the Clergy Reserves in the resolutions proposed by them at the said meeting, and refused to allow those subjects to be considered separately.
"That previous to the holding of the said District

Meeting a report was industriously circulated that if the Church of England should obtain the management of its share of the Reserves, the present occupants of Clergy serve lots would be kept perpetually in the condit. unfounded; and that it was alone by the impression thus created, and by coupling two subjects wholly distinct, that a majority of the meeting was induced to express an ion unfavourable to King's College.

"That your Petitioners are strongly opposed to any interference with the chartered rights of that institution, because they deem it unconstitutional and subversive of the security of all property, and especially all chartered property, to violate the provisions of a charter granted by the Crown. Because the subject of the present movement against the University is to divest it of all religious character, without which it could not expect God's blessing, or be a fit institution for the education of the youth of this Province. Because, as at present constituted, it land, whilst it does not interfere with the distinctive tenets of any denomination. Because the Institution is at this moment in successful operation, imparting united education to Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, dependents, and other denominations, as well as to embers of the Church of England. Wherefore your Petitioners entreat your Honorable

House not to pass any bill whose subject may be to destroy the religious character and to invade the chartered rights of the University of King's College.

"And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever

We are indebted to the Toronto Herald for the following statement, which we are glad to lay before the readers of this journal, as an important mitigation of the great evil of the system which had been adopted in regard to the sale of the Clergy Reserves :-

"CLERGY RESERVES .- The last Canada Gazette (March 14) contains a notice from the Department of Crown Lands, of an important alteration, made by order in Council, in the terms upon which Clergy Reserves are hereafter to be disposed of, viz.:

"1. One-tenth only (instead of one-third) of the purchase money will, from this date, be required in hand, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments of one-tenth each, payable on the 1st of January in each ear, with interest from date of sale, the first of which to fall due and be payable on the 1st of January next ensung after the day of sale.

"2. On lots occupied without authority, in place of interest, as required by the late regulations, rent will be charged for the time of occupation at the following rates,

"IN UPPER CANADA, " For the first seven years, 30s. per annum.

For the second do. do. 70s. do. For the third do. do. 105s. do. On lots of 200 acres, and in proportion for half lots.

"This return to the good old practice of easy payments, cannot fail to be hailed with satisfaction by all parties concerned. Further particulars, as to the new arrange ment, can be learned from the resident local agents for

It would, we conceive, be no more than proper that the Advertisement, containing this regulation, should be inserted for three months at least in every newspaper of the Province, and we trust that Government will order it accordingly.

The importance to us of a general attention to what is contained in the following notice, induces us

We do not often advert to the necessity of pecuniary supplies for the sustaining of a public journal; because, as a general rule, this must be too obvious and revelation of the righteous judgment of God." ments of Christianity shall be extracted, and worldly to be insisted upon. In order to secure something like a punctual payment of the dues of this journal, as with an helmet; keeps it steady as an anchor; in- alliance with the wisdom which is from above, -shall and to prevent a very injurious accumulation of arspires courage and resolution to labour, venture, and usurp the undivided and exclusive dominion of every rears, we have embarked in expenses which we have scarcely been warranted in undertaking; but under these circumstances, it is not too much to hope that religion, the Almighty would "smile upon and bless | tual discharge of all demands to our Travelling Agent, when he calls upon them.

In the case of many whom it would be impossible for our Collector to reach, without an expense larger perhaps than the amount to be received, we have forwarded accounts of their dues to the close of the present volume. In some few cases, this application has been promptly and satisfactorily replied to; and we trust that all, from a conviction of the importance to us of the punctual payment of such dues, will kindly lose no time in transmitting them in the manner we

We have also to request the same favour from the gentlemen who so obligingly act as our agents in dis-

Mr. Thomas Ryall, Travelling Agent for this urnal, is now engaged in a collecting tour Eastwards from Toronto, and we trust his success will be every

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

Canada East, 12th March, 1846. Rev. and dear Sir,—The letter of your correspondent [Rev. M. Richey] in the last number of the Church attracted some attention. There is, I believe, no disposition to deny him full credit for believing all his own statements and declarations to be Scripturally correct and true. Will he be disposed to pardon an humble inquiry, respecting one passage of its contents? The sentence, "Are they Ministers of Christ, so are we." Is it a quotation, or merely the writer's own guroc ton? I observe ation, or merely the writer's own auroc in? I observe that the sentence is marked as a quotation. Now, the only passage which I can find bearing any resemblance only passage which I can find bearing any resemblance to it occurs in 2 Cor. xi. 23, Διακονοι Χριστε εισι (παραφρονων λαλω) ὑπερ εγώ. May it be permitted us to inquire, without incurring the charge of an impertinent curiosity, to which of the three orders mentioned in the New Testament the writer lays claim? Or rather, to which of the two, Επισκοπη οτ διακονια? As he must have observed that Πρεςβυτερος, being a relative term, (inasmuch as a senior inevitably supposes a junior), is excluded by those of his communion, by their own disuse and disavowal of any superiority or subordination in the ministry of the New Testament.

That the distinction insisted on, between the two former offices, is not merely verbal or accidental, appears from Acts xx. 28, Tim. iii. 5, and v. 17, which shew clearly a relation to the functions of those to whom they are addressed. It will also be found that no precept, implying rule or authority, is addressed to any deacon as such. That the several titles may sometimes appear to be used interchangeably, if it proves anything, will prove too much for his purpose. As, for example, when St. Peter calls himself συμπρεσβυτερος, iv. 1. This, after their manner of reasoning, would prove that all the Presbyters were Apostles: so when Timothy is called διακουρος. Tim. iv. 6. This will never suffice to prove that all voc. Tim. iv. 6. This will never suffice to prove that all the deacons were presbyters also. For although, as the genus includes the species, the superior may comprehend all the attributes of the inferior orders, yet it will by no means follow from thence that every subordirate must possess all the privileges or qualifications of those above

It will be difficult to evade the conclusion, that the precept Ομοιως νεωτεροί υποταγητε πρεσβυτεροίς, occurring, as it does, in the midst of an exhortation to the due lischarge of ministerial functions, implies a relation of superiority and subordination in the ministry.

Finally, when it is considered, that not merely numbers, wealth, influence, or worldly advantages, but doing, believing, obeying, keeping His words, are the marks given by the "Great Head over all things," by which His Church and people were to be known, we cannot doubt but that we also have some ground of "confidence in this

We cannot, therefore, avoid expressing an appropriation. (notwithstanding thron of the animited confidence which truth compels us to add, appears to have been somewhat premature), that the parenthetical strictly or safely apply to the state and circumstances of the ingenious writer. Perhaps, also, there may be found some room for regret, in having omitted to preface his observations in the same manner as the Apostle has done, Ο λαλω ε λαλω κατα Κυριον αλλ ως εν αφροσυνη εν ταυτη τη υποστασει της καυχησεως."-2 Cor. ii. 17.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

Extract from the By-Laws for the Conduct and Govern ment of the Institution.

OF ADMISSION, RESIDENCE, STUDIES, AND DISCIPLINE.

1.-ADMISSION. -Candidates for admission will be expected to show a sufficient acquaintance with the Greek and Latin lan-guages, to be able to read and translate each language readily, and to translate English into Latin. They will be examined in Mathematics, in the earlier books of Euclid and Algebra, and will be required to shew a competent knowledge of the Bible, to translate the New Testament fluently from the original, and to answer questions from both the Old and New Testament;—The judgment as to the sufficiency of the Candidate's attainments to be left in the hands of the Professor

They will be required to subscribe the following Declaration of obedience to the Rules of the College:-I, A. B. do solemnly promise and declare, that I will, with the assistance of the Divine Grace, during my residence in this College, faithfully obey the Laws thereof, and diligently prosecute all the studies required of me, according to the Rules of the Institution.

c .- In case of a Candidate having been a member of any other Collegiate Institution, he shall present Testimonials of good conduct from the Authorities of that

Every member of the College shall, on admission, lodge in the hands of the Bursar, a deposit, or sufficient security, for the sum of fifteen pounds, for the payment of all College dues, which deposit or security shall be returned to him on his leaving the College, less he shall be indebted to the College.

2.—RESIDENCE AND STUDIES. -The ordinary course of Study at Bishop's College will extend over a space of three years. The subjects taught will consist of Divinity, History, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Classical Literature, Composi-Theological Students will be required to attend upon

the course of lectures drawn up under the direction of the Bishop, which course shall occupy not less than The period allotted to study, in each year, will be divided into three terms;

1st .- From the first of September to the twentieth of 2d.—From the twentieth of January to the Thursday -From the Thursday after Easter to the first of

The Council being allowed to alter these days (within a week,) according to circumstances.

d .- During these terms constant residence will be required of all Students, unless they be prevented by ill-health, or be detained by urgent business;—in either case, notification and proof must be given to the Principal; and in the latter leave of absence obtained from him It is nevertheless provided that the foregoing Regulations as to the terms of residence and qualifications do not apply to the Theological Students already received into the Institution; and that the College Council may dispense with the actual residence in the College of those Students whose parents or natural guardians reside in Lennoxville, or so near the College that Students may attend the prayers and exercises of

3.—DISCIPLINE.

a-Dress All Students will be required to provide themselves with a decent Gown and Cap according to a prescribed fashion; which they will be expected to wear at Chapel and at Lectures; as also whenever they appear in public, unless beyond certain limits hereafter to be defined, -Attendance on Divine Service.

There shall be Morning and Evening Prayers every ordinary week day, in the College, at which all Members of the College shall attend; on Sundays and all other days, when Divine Service shall be held in the Church of the Mission of Lennoxville, all the Students -unless the parents or guardians shall especially direct attendance elsewhere—shall attend upon such service; and any Student absenting himself from Prayers or Divine Service, shall give account of his abser

A list of Lectures for the term will be publicly given out by the Professor at the commencement of each term, which Lectures it will be the duty of all Students

-There will be an examination held annually, before the commencement of the Summer vacation, by the Visitor, or such persons as he may appoint. The examination will be conducted on the plan in use at the English Universities. -Moral Conduct.

The moral conduct of the Students will be carefully attended to by all the Professors. The Students will be called upon to appear before the College Council to answer any charges of misconduct which may be preferred against them.

4.-EXPENCES. The charge to each Student for tuition, room-rent, and the use of the College Library, shall be twelve pounds ten shillings per annum, to be paid, in the necessary proportions, for each term, at the commencement of the next.

The expences of board, washing, fuel, and servants, shall be provided, at a charge to each Student not exceeding twenty-seven pounds ten shillings, to be paid in like manner.—Berean.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

MEGANTIC DISTRICT BRANCH.
On Wednesday the 11th of March, the third Annual Meeting of the Megantic District Branch of the Church ciety was held in the Church at Pointe Levi. Divine rvice commenced at 11 o'clock; the Prayers were read the Rev. J. Flanagan, and a sermon preached by the ev. R. Anderson, of Upper Ireland, from Heb. xiii. 17. Rev. R. Anderson, of Upper Ireland, from field. All. 17. Immediately after the proceedings of the meeting were entered upon, the Rev. R. R. Burrage, as senior Clergyman, taking the chair. A letter had been received from H. N. Patton, Esq., regretting his absence in consequence of business requiring him from home, and expressing his carnest desire to co-operate in promoting the objects of

The Meeting was opened and closed with the usual

REPORT.

At this, the third Annual Meeting of the Megantic District Association of the Church Society in this Diocese, your Managing Committee have to regret the absence of the Secretary from severe indisposition, as also of another of their brethren in consequence of heavy doministers a majority of 97. The vate

Under these circumstances, materials are very scanty ut of which to make a report, and therefore they have out little to submit; they would, however, in the first clace, render to the Gracious Source of "all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works," their unfeigned thanks for that measure of success which has accompanied the exertions of this District Branch Association during the past year. Though those exertions appear to have been somewhat general in the different Missions composing this District Association, it is still evident that not so much has been done as ought to have been done, when the vast importance of the objects contemplated is

properly considered.

It is to be hoped, that, when a more full organization has been effected, which our widely scattered situation has much retarded, a more general interest will be felt in all the labours of the Society, and a proportionate increase in the amount of subscriptions will be realized.

Pointe Levi.—The Missionary took the opportunity last Easter, on occasion of electing Churchwardens, of forming a Parochial Association. The reasons why this was not done at an earlier date, have already appeared in the printed Reports of the Society. A subscription-list was opened, and the sum of £10 1s. 3d. was collected, when calamitous fire occurred at Quebec,—in consequence of which, from its proximity, and the general interest felt proceed with it. Since that it has not been found confirst opportunity of enrolling their names, and of becoming permanent supporters of the Institution.

The sum of £12 11s. 3d. was paid in from this Mission

The sum of £12 11s. 3d. was paid in from this Bussion for the general objects of the Society during the past year, in addition to the proceeds of two Quinquagesima Sermons just nearly proceeds from the Levi and £9 Leeds.—The proceeds from this Mission are given for special purposes, viz. towards the support of the Clergy—day, of the Patrick Henry, which sailed on the 6th, and which man; this arrangement having been entered into previously to the receipt of the Act incorporating the Church Society. In consequence of the unfavourable state of the taken, has excited surprise; for it was hoped that the commerweather on Quinquagesima Sunday, the Sermon to have taken, has excited surprise; for it was hoped that the commer

St. Giles. The Missionary in charge at St. Giles reports that during the winter Parochial Societies have been formed throughout the whole extent of that Mission, and that a spirit of liberality almost unexpected, was every where manifested; this was the more marked, as the past season was one of unusual depression among the farmers, in consequence of the failure of their crops, particularly the potator.

particularly the potatoe crop.

It is a proof, (said the Missionary,) that we have only to persevere in this good cause to have it prosper, and that the hearts of our people are alive to the interests of

Places that had never before subscribed a farthing have come forward cheerfully and enrolled themselves as members of the Church Society. The following are the sums subscribed in the St. Giles

St. George, Aubert Galleon. Annual Subscription£5 0 0 bourhood Endowment in Land for said church, 200 acres. Annual Subscription £6 17 6 Quinquagesima Sermon £ 6 10 6

St. Giles. St. Giles.

The sum of £37 currency was subscribed and principally collected towards finishing the church in this neighbourhood.

St. Patrick's, including St. Sylvestre. Making a total for general and local purposes of £111

14s. 7 d. In this Mission there are three new churches in the course of completion; one of which will be a handsome building: it stands on the bank of the Beaurivage, and is expected to be ready for consecration sometime during the summer. The Missionary in charge begs to return his thanks to the venerable the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the grant of £25 sterling towards the finishing of this church; and to the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for a like grant of £20 towards the St. Sylvestre church,—the atter through the hands of the Rev. the Missionary of the Parish, who is absent in England on sick leave.

Upper Ireland .- In this Mission much remains to be yet collected; the amount of subscriptions for the year ending 1st January 1846, already received, is £13: Proceeds of Sermon for Widows and Orphans' fund, 9s. 3d.; ditto Quinquagesima Sermon, £1 3s. The people have thus evinced a disposition to aid the Society in its general operations, in a way proportionate to their means.

Frampton.—The only particulars from this Mission are in a letter received by the Chairman, from which the following is an extract:—"Although it was an exertion much beyond my strength, I preached the Quinquagesima Sermon, and received at West Frampton £1 8 5½

Hernison 1 12 8

In all ... £1 1 £3 I have no other information from my Mission at present."

Two subscriptions of £1 5s. each were received from

this Mission in January last. From the other Missions, viz. Rivière du Loup en bas, Portneuf, and Valcartier, no reports have been received. The Rev. C. Rollit is still one of the Travelling Missionaries in the service of the Society. This winter has been spent by him the same as the last, in visiting the more

destitute settlements in this District.

The following are a few of the particulars furnished by that gentleman:—" The Travelling Missionary of this District has visited since May last 31 different stations, and performed Divine Service 109 times; baptized 23 persons, and interred 28. During the summer months he is stationed at Grosse Isle, and chiefly engaged in administering spiritual consolation to the sick emigrants in the hospital there. From the nature of his duties, he having to labour in the remote and destitute portion of

the District, he has been enabled to do but little towards the augmentation of the Society's funds; he has collected on Quinquagesima Sunday, 15s. at St. Jean Port Joli, and 16s. 3d. at St. Thomas." In conclusion, your Committee would urge upon this Meeting, and upon all the members of the Association, the importance and necessity of Christian zeal in using every effort to promote the objects of the Church Society, which are so eminently calculated to promote the good of the Church, the happiness of mankind, and the glory of God.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and 50 miles from Labore, the capital of the Punjaub, and within PATTON, and resolved,

Moved by Mr. R. SAMPLE, seconded by Rev. J. FLA-

2. That it is a cause of thankfulness to Almighty God, that, notwithstanding the unusual depression among the agricultural population in consequence of the partial failure of crops, this Society has increased in its resources, and still bears marks of

Moved by Mr. G. CHAPMAN, seconded by Mr. R. Rudd, 3. That, whereas we have cause of thankfulness to God for

as Secretary, and H. N. Patton Esq. as Treasurer, for the en-

Thanks having been given to the Chairman, the usual In the course of the proceedings several interesting addresses were delivered, pointing out the origin, the importance and utility of the Society, and pressing upon all the necessity of strenuous and combined exertion.

Ss. in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of 3,300, including 50 European officers.

THE OFINIONS OF SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON THE "GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA."

C. ROLLIT, pro. Rev. R. Knight, Secretary.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

We are indebted to the British Colonist of March 24, for the following compilation :-

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston on the morning of Thursday, the 19th instant, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 4th March, inst.

The first stage of the debate in the House of Commons on

minister a majority of 97. The vote For Sir Robert Peel's motion

Majority for the motion By this motion the house pledged itself to go into Commit-tee. It is described as the first skirmish—the precursor of the

general engagement.

The fate of the measure in the House of Lords is less cerain. The European Times expresses the belief that it is not only safe in the house, but that the Peers will pass the bill. The Oregon intelligence is less favourable; though nothing definite. The President's message, communicating the correspondence, had just reached England.

The money market was tight, and several failures had taken

Cotton had improved under the aspects of the Oregon Two great battles had taken place in India, in which 3,300 British and native allies were killed and wounded, and 30,000

COMMERCIAL. - There have been several extensive failures in London and Liverpool. In the latter place, one house, Messrs. Stockdale & Sons, the most extensive soap manufacturers, it is said in the world, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are little short of half a million of money. The proceed with it. Since that it has not been found convenient to resume it; but it is hoped, that all in the two congregations who have not yet subscribed, will take the first opportunity of enrolling their names, and of becoming permanent supporters of the Institution.

failure was owing to the lightness of the money market, and to their consequent inability to negotiate their paper. This great failure has seriously involved several firms, and has dragged down several smaller houses. The Liverpool Borough Bank suffers to the extent of more than £100,000, and the failure was owing to the tightness of the money market, and result has been to send the shares of that establishment almost

been preached on that day has been deferred to Sunday cial measures of the present Government would have facilita ted the settlement of the dispute, on terms satisfactory to both

The cotton market advanced on some descriptions an eighth when the beligerent purport of the advices by the packet transpired. The peremptory refusal of the American Governmen to submit the question to arbitration, on the ground that is would thereby recognize the rights of the British Governme would thereby recognize the rights of the British Government to a portion of Oregon, is regarded as puerile, not to say insulting. These rights have long been acknowledged by treaty between the parties, and it is held as being too late in the day to erase a bond which preceeding negotiators, on both sides of the Atlantic, have con-bined to respect. The friends of peace mourn that the arbitration—the most satisfactory mode of ettling amicably a controverted claim—should have been so unceremoniously rejected, and its effect upon the cotton market has been, as we have stated, to make it more decidedly firm. The pilot boat, Wm. J. Romer, which sailed in company with the Patrick Henry, has not yet arrived. She is said to be the bearer of Mr. Packenham's despatches to the British

Business is dull. The money market, from the various causes at which we have glanced elsewhere, is in a very unsatisfactory state. With fifteen millions of money locked up. waiting the adjudication of the committees of the House nmons on the various railroad projects before them, it could bardly be otherwise. But as the companies get their acts, the money will find its way into circulation. The evil, however pressing, is only temporary, and we must even be content to bear patiently what we cannot avoid. The sweets are hereaf-

Sir Robert Peel in the lower, and the Earl of Ripon in the upper house, moved the thanks of Parliament to the Indian army, in good set phrase, on Monday night. The speech of Sir Robert Peel embraced and exhausted the merits of the

The weather in England continues unusually mild, and the effect cannot fail to make itself felt on the growing crops. Vegetation is extremely forward; and during the months of January and February, we appear to be in the midst of May. The winter, altogether, has been one of the most unwintry o record. We allude to the circumstance here, for the purpose of stating that, as regards the produce of the field, the result is most discouraging, and fears for the future are already upper-To show the advance of opinion in England on free trade.

the government candidate was defeated at Westminster by a large majority, although he was supported as a free-trade candidate. In South Nottingham-shire, Lord Lincoln, a cabinet minister, has been defeated. O'Connell is represented to be sinking fast and in a very weak state of health. The French Chamber of Deputies have voted a sum of money for a line of steamers between Havre and New York.

The accounts from Algiers are very gloomy. 25,000,000 francs have been asked for by the French Ministry to carry on For United States flour, duty paid, 32s. @ 33s. In bond. 26s. @ 27s. Canada flour has declined 6d. to 1s. per sack.— Indian corn 35s. @ 38s. for 480 lbs. The demand for clover seed has just commenced. The quality of American is not fine; but sales to some extent have been made at 43s. @ 56s

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA! 3,300 British and Native Troops killed and wounded, and reported loss of 30,000 Sikks,

at Moodkee and Ferozeshah. Our advices from Bombay, since the sailing of the steam ship Cambria, come down to January 17, and furnish accounts of one of the greatest battles ever fought by the British in our ndian empire, in which we have sustained the known loss of 3,300 of our brave soldiers, including the gallant Sale, Sir J. M'Caskill, and Major Broadfoot. When these accounts left the scene of action for Bombay, for transmission to England, there were several regiments from which returns had not been received, so that a further loss may be calculated upon.

An Extraordinary Gazette gives the official account of all the military operations in this great struggle. The result, we are proud to say, is as glorious and decisive a victory as ever ned the British arms, and equalled only by the field of Waterloo. Previous to laying before our readers copies of the more important dispatches, we prefix the following brief outline:—On the 12th, 13th, and 14th December, the Sikh army rossed the Sutlej, with, at the lowest estimate, 80,000 me (of whom 20,000 or 30,000 were cavalry), and about 150 sieces of cannon of the largest calibre moveable in the field, and exquisitely finished—an artillery immeasurably more powerful than was ever brought into the field by Wellington or Napoeon. It is only in morals that the Sikhs are to be ranked as barbarous. They are a race as vigorous in body, as acute in intellect, and as skilful in all the arts they cultivate, of which

nanimously adopted:—
Moved by Mr. J. Jameson, seconded by Mr. W. H. British posts. Ferozepore is about 15 or 20 miles from the point at which the Sikhs crossed the river, if it is so much.— The invaders, having established themselves and organised their 1. That the Report now read be adopted and printed in The invaders, having established themselves and organised the Church newspaper, for the information of the Members of this force on the British side of the Sutlej, made some slight demon stration of attacking Ferozepore in the interval between the 15th and 18th; but, upon the last named day, broke up, and taking the direct road to Delhi, proceeded in a southerly direc-In this direction, a division of 30,000 of the invaders had proceeded about 25 miles, to a place called Mondkee, when, on the evening of the 18th, they were met by a part of the British army commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Governor General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who, as second in command, took the field in person. A fierce conflict ensued, in which the Sikhs lost the artillery attached to their division, in number 17 guns. 3. That, whereas we have cause of thankfulness to God for the gradual prosperity of the Society, this meeting would impress upon the minds of its members the necessity of continued exertion, and of losing no opportunity of furthering its interests throughout the bounds of the District.

Moved by Rev. R. Anderson, seconded by Mr. J. Tilley, and resolved.

4. That, whilst the Members of the Church generally are most reasonably called upon to do all they can in furtherance of the objects of this Society, we would most thankfully acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude which we owe to the two great venerable Societies of the Mother Country, which have planted the Church in the Colonies, and which are still willing to continue their fostering aid and protection. It was in this stage of the battle that Sir Robert Sale and Moved by Rev. C. Rollit, seconded by W. R. Clarke, and resolved,

That the Rev. D. Knight he requested to continue to act bank, but the greater part were scattered in broken parties through the British territories. Their loss is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000 in killed and wounded. Our \$\frac{1}{2}\$-\$\sigma_2\$-in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of \$3,300, including 50 European officers.

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(From Dickens' Daily News, March 3.)

Lord Ripon, in the Upper House, and Sir Robert Peel, in the Lower, moved last matt a vote of thanks to the Indian Army, its commanders, and the Governor General. It was carefully premised that the vote did not imply any approbation of the policy pursued; but still the Ministers in both Houses TWENTY-FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. sought to establish the moderation and necessity, if not the wisdom, of that policy. There was evident a wish not to appear in the eyes of Europe as if the English were a conquering or a grasping race. It is, perhaps, feared, that such conduct would easily find imitation, and that the force of our objections to the answerstion of Toward and the force of our objections to the annexation of Texas or Morocco, might be answered by

Apart, however, from considerations of policy, or the possible imputation of motives in the conduct of the war against the Sikhs, the motions of last night deserve attention from the statements severally made by the Duke of Wellington and Sir

The Duke of Wellington, after highly eulogising the conduct of the Governor-General in volunteering his services as second in command to Sir Hugh Gough, adverted to the report made by Sir John Littler of the "panic" which induced the 62nd regiment to retire before the enemy's fire. The Duke said that when he saw by the returns that five-twelfths of the men who want into the 62nd regiment. men who went into the field were killed; and when he found that, in moving on, the regiment was literally mowed down by the enemy's fire, he considered it impossible for the regiment to have done otherwise than retreat; and he regretted that Sir John Littler, who had also reported the extraordinary good conduct of the 62nd, should have employed the word "panie" to describe an inevitable processity.

to describe an inevitable necessity.

Sir Robert Peel's statement, in addition to his exposition of the condition of the Punjaub and the reasons which operated with Sir Henry Hardinge in not advancing his whole force to with Sir Henry Hardinge in not advancing his whole force to the frontier, contained numerous points of interest; and as he successively brought them before the House, his narrative elicited the strongest sympathy with the gallant men who fell, and admiration for the bravery of the survivors. He stated that not less than four of the Governor-General's aides-decamp were killed, and five more wounded, and that in the midst of this scene Sir Henry Hardinge was left with only one aided decamp—that aide-decamp heing kis own son a led of sixde-camp—that aide-de-camp being his own son, a lad of six-teen years of age, who had but just joined the service, but who, animated by his father's spirit, performed the arduous duties animated by his father's spirit, performed the arduous duties assigned to him of conveying orders from point to point, with a valour worthy of his father's fame. He dwelt on Sir Henry Hardinge's personal conduct in the field as deserving the highest praise; describing him as passing the night—like our own HENRY the FIFTH, before the battle of Agincourt—in going with the seddiers and from regiment to regiment, conversing with the soldiers, ani-mating their spirits, and ensuring, as far as human efforts n confirmation of this statement, read an extract from a pri-

inued during the whole night, mixed with the wild cries of the Sikhs, our English hurrah! the tramp of men, and the groans of the dying. In this state, with a handful of men, arried the batteries the night before, I remained till morning, taking very short intervals of rest, by lying down with various regiments in succession, to ascertain their temper and revive

Sir Henry Hardinge's answer to all was, "We must fight for t; attack the enemy at daybreak, beat him, or die honourably

it; attack the enemy at daybreak, beat him, or die honourably in the field; —and, quoting the letter referred to—

"When morning broke, we were at it in true English style.

Gongh was on my right. I placed myself, and dear little Arthur by my side, in the van, about thirty yards in front of the men, to prevent their firing; and we drove the enemy, without a halt, from one extremity of the camp to the other, capturing 130 or 140 guns as we went along, which were fired twenty paces from us, and were served often."

We have not space to continue our analysis of Sir Robert Peci's speech; and must refer our readers to the parliamentary report itself, only observing that to his eloquent tribute to the memory of Sir Robert Sale, as well as to the general propositions of his motion, the House unanimously assented

Deferred Extracts from our English Siles.

(To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.)

Sir,-Upon my arrival from Paris-which, by a series of untoward circumstances was not until a few hours after the remains of my lamented half-brother, Colonel Gurwood, had been consigned to the grave—I was much shocked by a report speculate in railroad shares; he did invest some money in them, but this was not attended with any loss.

The cause which induced my brother's untimely death was a wound in the head, which he received from a musket ball at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, where it is known he volunteered the forlorn hope; his shako and part of his skull were carried away; and it will be in the recollection of the officers of the 10th Hussars (with whom my brother afterwards served), that at certain states of the weather he frequently complained of pain in his head; and that he has been known to fall from s horse in fainting fits in the Riding-house at Brighton. These circumstances, and my brother's long abstinence from wine in consequence of this wound, immediately occurred to the recollection of two of his dearest friends now in Paris, when the account of his melancholy end was received there. t has been observed by some eminent army surgeons, that although Gurwood thought little of the wound in his head, is ight some day prove fatal to him;" and accelerated, proba-y. by too great mental exertion in the compilation of the

Wellington Dispatches," it has done so. Colonel Gurwood, at the time of his death, was awaiting his leave of absence to join me at Paris. He had written to me that the insomnia under which he had long laboured had entirely left him—that he "felt quite himself again," and he requested me to make some arrangements there for the accom-modation of himself and family. Instead of his arrival, I received the intelligence of his melancholy death; and I ask no apology in requesting you, by the insertion of this letter, to rescue the memory of a beloved and lamented brother from the slightest imputation of a railroad gambler or premeditated sui-

eide. - I am, Sir, your obedient humble servan C. H. OKEY.

70, Lowndes-square, Jan. 4. DEATH OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT CALAIS.—Mr. Marshall, British Consul at Calais, for the last 23 years, died here on Thursday last. During the long period of his Consulship, his kind and obliging manners acquired for him the regard not only of all his own countrymen residing here, but of all the French to whom he was known. He leaves behind him an honourable and respected reputation. The funeral took place on last Tuesday, and was attended by an immense crowd of the natives of both countries.—Journal de Calais, 28th January,

MR. O'CONNELL'S TENANTRY. - Years ago Mr. O'Connell led the people through a long, violent and ultimately successful agitation for what was called Catholic emancipation. We do not dispute or deny the merits of that agitation; its objects were just and it deserved to be successful. But after all, what has it done for the people of Ireland? Where are the blessings and benefits to them of which it was to be the fruitul source? The answer is given by the miserable hovels, the ud-soaked floors, the poverty, starvation and wretchedness of Mr. O'Connell's tenants, who, crouching in dirt and darkness, barely keep body and soul together on potatoes and butter-milk never tasting meat from January to December, because the cow and the pigs must go to pay Mr. O'Connell's rent as land-

lord and Mr. O'Connell's tribute as liberator. And so it would be with repeal of the union if Mr. OConnell should succeed in obtaining it. Let Ireland have her Parliament in College-green, which Mr. O'Connell has so long promised, and still Mr. O'Connell's tenants would huddle together in squalid mud cottages, with walls of loose stones, war is the chief, as the generality of Europeans. The place at which this formidable host passed the river may be about 40 or ing.

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