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there had arisen by degrees a general murmur all around me-all being willing to take their part; but none having in our popular Assembly, that the unmutilated Bible resolution to make a beginning. Ever since I have been in orders, I have directed my attention to the subject, and was not a fit book for our Common Schools. We have spoken to my congregations from time to time, have seen, through the perversion of that popular sometimes at length, sometimes more incidentally, and always with some success. But it is only in my present parish, and recently, that I have arrived at a complete complishment of my wishes. The plan I have adopted is the same pursued by the vicar of the parish alluded to. Besides repeated addresses on the subject, I trained my Sunday-school children to respond aloud. It is true to intrigue, violence, and every species of corruption. there are some harsh voices amongst them, and there are some who are occasionally too zealous; but they supply a great desideratum, viz., a body of voice to support those who are too diffident to like to hear their own voices.— Most persons, however, after a time, become indifferent upon that subject. But my great triumph has been in getting the singers to join in a body, and in something of a chaunting tone. It supplies a kind of rude music, it encourages others to raise their voices a pitch higher, and it adds, a characterise to an every the maker we all it adds a cheerfulness to our worship, which makes us all feel that it is pleasanter than formerly to be in the house

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1843.

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irst Page. Fourth Page. English and Irish Ecclesiastical ens and their Duty. and Heathenism Making the Responses.

all human things, appears to be denied to our POLITI- and party hate. Our University of King's College, all human things, appears to be denied to our potru-cAL AFFAIRS: for some time past, they have gradually acquired a darker and gloomier bue, —now scarcely relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day the legacy of his "glorious Report," and, as a conse-the legacy of his "glorious Report," and, as a conse-the legacy of the Colonies the legacy of the consummation of the Union of the Provinces, we have found our troubles thickening, —the gloom of we have found our troubles thickening,-the gloom of sition established over their secret thought, probing our horizon has become deeper, ---our hopes of a calm their very conscience; compelling them, as the conat last from political turmoil have grown day by day dition of office, to make oath to the privacy of their more faint.

If from effects we go back to causes, and faithfully ferring upon us as a Colony the rights and distinctions ment out of this Province; to render Western Canada ments,-with the accessions of power at which they Romanism. will be constantly aiming, and which in this Province they have actually gained, -- cannot long consist with desires our connexion with our father-land, and more the supremacy of the Mother Country. Sooner or than all our own quiet and prosperity, should solicit and to direct rebellion.

It were hard, indeed, to calculate the enormous sum, might be hoped, would be perpetual.

tinued the practice of responding, in a voice more or less formally thrust out of doors, as that which ought to which it receives, the Society will go forward steadily and the practice of responding, in a vote more of the outplea-sant remarks; but I remember, particularly, that on one occasion, on entering a church in a strange place, not a voice was heard in the part of the church in which I took my seat: but I had not been there ten minutes, when that is left likely to be consumed in maintaining mere find, in subservience not to the dictates of the people. to intrigue, violence, and every species of corruption, -our Executive Council composed for the most part of violent partisans; of persons who have for years pandered to the worst passions of the people, and whose only claim to notoriety was the violence of their agitation, and the virulence of the abuse which they heaped upon the constituted authorities. And as the effect of a Council so composed,-of men, for the most part, without personal standing or individual influence, without stake in the country, with nothing of God; and the feeling that we are not alone in our approaches to the throne of grace, make our prayers and praises more hearty and delightful. tenure of an office which they cannot hope to hold except by the advocacy of any and of every measure

which goes to uproot the monarchical and conservative principles of the Constitution,-as the effect of the nisgovernment of a Council so composed, we have a public debt of great and alarming, and increasing magnitude. These are the existing calamities which so fearfully overcast our political horizon; but dark masses of cloud, big with convulsion and ruin, are seen forcing themselves slowly and surely on to thick-Intelligence. Garner - Bishop Butler; Bishop Horsley; Bishop Stillingfieet; en the gloom, and obscure wholly and forever the ; Bishop Stillingfleet; hop Sandys; Bishop Taylor; Rev. J. J. last glimpse of the sun-light of hope. Our Jury system is to be remodelled, that is to say, destroyed,the most noble feature in our just and impartial juris-The alternate sunshine and shade which chequers prudence perverted to purposes of political faction

their very conscience; compelling them, as the con-dition of office, to make oath to the privacy of their individual opinions. We have, to crown all,—for a special enumeration of the revolting catalogue is imtrace up our calamities to their legitimate source, we possible,-the Executive Government using all their must ascribe them, mainly and primarily, to the con- influence and energies to remove the Seat of Govern-

of a Parliament. Political economists, surely, would a cypher in the political compact; above all, to subject not find it hard to demonstrate that Colonial Parlia- us wholly and irrevocably to the domination of French

The true lover of his country,-he who sincerely later, they must prove the instrument-the very wedge not merely a repeal of the Union of the Provinces, but of separation. While the Colony is weak in popula- an abolition of all local Parliaments. In the room tion and resources, the indications of restlessness and of them,-which have proved our bane, and never insubordination may shew themselves only in words can be an antidote to our ills,-let a quota of memof sullen or indignant murmur; but let it acquire bers from each Colony be allowed to represent its strength and numbers, and feel that it is capable of interests in the IMPERIAL LEGISLATURE; while the acting in independence, and the mere language of dis- purely local expenditure should be adjusted and mancontent will be found to give place to open defiance aged by elective District Councils under the supervision of an Executive, constituted upon some rotatory Nor is the gift of a Parliament to a Colony less to principle, and in which it might be practicable that

be deprecated for the sake of the Colony itself. It is the patronage should be shared with the Crown by the a fruitful cause of intrigue, heart-burning, and dissen- people. We should then, like Ireland and Scotland, tion,-the most efficacious means that could be devised be integral parts of the Empire : our interests would for the utter prostration of moral principle, and, by an be one; the prosperity of the Parent State would be easy consequence, of common honesty,-the bound- transfused to the dependency; our sympathies would less source, too, of unendurable and ruinous expence. beat in unison; and the connexion between us, it

-wrested from the hard earnings of the struggling These are views we are prepared to hear character-Colonists, — which the amount which is annually frittered away upon idle debate and crude legislation, would reacted to objects involving directly the moral good, or even physical advantage, of the country, the condemnation of upon the subversion, or the radical change, of what may be considered fixed and firm in the pre-shear Colonists,-which these Parliaments cost: suffice it | ized as wild and utopian; but we apprehend no such good, or even physical advantage, of the country, the better comfort and increased prosperity that we should enjoy would leave no room for theoretical grievances and speculative agitation. But this is not the worst view of the case. The existence of Colonial Parliaments has proved the appears certain, that quiet and prosperity under the fountain and source of the most desolating of the present system, - a system which may vaunt its respolitical evils we have had to complain of. The ponsibility to men, but which appears to be fearfully demagogue would have had no encouragement for irresponsible to God and a good conscience,-is all prosecuting his selfish and seditious schemes, nor the but hopeless. If such a system is to be maintained, trader in patriotism a pretext for hawking about his we must, more and more every year, become a factious,

in its appointed course, looking in faith for a blessing on even the humblest efforts which are directed to the promotion of God's glory, and the salvation of our fallow men."

We have received the first number of the Queen of he Isles, a new Journal of Literary and General Intel-igence, published, as we perceive, at the Office of the intervention is near We have received the first number of the Queen of

concession of the Township of Brock, also acknowledge the recept of Ten Pounds from His Excellency the Governor General, towards the completion of said Church.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ADDRESS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH TO THE LORD BISHOP, ON HIS FIRST VISIT TO PAKENHAM.

To the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

My Lord,-We the undersigned, the Churchwardens, in behalf of the Churchmen on this mission, beg leave, on this your Lordship's first visit amongst us, to express our hearty welcome and congratulations, and to state the satisfaction and pleasure it affords us to see in this remote part of the country a Prelate of our holy Church, travellig from place to place, "confirming the souls of the disples," and zealously discharging the high functions of

laborious duties, in such wise as to promote his own glor and the welfare of his Church, which he purchased win his own blood, and over which in this Diocese the Holy Ghost hath given you the oversight.

We have the honour to be. Your Lordship's obedt. humble servants,

FRANCIS GILLAN, ¿ Church THOS. BURROWS, Swarden. On behalf of the members of the United Church of England and Irelard in this Mission

Pakenham, Oct. 12, 1843.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

To the Churchwardens and Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Pakenham and vicinity.

I am happy to find so many attached members of the hurch in this part of my extensive Diocese,—the Church Church in this part of my extensive Diocese,—the Church of your fathers, and which is built, as you most justy observe, "upon the foundation of the prophets and apa-tles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." Your long state of spiritual destitution, under which so many of our brethren throughout the colony still unhap-pily suffer, was to me a subject of deep regret, and net-withstanding any exertion in my power to make, wold have still continued, but for the Christian munificence of the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Ga-pel in Foreign Parts, which enabled me, as the miniser of her bounty, to place a Clergyman among you. This noble Society has for more than one hundred and fity years been anxiously employed in spreading the Gospel rapidly increasing on every side, and her members daily becoming more united among themselves, more aive to the inestimable privileges which she confers, and better of an enlarged number of Missionaries, of increasing con-the inestimable privileges which she confers, and better the inestimable privileges which she confers, and better acquainted with her pure and distinctive principles. It is true, like the primitive Church, she is the sect that is averywhere and is the sect of the sec that is everywhere spoken against, but conscious of her heart. The number of Books distributed, circumstances viously been hostile to the meeting, and had warmly deprecated will soon be swept away and be no more seen, as hundreds of the like spirit have already been, while she, nightly of the Mining Association. At the North West Arm, mated, as it were, by one soul, and wield, as it were, but a single of the like spirit have already been, while she, ugnuy judging all pretended discoveries in our religion to be only new varieties of falsehood, shall continue as she has done for centuries, to dispense to future generations the Word and Sacraments in all the simplicity and purity of the Apostolic Church,—the Church to which alone our Lord i feel much strengthened by your affectionate recep-tion; and my earnest prayer is, that God in his goodness. At Cowe Bay, a Meeting was to be held a short time ago, preliminary to the attempt at erceting a and Sacraments in all the simplicity and purity of the In set much strengthened by your allectionate recep-tion; and my earnest prayer is, that God in his goodness may continue you faithful and resolute members of our Zion, which I conscientiously believe to be the purest branch of the Church of Christ which at present exists on earth; and that he will cause you to grow daily in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. JOHN TORONTO.

The Committee, in turning the attention of the meet ing to the consideration of the income of the Society, have to express their regret, that the funds of this Society have

exceptions, have been the same, since the formation of the Society. At that period, a number of persons readily

pions disposition, and affectionate regard, of the Testator, for the objects of the Church Society; and at a moment,

lings and ten-pence, contributed by the parents and chil-dren of one family, was directed to be applied to assist in the education of Candidates for the ministry. The number of members, of which this Society consists at present, is 188.

The letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary, accompanying the remittance of £17, from the Digby Local Committee, by the President and Secretary of that Committee, has, among others, the following interesting par-

of their subscriptions is £40. There is every where in this neighbourhood, a more intelligent acquaintance with the Church, and a growing attachment to her services,

From Clements, £5 has been remitted, by the Rev. W. From Clements, ±5 has been reminted, by the nev. w. Godfrey, in addition to £1 15s. 6d., received in April last. From the Liverpool Local Committee, the sum of £21 has been forwarded by Rev. J. T. T. Moody, through 8. P. Fairbanks Esq., one of the Delegates at the present meeting. The number of persons belonging to the Liver-pool Society, is about 250; the amount subscribed at their last meeting, was £30; the balance of £10, Mr. Moody

last meeting, was ± 30 ; the balance of ± 10 , Mr. Moody writes, he expects to forward this week; ± 1 3s. 9d. of the amount remitted is to be sent to New Zealand. At the fifth Anniversary of the Antigonish Parochial Branch of the Church Society, recently held, the sum of ± 13 and upwards was subscribed for the various purposes of the Society; ± 10 of this sum has been forwarded by the Rev. T. C. Leaver; in addition to this sum, Mr. Lea-ver remitted from the Antigonish Committee in Ancil ver remitted from the Antigonish Committee, in April last, the sum of £10 8s., and in July, the sum of £2 18s., last, the sum of £10 8s., and in July, the sum of £2 for the and a further sum of £3, to be sent to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in aid of Missions to the Hea-Propagation of the Gospel, in aid of Missions to the Hea-

To the Churchwardens and Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Pakenham and vicinity. Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for your kind wd-come on this my first episcopal visit to your beautifal and prosperous settlement. Lam herew to find so many attached members of the to our list. I am happy to say, the members of the Parish generally, evince a strong desire thus to enrol them. selves among the number of those, who, not only in this Province, but in the Christian world at large, love and venerate the Church of their Fathers, "the pillar and ground of the truth." Five shillings of the above amount remitted, at particular request, is to be sent to the Society

for Promoting Christianity among the Jews." The sum of £8 15s, has been forwarded by the Sackville Committee, through the Rev. A. Gray. A very interesting Report, which was read by the Rev.

Mr. Ingles, before the St. George's Local Committee, at Cape Breton, has been received by your Committee, a few

BISHOPRIC OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

came forward to its support, and put down their names as contributors to its funds; but since that time, your London, with a view to the formation of Bishoppics in all ligence, published, as we perceive, at the Office of the Albion, New-York. The mechanical execution is neat, and as it comes to us under the auspices of a long established and valuable periodical, we wish it all the success it may be expected to derive from the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the vision of Church, in March last, after a sermon preached by the Lord Bishop, and inclusive also of the collection of £49 mittee next turned their attention to the see of Nova Albion. The Churchwardens of the St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas, (London District) thankfully acknowledge St. Thomas, (London District) thankfully acknowledge the receipt of Ten Pounds from His Excellency the Governor General, in aid of a fund for repairing and enlarging said Church. The Committee for building a Church in the 11th The Committee for building a Church in the 11th The committee for building a Church in the 11th Pose of inducing the congregation of St. Paul's to con-tribute to this amount, that the Lord Bishop of Jamaica kindly consented to occupy the pulpit on Sunday morning and to plead the cause of the Church and Clergy of New Brunswick. His Lordship selected as his text a part of 1 Corinthians, xii. 28,—"God hath set some in the Church first apostles;"—and after expatiating upon the promises given, and the privileges conveyed to "the congregation of faithful people," wherever existing, wherever dispersed, he proceeded to set forth the apostolic character of that anch of the Universal Church of Christ, to which his Lordship and the congregation he addressed professed to belong. After asserting the Church of England to be at committee, by the President and Secretary of that Com-tittee, has, among others, the following interesting par-culars:— "Sta,—It gives us great pleasure to inform you of our ortimed success: the meetings of the Committee are "Sta,—It gives us great pleasure to inform you of our continued success; the meetings of the Committee are always well attended, and the Managing Committee are active, and the subscriptions generally paid. "There are now 253 members enrolled, and the amount of the banefits resulting from that apostolic order, which the Church of England retained, at the time that it res-cued the purity of its doctrine from the corruptions that

and fitting tribute to the energy, and faithfulness, and zeal, with which the present Bishop of Nova Scotia had discharged the duties incumbent upon him, during the time that New Brunswick had formed a part of his epis-copal charge, but deemed it no disparagement to his brother Prelate's diligence or devotedness, to express his belief that the complete and effectual supervision of a diocese such as that of the present extent of the see of Nova Scotia, was beyond the powers of any individual Prelate. As an instance of the benefit likely to accrue to the Church from the erection of a see in New Brunswick. the Church from the erection of a see in New Brunswick, his Lordship referred briefly to what had been effected in the diocese of Newfoundland, from which he had just been transferred, during the four years it had had the advantage of a resident Chief Pastor. Within that short period upwards of twenty new churches had been added to the houses of Codie architet the Clorey had to the houses of God's appointed worship, the Clergy had been triplicated, an institution established for the especial education of candidates for the Ministry, and the exten-sive operation of the Newfoundland School Society brought into immediate connexion with the Church, under the control of its Diocesan. Notwithstanding the piety and zeal of many of the Clergy of New Brunswick, to which

responding enlargement of result in that Province, from the immediate superintendence of a Chief Pastor resident there. It is impossible, however, in a brief notice such as this, to follow the eloquent prelate through the impor-tant details, and powerful appeals which characterized his admirated alignment. admirable discourse. The collection, which was received by the Rector and Curate of St. Paul's, amounted to the sum of £52. 3s. 6d.; and if any members of the congregation or friends of the Church were absent or insufficintly provided on the occasion, and are disposed to contribute towards an object so important to the interests of the Church in these Colonies, their contributions will be thankfully received by either of those Rev. gentlemen.-Halifax Times, October 17.

From our English Files. IRISH AGITATION.

(From The Times.)

son to speak thus :--- "I must abandon my avocation as an agison to speak thus:---"I must abandon my avocation as an agi-tator, for the people and the clergy" (it once was 'the clergy and their people') are going beyond me. * * * Hereto-fore I have excited; I now must moderate. It is now my duty to regulate the vigour and temper the energy of the people." Regulate the vigour of an incensed and furious people! Tem-per the energy of men whom you have for years been rousing to resistance against the oppression of the alien! Calm the hot blood which you have taught to boil against the supposed au-thors of every wo which desolates your country! Are you mad? thors of every wo which desolates your country! Are you mad? Or are you now for the first time looking for some safe refuge from the dangers which you have courted, and the horrors which you have created? Are you expecting from the temper of your intrymen that shield against the dreadful disasters of a civil conflict which the firmness of a courageous Minister would long since have thrown over you and Ireland? Look to the long annals of past time—to the history of every man who has swayed a people's will; look to the fate of your own priests. Those who were your and their servants are now no longer so. They will have their way; for you have taught them their power. The pack will turn upon the huntsman at last.

"Ea turba cupidine prode "Quà via difficilis, quàque est via nulla ferentur, "Ille fugit, per que fuerat loca sæpe secutus, "Heu, famulos fugit ipse suos l clamare libebat, "Actæon ego sum: dominum cognoscite vestrum

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. (Second notice, from the Literary Gazette.)

In our last Gazette we had the satisfaction to give a com-In our last *Gazette* we had the satisfaction to give a com-plete outline of the course and scientific proceedings of the antarctic expedition, which we rejoice to find has made so strong a public sensation. The harmony which prevailed from first to last in every department, the firmness and resolution of all employed, and the safe return, with so little of sickness or of loss during four years of arduous and dangerous enterprise, reflect such credit on officers and men, that it would indeed be difficult to find words to express our admiration. We take reflect such credit on officers and men, that it would indeed be difficult to find words to express our admiration. We take pleasure in stating that his Royal Highness Prince Albert took s warm and early interest in their progress and discove-ries. In bestowing his regards upon these brave navigators, he assumes the true position of a British prince; and a portion of their gallant exploits will thus become a part of his history as, well is of the history of the nation adorned by both. In addition to what appeared in our last week's sheet, we have some particulars to communicate to our readers which

In addition to what appeared in our last week's sheet, we have some particulars to communicate to our readers, which, we are sure, will be gratifying to their tastes and curiosity. We mentioned the plummet having struck the ground in a sounding of great depth, but had not at the moment the exact extent before us. It was a 2677 fathoms; and by an able contrivance the vessels veered 'ut more than 4000 fathoms of line, and yet (as in lat. 66¹/₂ deg. 3.) with all that scope could find no bottom. In the former case, where they did, they could not bring the lead up again to indicate the nature of the ground. In the highest latitudes which they reached, and much within the antarctic circle, their dridging was very pro-ductive, and they have brought home, in spuits of wine, many ductive, and they have brought home, in splats of wine, many specimens of mollusca and other creatures, shells, &c., &c., which are believed to be rare, if not new, in this branch of sciwhich are believed to be rare, if not new, in this branch of sci-entific exploration, and which will be the more welcome now, since Professor Forbes's Ægean researches have, as it were, opened a vast novel field of inquiry for the investigation of the nature of our globe. In these desolate regions, where so little could be seen or found on the surface, it was some compensa-tion to be able to divulge even a few secrets from the deptas of the sea. Above and around them it was almost as if life were extinct. Animals there were none; and birds were very few. The stormy petrel occasionally flying over their heads was shot; and a new species of white petrel was also obtained. The other ornithological inhabitants of the antarctic, such as collis. See and a new species of white perfer was also obtained. The other ornithological inhabitants of the antarctic, such as gulls, &c. were identical with those of the arctic regions; the same in colour, feather, and form, only they were "like angel visits, few and far between." Of shrimps under the ice there were myriads; but apparently nothing to feed upon them except the worthless finner-whale. For the mess the ocean was a blank. Seals, however, abounded, with skins of a long coarse hair. And this was all-all except the extraordinary penguin, whose habits seemed to be impenetrable. This bird was found always on the ice, and at immense distance from land. How always on the ice, and at immense distance from land. How it existed appeared to be a mystery. There were thousands and tens of thousands of the smaller species; and the lightly fledged young in their first year were often met with. But here were, besides, a patriarchal order, never encountered in more than three at any time, and ofan immense size. Their appear-tions who must be sumption of instance and of an immense size. than three at any time, and oran immense size. Their appear-ance on the summits of icebergs and elsewhere was almost ludier-ous; for, with their stately stalk and short legs, they looked for all the world, like the padres of a religious order. One was weighed at 76lb, and stood about 4ft. 6in. in height. The average weight of this large class was 64lb. And heavy as they were and seemed, their activity in leaping was incredible. In their walk, and glancing over their shoulders as it were with wonder walk, and granting over their betrayed no fears, and hardly took at their strange visitors, they betrayed no fears, and hardly took themselves out of the way. But if an impulse led them to jump up the face of a piece of ice, their flappers came down on jump up the face of a piece of ice, their nappers came down on each side, and they rose with a spring (considering their form) truly astonishing; as several of the officers estimated such ex-ploits at 10, 12, or 14 feet in perpendicular height. How these birds contrive to live on icy masses, unable to fly, and not much made for running, is, we repeat, a natural curiosity. There are no insects within many degrees in the antarctic circle where

pernicious wares, if the arena for perpetuating strife an immoral, and an impoverished people. and keeping up excitement were not furnished in a popular representative Assembly. This it is which We have been favoured with the Report of the has given consistency and strength to chimeras in Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign legislation and extravagancies in government, which Parts, for the present year, 1843; a Society now for might otherwise have flitted by as the marvel of a day: one hundred and forty-two years engaged in the great to this we owe the consolidation of plans and schemes, work for which it was incorporated,-namely, "the originating in individual selfishness, which rush reck- maintenance of religion in our Colonies, and the prolessly through the barriers which moral fitness and pagation of the Gospel throughout those heathen propriety have set up, and upon which religion herself countries which have been brought into relation with has stamped her solemn sanction.

No man of sense will affirm or suppose, that a comits strut of a day upon the parliamentary stage; the employed by the Society. principles of religion, order and law.

It is due, however, to the able men who framed the amongst six theological Students, preparing for the model of a representative government for the Colonies, ministry in that Diocese. to state that important parts, involving most important become from that which was devised by his master- each.

destroyed.

And here we speak not theoretically, but from the nearly £100,000, a sum large in itself, but inconsidemelancholy experience with which our own Colonial his- rable when compared with the wealth of this great natoryhas furnished us. We have had two rebellions with- tion, and altogether unworthy of the cause to which it in the Province of Canada,-the one in the Eastern di- was dedicated." With a solemn sense of the obligavision directly and distinctly ascribable to the repre- tion resting upon them, the Society "has made its call sentative Assembly in that Province. We have had upon the members of the Church at large, and looks in the popular Legislatures of both divisions, contrary with confidence to the result. But (to adopt its own to the usage immemorial of our mother-land, religion noble declaration) whatever be the measure of support

Great Britain by colonization, conquest or commerce.'

This noble Society, as we have often shewn, is in parison is fairly to be drawn between the positions no way dismayed by the vastness of the field over respectively of a Colony and the Mother Country, in which its holy work is spread; for in the words of the looking at the abstract propriety, or the necessity on Report before us, "in one way or other, almost every general grounds, of a representative form of govern- country in the world may be said to have some claim ment. Putting out of the question its inapplicability upon the Christian benevolence of the Society." The to a Colony, where the dependence is, or should be, spiritual destitution to be supplied in the Colonies of direct upon the Mother Country, a Colony does not the Crown, as well as the Missionary stations long furnish the materials for rendering the comparison of planted which are to be maintained, is enough to emadvantages either fair or practicable. In the Mother ploy much larger resources than it has hitherto been Country, we have interests and influences, of the slow the fortune of the Society to possess; but added to and firm growth of centuries, transfused through the this is the claim which they feel to be upon them, "to body politic like nerves and fibres in the animal frame, send the glad tidings of salvation to the 100,000,000 which no popular passion can shake,—which no whim of despot or demagogue can overturn. They are so intertwined and interwoven, the one with the other, which no popular passion can shake, which no whim of our heathen fellow-subjects in Hindostan, to the -commerce, agriculture, literature, the army and rica, while 'a great door and effectual' for the entrance navy, and religion clasping, cementing, sanctifying all, of the Gospel has, as we trust, recently been opened -that a disruption, or even a discordancy of parts, is in China." In fulfilment of this vast and important well nigh impossible. Charlatanism there may have work, 327 Missionaries are at the present moment

chartist and the repealer may proclaim their theories In the notice of the Diocese of Quebec, we are chartist and the repeater may proclam their filed happy to observe, that the Society have made a grant of floor consideration in the infidel of floor towards the College about to be erected at matters connected with the Society, he was so well calcubut they wake no echo in the national voice,-the Lennoxville, for the training of Candidates for the pulse of the people beats true to the recognized ministry of the Church. They have also appropriated the sum of £300 Sterling per annum, which is divided

The Society notice with much satisfaction the simiand conservative operations, have been wrested away lar institution in the Diocese of Toronto for the infrom their machinery. We have only to look to the struction of the Candidates for Holy Orders; and in letters and despatches of General Simcoe, to discover testimony of their sense of its importance, have athow mutilated the frame-work of our body politic has tached to it ten exhibitions of £40 Sterling per annum

mind. That which he regarded as all essential to But we cannot, at present, exhibit even an outline give a right operation and durability to the mechanism, of the operations of the Society as detailed in this Rehas been ruthlessly lopped away. The channels by port. Besides the British Colonies of North America, which life and nourishment were to be conveyed to the | -Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundpolitical system, have been diverted or cut off: in land and the Bermudas, Cape Breton and Prince Edshort, in the grand essentials of an ordinary and a ward Island,-they support Missionaries and sustain religious education,-without which a representative institutions for religious education, over the vast exgovernment must be a mockery and a curse,-the tent of the Indian Dioceses of Calcutta, Madras and harmonious and fitting plans which he proposed to Bombay, exclusive of Australia, Tasmania, (or Van interweave with the general system of government, Diemen's Land,) and New Zealand in the East, and have been recklessly severed away, and the whole Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Guiana in the West Report, "the Society expended, during the year 1842,

Pakenham, 12th Oct. 1843.

Nova Scotia Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

We extract from the Report which has been obligingly furnished us the following particulars :---The period for holding the Fifth Anniversary of the

Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, again calls upon the General Committee to present to their brethern, the Representatives of most, if not of all the Local Commit-tree Committee to present to the sum of £5, being amount of collections made in his Parish, on behalf of the Society. The Guysboro' Committee, with its usual punctuality,

gret the absence of their worthy and Reverend Secretary, as well for the cause of that absence, as for the loss sustained by your Committee, from the efficient services al-ways rendered by that Reverend Gentleman, in conducing the affairs of the Society in general, and more paricularly, on an occasion like the present, in preparing for our consideration, a full and accurate detail of its prolated to perform.

While your Committee thus express their deep regret, for the absence of their Reverend Secretary, they at the same time entertain the hope, that God, in His good Providence, will soon restore him, in renewed health and strength, to the field of his labours and his usefulness.

Since the last report of the proceedings of the Society, several grants of money have been made by the Commite, in furtherance of the different objects contemplated by the Society, and though, what has been done, is of a lent and unpretending nature, yet it is a pleasing duty to report to those, who take an interest in the progress of the Society, the quiet and peaceful working of its principles, and that it trusts, it will be humbly instrumental by the blessing of God, in whose service it is engaged, in making some small portion of the wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose, by spreading the knowledge of that word, which maketh wise unto salvation, and by giv-ing to those who have hitherto been destitute of them, e use of those ordinances, which in themselves, are so well adapted to the improvement and comfort of the who partake in them. In some places destitute of the more regular, and efficient ministrations, of the duly ordained servant of God, recourse has been had, to the hum ble but useful services of respectable Lay Readers, or Catechists, who have been licensed for such purpose,

The following appropriations were made since the last Annual Meeting, followed by a detail of the receipts of

TOT	une	erconon	OT.	Chur	circs,		*******	000	U	U	
For	the	support	of	Law	Road	one	undor				
TOT	the	support	OI	Lay	neau	ers	unuer				

previous grants,	89	0	0
To pay necessary expenses of Lay Read-			
ers,	20	0	0
		1.000	

	Making in all the sum of		13	6	
46	Student at Kings' College,	25	0	0	
For	Missionary visits,	35	0	0	
For	Books, remittances returned,	28	13	6	
For	grants of Books,	10	0	0	

of the former year, no one acquainted with the difficulties of the season will be surprised, especially if it be consid-to the majority of the Repealers, the following sentences need ered, how much has been engaged in, and is in prospect, locally, among our people; but not withstanding this, had she wrested Emancipation; and once able to legislate for herself, it not been for the extremely stormy autumn, which pre-vented the Visiting Missionary from meeting the people, she will soon do away with absenteeism — a system which re-sulted from the confiscations of Elizabeth, of Cromwell, and of at the usual time for collecting subscriptions, the deficiency would be small, if any thing. It is proposed that an adjournment be made to the first of March, when it is

From New Dublin, the Rev. J. W. Weeks, has forwar-

conversion of the Heathen. The Committee at St. Margaret's Bay has, as usual,

made its punctual remittance by the Rev. J. Stannage,

their meeting in January last.

From Aylesford, the sum of \pounds 1 has been forwarded by the Rev. H. L. Owen.

present meeting. The Society, though only originated a fortnight back, already numbers 60 members.

follows :		
	£154	5
Legacy of H. Harris, Esq.,	- 5	0
Amount remitted from local Committees,	207	2

Making in all the sum of £366 7 8

) for more strenuous exertions, in the great, and good work, which they have undertaken ; until they shall be enabled, through the blessing of God, to place within the reach of the Poorest Individual, throughout the length chief corner stone.

*The sum of £20 has since been remitted by the St. George's Society at Cape Breton, by their Treasurer, Mr. Brownnot.

William III .- a system which allowed Earl Fitzwilliam to hoped, a more satisfactory account can be rendered to the Society than at present."* when it is recollected that these two noblemen are amongst the

most considerate, lenient, and improving landlords in the whole of Ireland-that, although absentees, they have employed more labour, circulated more money, and improved the con the tenants on their estates more than the generality of resi-In submitting this Report, your Committee have to re-ret the absence of their worthy and Reverend Secretary, conversion of the Heathen.

amounting to £6 6s 6d. From Lunenburg, in addition to the amount of £23, re-mitted in February last, the Rev. J. C. Cochran, has for-warded the sum of £24 6s. There has been an increase warded the sum of £24 6s. There has been an increase its victims. A similar feeling may be supposed to prevai The Newport Committee have forwarded by the hands of the Rev R. Uniacke, the sum of £11 165 4d. From Aylesford, the sum of £11 has been forwarded by the Rev. H. L. Owen. From Mahone Bay, where a Branch Society has lately been formed by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, the sum of £3, has been paid by Mr. B. Zwicker, their delegate at the present meeting. The Society, though only originated a fortnight back, already numbers 60 members.

tic cheering" with which this side-blow was hailed. Mr. Cant-The Dartmouth Local Committee are still untiring in their endeavours, to increase the efficiency of their Soci-come hither," said he, "as a delegate; I can assure you that I ety, and especial commendations are due to them from this Committee. The result of their labours, aided by the unceasing exertions of their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Parker, has been, to enrol nearly every member, of every family, in the Parish, on the list of the Society, and to in-crease the amount of their subscriptions, to the sum of f_{58} , of which f_{23} to f_{14} to f_{14} to the society in the sum of f_{58} of which f_{23} to f_{14} to f_{14} to the society in the sum of f_{58} of which f_{23} to f_{14} to f_{14} to the society in the sum of f_{58} of which f_{23} to f_{14} to crease the amount of their subscriptions, to the sum of £58, of which £33 4s 6d, has been paid to the Treasurer. The income of the Society for the past year appears as ellows:

In closing their report, the Committee would earnestly call upon their Brethren of the Local Committees, and sant was produced by the religious veneration of the latter, and other members of the Society, (when they consider the happy, and exalted privileges, of Church communion they happy, and exalted privileges, of Church communion they servility, and to gain the applause or pocket the dues of his parisbioners, neither scruples to revile his Bishop, nor to calumniate his brother priest.

ther week the recipients of these rents are vinned amid the unanimous cheers of the men whom their judicious liberality has fed and clothed. The same day witnesses the exultation of a Catholic priest at the compulsory sedition of the priest-hood. Where will it end? Well might the Agitator fear the power which he has awakened, but cannot quell. He had rea-Apostles and Prophets—Jesus Christ himself being the has fed and clothed. The same day witnesses the exultation

sels could see it distinctly at a distance of 130 miles! Kergue-len's Land seems altogether to have been one of the most re-markable spots visited by the expedition. We said it was of volcanic origin; but it is a puzzle to tell exactly what it is. Covered with lava, it imbeds immense fossil trees, some of them six or seven feet in circumference; and numerous fine minerals, quartz in huge masses in basaltic caverns, and other singular remains. It looks as if a land had been submerged, and again. thrown up to the surface by volcanic action; the former solid earth and all its products having been restored to view under an igneous power, which destroyed it. Here, however, our countrymen fared well. They could not thin the multitudes of teal which surrounded them and afforded good table cheer, and an excellent species of the brassica tribe, though wild, furnisbed a vegetable much esteemed aftera long voyage. The seed of this cabbage furnished food for many birds, and several specimens were brought from this quarter. From Kerguelen's Land we have on our table, kindly presented to us by Lient. Smith, a beautiful specimen of the fossil wood—a black silex, with the woody fibres obviously circling in the anterior, and the outer bark, particularly on one side, of a different brown consistency. It is about five inches in diameter, and very heavy. From Van Dieman's Land we have also silicified vegetable remains, of singular beauty; and in mentioning the place whence they came, we are happy to notice the hearty welcome from Sir J. Franklin, who made it a *home* to the ex-pedition. The visit to Cape Horn, whither they ran from the Falkland Islands, brought them acquainted with the natives of that wild promontory. They met them on an island, not on the mainland, but a place evidently much frequented by them. They never met more than six or seven of the men together, and found them a fearless and rather robust, active, and welllooking race. They were matchless imitators, and very dex-terous thieves; had nothing to offer in barter but small pieces of skins; and were careful to prevent the appearance of their women. These were kept sedulously out of sight; and in one instance, where a party from the ships surprised two of them rouching in a concealed part, they leaped up and ran from them, screeching with terror. The "Jerdan Island" of Capt. Weddell's map was near; and upon it, as upon others, rabbits (brought from the Falkland Isles) were put ashore; and as the soil is light and sandy, and covered with grass and brushwood they will no doubt thrive, and replenish the land. Our voyagers also, on other remote shores where vessels will hereafter fouch, landed rabits, poultry, goats, and sheep, of which their future successors may reap the advantage. The boats of the natives of the Terra del Fuego are curiously built, and their bottom ballasted with clay, on which their cooking is performed. hopelessly blind who does not at once see the strength of the popular passions, and the reckless subservience of sacerdotal sung Jim Crow to a set of them; and a Fuegian immediately, The annals of crime and suffering tell us that prisoners long dance and song; the first to perfection, and the last so well confined exult at each fresh accession to their numbers. They feel the weight of bondage alleviated by the augmentation of its victims. A similar feeling may be supposed to prevail amongst those who have been tied and fettered by the chains

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT .- The warm and friendly reception of her Majesty in Belgium will be found fully detailed in our columns of this day. The active and inexhausti electrical spark, along every link of the chain which it touches; then this obedience is wrung from me by religion (1) and when as I see a clergyman not a patriot, I am still more at a loss to account for it, knowing, as I do, that a clergyman must be aware of the wrongs of the people, and must know that those wrongs have been inflicted by their Saxon enemy."
The agitation goes bravely on. It has made the people the lords over their priests; it has made the priests parasites to the state, and one young lady, Miss Hamilton, with whose official mak, except that she is a personal attendant upon the Queen, we are unaccuainted. Our youtful Soveriar is led to dinner it communicates as much happiness to others as it feels itself. we are unacquainted. Our youthful Sovereign is led to dinner upon the arm of her uncle and host, followed by the Queen of the Belgians on the arm of Prince Albert, Lord Aberdeen folthe Belgians on the arm of Frince Albert, Lord Aberdeen fol-lowing with the principal Belgian lady of the court, and Lord Liverpool bringing up the rear of the royal party with Lady Canning; Miss Hamilton being agreeably paired with one of the young cavaliers of the Belgium court. With the exception the reach of the Poorest Individual, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all the blessings, and privileges, of the Gospel, through the ministrations of our beloved Apostles and Prophets—Jesus Christ himself being the the solution of the men whom their judicious liberality