

to go through the ship. The *Ataide* also called this week. I visited a poor Scotch boy who died on board her; he was a most interesting lad, and in a very happy state of mind; he was most grateful, as also his father, for my visit.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1848.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall, London, on Tuesday the 2nd of last month. There was, as usual, one Meeting in the morning, and another in the evening. We have been furnished with a report of the proceedings of the morning Meeting, from which we have made a few selections to lay before our readers. It is an interesting feature in the period at which the Society has arrived that, though this is only its forty eighth Anniversary Meeting, yet in reality this year will complete the fiftieth year of the Society's existence, and it is therefore contemplated to mark its first Jubilee by some appropriate course of proceeding.

The report read to the Meeting furnished abundant proof of the blessing of God attending the Society's labours. The diminution of its pecuniary resources will, it may be hoped, be only temporary, and returning commercial prosperity will open fresh sources of supply to the treasury of this noble institution.

It is a gratifying circumstance to record—though not as if it was a strange thing, for no one of those who knew Bishop Sumner expected any thing else—that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, since his elevation to the Primacy of all England, has accepted the office of Vice-Patron to the Society, came forward to declare his unaltered attachment to it as to one "amongst the best of those various means God has set in motion for the purpose of diffusing the light of his Gospel through the world." The speakers on the occasion were the Earl of Chichester—the Bishops of St. Asaph and of Madras—the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel—Sir Thomas Dyke Acland—the Revs. Edward Jones (Missionary from Sierra Leone) Francis Close (of Cheltenham) and Edward Bickersteth (for many years one of the Society's Secretaries.) The Most Reverend Chairman was surrounded, on the platform, by Clergymen and Laymen who count it an honor to be followers of HENRY VENN, THOMAS SCOTT, CHARLES SINCLAIR, JOSIAH PRATT, LORD TILNORTH, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, THOMAS FOWELL BAXTER, DANDESON COATES and hundreds of others whose names are held in honour among God's children, because they were followers of Christ, and diligent labourers in carrying on the work of sending the Gospel to those destitute of its countless blessings.

And now we cannot suppress the remark—adverting to the subject upon which we were led to write editorially in our last number—that the class of Churchmen to whose principles and mode of operation the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his unbroken adhesion, are those whom the Bishop of Exeter would keep out of the ministry of the Church, if he could, and out of his Diocese when they have been admitted to her orders; and upon them, if he were successful, he would impose articles of belief which as scripturally informed scholars, as men of sound sense, self-observation, and acquaintance with their fellow-men, they cannot by any possibility admit. The Bishop of Exeter has sufficiently declared his mind to enable us to say that his attempts to require, of Candidates for Orders, and of Clergymen seeking admission to cures in his Diocese, views with regard to certain effects produced in baptism, of which the bulk of self-observant men never found any trace in themselves, and the existence of which in children is practically denied by every judicious parent and schoolmaster. However regularly baptized, and trained up in strict Churchmanship, the child, we know, shows depravity and not grace uppermost; and the bunches of birch-twigs and other instruments of castigation which those parents who do not profess to be wiser than Solomon find they cannot do without, would cry aloud if they had voices, against the assertion of any spiritual renewing in the child at its baptism.

Advantage is taken, in the controversy on the supposed efficacy of baptism, of the term "regenerate" which is found in the baptismal formula of the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury himself, who has no hesitation upon the use of the term in that connection, describes it, however, as one which "has neither been accurately defined in Scripture, nor restricted to one sense in the common language of divines." He is led to make this remark, in his work on "Apostolical Preaching," by adverting to the danger which may arise from "addressing a congregation collectively as regenerate;" the "very possible" danger

that they should imagine something more to be necessarily included in that metaphor, than the change of state in which they were placed by baptism, and so be lulled into a false security, without examining themselves as to the important fact, whether they have those marks which accompany a new crea-

ture. However abused the reliance on any virtue of the *opus operatum* may be, it is not sufficient to trust that such absurdity must necessarily preserve men from adopting it. The confidence in the rite of circumcision and other externals among the Jews of old, the abuse of baptism itself by some mistaken Christians in the fourth and fifth centuries, and of that ceremony, together with extreme unction, in the Romish church, and the unwarrantable notions which (it is to be feared) are too often associated with the Lord's supper still, are lamentable evidence of the facility with which mankind run away from realities to ceremonies, and content themselves with the shadow of the spiritual substance."

As we have here quoted a passage from the Archbishop's work with which we fully concur, we purpose, in order to deal fairly, adding another immediately following the above, to which we are not prepared to subscribe without qualification—in this number, if space shall allow; otherwise in our next. The work from which we quote is dated "Eton, Feb. 20, 1817." Thirty one years have since passed, and Dr. Sumner, as a Presbyter, a Bishop, and now as Primate of all England, has maintained and continues to hold close fellowship with the class of Churchmen generally designated as "Evangelical"—the class who would have serious difficulty in the examination-room at Exeter or Bishopstowe. The Bishop of Exeter does not disguise his aversion to that class of Churchmen, their principles, and their mode of operation. Notwithstanding the adhesion of his late Metropolitan, and nearly all the Bench of English Bishops to the Church Missionary Society, Bishop Phillips withholds his patronage from it. When, therefore, we find him using his authority to the exclusion from his Diocese of those men who cannot satisfy him on the subject of baptism,—and his influence to the establishment of all that latitude in the judging of Clergymen's opinions which may enable him to impose his own sense of the Church's doctrine upon those who come under his examination, we are justified in taking the alarm, and earnestly praying that not his counsels, but those of Prelates like His Lordship's Metropolitan may prevail. We do not disguise that we could not indiscriminately adopt all the views set forth by Dr. J. B. Sumner; but we can confide in the sincerity of his desire that none may be shut out from the ministry of the Church of England who hold the doctrines of the reformers on the sacraments, and that those should be excluded whose leanings are towards romanism on the one hand, or neology on the other.

To the two extracts which we subjoin, from the grave and serious addresses of the Archbishop and Mr. Noel, we add one of a somewhat exhilarating character from a speech by the Rev. Francis Close, of Cheltenham. He remarked upon the futility of the objection sometimes raised against the Church Missionary Society, on the ground of its having carried on so many of its operations without the immediate superintendence of Bishops, comparing therewith the history of the propagation of Christianity in the earliest days of the Church. Perhaps his language may not be generally approved; but the truth of his remark, as applicable to the Society, cannot be denied.

Church Missionary Society.—The income of this Society during the past year amounted to £101,393. 16. 3. Expenditure £98,408. 1. 4. The year's income falls below that of last year by the sum of £2,985. 2. 8. which deficiency is, indeed, partly accounted for by the absence of such large legacies as were received during the preceding year (the falling off in that item is no less than £9,175. 15. 1.) yet after carefully analysing the proceeds of the various sources of supply, it is found that in what may be termed the permanent income of the Society, there is a deficiency to the amount of £3,728. 14. 3. "Considering the commercial difficulties of the last year, and the large demands of the famine upon the charity of the nation, it may appear that the diminution of income is not greater than might have been reasonably expected, and that it argues no diminution in the zeal or confidence of the supporters of the Society?" The Committee have arrived at the conclusion that "it will be impossible, until there be a prospect of a permanent increase of income, to send out any fresh missionaries, except to supply actual and pressing vacancies."

The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and presided until, as His Grace expressed himself, "other duties, not of so pleasing a nature, required his attention elsewhere." We subjoin the address delivered by him in opening the proceedings:

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, who was received on rising with much applause, said,— "My Christian Friends, I feel greatly obliged for any testimony you may think proper to show of your good opinion of me; but I shall be still more obliged to you if you will follow that testimony up by an earnest prayer that I may continue to deserve your good opinion. (Applause.) And now before commencing the proceedings of the day, allow me to say a few words with regard to the motives which have induced me to consent to the wish of your Noble President, and occupy to-day that chair he has heretofore so worthily filled. (Applause.) I would first begin by stating what is not my motive—what is not my reason for so consenting to occupy this chair on this occasion. It is not because I consider it more to be the duty of a clergyman than the duty of a layman, or the business of a layman, to preside over a Meeting or Society which has for its object the conversion of the heathen, and the diffusion of the Gospel of Christ, amongst all people. (Applause.) I consider it to be quite as much the duty of one class of Christians as another; and in one sense I would say that situation would be more properly filled by one who is not a clergyman; for all Christians must have the same desire, and be animated by the same zeal in the objects of such a Society as that of promoting the glory of the God whom they serve; and the Saviour in whom they trust. (Applause.) And the clergyman has daily opportunities of showing zeal, and furthering that which is his purpose and desire—every

day he has the opportunity of setting before his fellow-Christians the way of salvation, while such opportunities do not belong to the layman—he is necessarily precluded from those offices which belong to the ministers of the Church; and because he is precluded from those opportunities of serving his God and glorifying his Saviour—and it would be sad indeed if he were prevented from all opportunities—all other opportunities of expressing the feelings which animate his heart, and fulfilling those wishes and desires by which he is so strongly animated (applause); therefore I should say he is not precluded from searching out those fresh openings through which the Gospel may be admitted to others who have not yet known the blessings of that light which happily enlightens us in this land. I should say, then, that he is not precluded from using his fortune and his influence for that purpose, or from doing that which you, my Lord, have so nobly done, viz., assisting by your advice and counsels the operations of this Society. (Applause.) And, in truth, we shall never meet the wants, or supply the spiritual necessities of the people of this country, still less of those of other lands, unless we can enlist the layman in the cause, as well as the clergyman, and include all men in the belief that they are equally concerned in the interests of the Church to which they belong, and the propagation of the religion they profess, and act together, as though there was no diversity of operation. There is still the same spirit and desire influencing all of us—to make known to all mankind that one Lord, one faith, and one baptism which we all profess, and which to know is eternal life. (Applause.)

"Thus I have briefly shown what is not the reason for my consenting to occupy this chair to-day; and now a few more words will tell you what is my motive. That motive is, that I might give this public pledge and assurance of what I consider to be the duty of that high station in the Church to which, by the providence of God, I have been so unexpectedly called. (Much applause.) I am very happy to find that the meeting concurs with me in thinking that that station can have no other object except the promotion of God's glory by the propagation of his Gospel. (Applause.) It has pleased God to place the Church of this nation in a position of great honour and dignity, and for what purpose? Personal advantage and individual aggrandizement? It can only be, that that station and dignity shall be used for his honour and in furtherance of his sacred will. (Applause.) It should be my duty, in the position which I fill, and I hope it is my object to look around me and see how I can best promote this his Divine purpose; and in doing so I find before me a vast and important machine,—I find a great and complicated, but at the same time a simple apparatus already in operation, doing that which it must be my first desire and wish to do, and enabling me to cooperate in doing that, which by my own individual exertions I could not hope to succeed in doing. I find this Society already established, and in full operation in its work of propagating the glory of God in this and in all other countries. (Applause.) I find its operations extending to the North, to the South, to the East, and to the West; I find its principles agreeing with that Church to which I belong; I find its proceedings guided by wisdom and by Christian zeal, and I find that the blessing of God is bestowed on its work. (Applause.) Therefore, if I had never before given any assistance to this Society, it would be my duty to do so now. (Applause.) And, if I have hitherto assisted it to the best of my ability, it now becomes my duty to redouble my exertions. (Applause.) Here, then, you see the reason why I consented to occupy the chair to-day, that the friends of this Society may have my public pledge and assurance, that I consider it amongst the best of those various means God has set in motion for the great purpose of diffusing the light of his Gospel through the world. (Applause.) After thus explaining the reasons why I have consented for once to supersede your Noble President, I will not occupy your time by any private considerations, or other matters, except such as belong to the proper business of the day, and will now, therefore, entreat our Secretary to read the Report of the proceedings of the past year." (The Most Rev. Prelate was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.)

The following extract is selected from an address by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, at the same anniversary:—"We are told by Noble Lords and Right Reverend Bishops, and by godly ministers of the Gospel, that the nation is running fast into Infidelity. What do we do to prevent so dire a catastrophe? We send our few feeble missionaries,—feeble in numbers, I mean,—for feeble they are for such a gigantic work. Let me ask you what is the force required to bring this nation to Christ, supposing him to grant his blessing as we have ever seen it granted to painful and prayerful efforts? Point out to me when it was ever withheld from painful and prayerful efforts, and then we might be warranted to fear it again; but if you cannot point it out,—if throughout all history we see that painful and prayerful efforts always bring his blessing,—and supposing that those efforts were made in a proper spirit, what is the force required to bring India to happiness, in alliance with the Saviour? If heaven would give us back its spiritual warriors,—if heaven would again pour forth on this earth the men who once laboured in the spiritual vineyard for God and for his creatures,—then, indeed, we would have a force in the field which would be invincible. If any in the spirit of Noah stood among us,—that holy man who heeded not the railing of a wicked world for the space of 120 years—If Abraham were with us, who did not shrink, when God asked the sacrifice, to make the sacrifice,—to which life itself was as a mere trifle,—the sacrifice of his well-beloved son—if Moses were here, who shrunk not from turning his back upon the fascinations of a court when a noble duty was to be achieved,—if David, who ever acted with such devotedness to the Giver of all good, stood amongst us;—then we should be marshalled in might. If we saw among Prime Ministers such a man as Daniel (applause),—a man of Christian character, who acted in his high office with such integrity that his enemies found it impossible to impeach any one act of his,—a man who appropriated himself to his God; and perhaps, if nobler than them all, if still Paul could stand amongst us, as he once stood before the people of Athens, and before the merchant princes of Corinth (applause),—who stood up, he cared not where, when he could make the name of his Master known,—endowed with all the tenderness of a woman, but also with the strength of a lion—who could lay down all the honours heaped upon him in order that the name of Christ might be glorified,—we would have a noble leader; then, but as things are, as those persons cannot be given up by heaven, where they are ministering at God's footstool eternally, as we cannot obtain such assistance from heaven, then the earth must do its best. (Applause.) Let earth give up its best to the Holy Spirit; God made us and all which we enjoy. God asks our services. He condescends to employ this vile earth in his own glorious service, and the earth should respond to the call, and give him all he condescends to ask. How can we employ our means to more advantage than to lay them before him? What can be better or more worthy in us than to employ

that which God has pleased to give us, in a manner to secure the everlasting happiness of our fellow-creatures, by bringing them to him, through a knowledge of his well-beloved Son, the Lord Jesus Christ?"

The Rev. Francis Close (as referred to at the close of the above editorial remarks) said:—"The Gospel was propagated throughout all Syria in this irregular manner, and on the persecution of Stephen a great number of preachers arose. Antioch was taken, and when they saw a great number of converts, men and women, and when they saw the grace of God, they stamped the Episcopal authority upon it, and showed it to be the Church of Christ. How correctly are we treading in the footsteps of the apostles and the prophets! This is what we have been doing for these fifty years. We went forth to Western Africa without a bishop, and I am sorry to say we have no bishop there still. But does it not show what our feelings are about our ecclesiastical system? But for this Society there never would have been Episcopacy in India at all. It is honoured by the Venus and others, whose grandsons are amongst us. It was these men, and the founders of the Church Missionary Society, who commenced the colonial Episcopacy, which now swells itself, like the frog in the fable, and tells us we are an irregular people, and have nothing to do with them. The answer to all this trash is that God Almighty, in the order of his providence, has blessed our simple missionaries, who went out authenticated by nobody, but who sent out by a few prayerful men, went to Western Africa and New Zealand; and on one occasion at the Mansion-house, I suggested to the Bishop himself, who, when he went out, did not view us as he does now, that if we had not been there without a bishop, there would have been no diocese to go to; and that the Governor of the country, instead of being invited to breakfast with a converted chief, would have probably formed a breakfast for him."

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The sixty eighth Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held on the 25th of last month, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The income during the year was £2,521. 12. 1. Payments £2,539. 8. 2. Thirty five of Her Majesty's ships had been supplied with Scriptures, the Steam Packets of the North American, and the Peninsular and Oriental Companies had been furnished at reduced prices, boatsmen on the canals, sailors on shore and about were visited by agents with a view to their being induced to provide themselves with copies of the Scriptures; Garrison-chapels, barracks, rooms, regimental schools, and military hospitals had been supplied. The total number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the year was 17,813. The Archbishop of Canterbury had consented to become a Vice-President of the Society.

The Hon. Captain Maude, with reference to the gratifying result of the Society's operations in distributing the sacred Scriptures among mariners, made the following appeal on the behalf of our mercantile navy:—"men," he said, "who, I am informed, are lost to the extent of 2,000 every year on our own coasts. About two years ago, I happened to witness a heavy gale, in the month of August, when any one would least suspect danger from such a cause. I was staying at a watering-place on the east-coast of England, when a tempestuous gale overtook the unfortunate colliers and coasters. I cannot state positively the number of vessels which were lost that day on the Goodwin Sands, but I myself witnessed the destruction of several. With the aid of my glass I could plainly see the poor unfortunate men, at the mast-heads; presently only one mast could be seen, with the men clinging to it; and at last the vessel disappeared. It was a fearful sight; and the question is, what had we done for those unfortunate creatures? Had we assisted in distributing the Bible amongst them; and thus preparing them for their last moments? That was not the time for such an effort; no boat could then reach them; but let us not omit in future to do all that we can on behalf of persons who are exposed to such dangers. The great reflection which occurs to my mind is this,—whatever may be said of a death-bed repentance on shore, where everything is quiet, and persons frequently have time to reflect, what can one say of a death-bed repentance, or a repentance on a shoal, with a fearful gale breaking upon us? What opportunity for pausing or reflections can there be under such circumstances? Does not the consideration powerfully call upon us to work while it is called to-day, and to prepare those poor creatures, so far as we are able, for their last moments, that they may have that consolation which cometh from above?"

We have placed on our 4th page an extract from another address delivered on the occasion of this Anniversary, under the head of "The Bible among Seamen."

Our readers in this city will take an interest, not unmixt with pain, in reading the subjoined address which was last week presented to the Rev. JOHN CLUGSTON, formerly of the Church of Scotland and lately of the Free Church, signed by a number of the most respectable residents in this city, not members of the congregation which has till lately enjoyed the pastoral care of this valued Minister. Many of the signatures are those of members of the Church of England; and the occasion is one which does call forth the sympathies of all who appreciate diligent labour in the ministry, carried on, during seventeen years in this city, in the spirit of self-denying love, largeness of heart, and unlimited benevolence.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR, "Attached to other religious bodies than that to which you have ministered long and faithfully, we cannot allow you to depart from among us without assuring you how general is the feeling of respect for your character entertained by the members of our mixed community.

"We regret that any causes should unhappily have arisen to interrupt your ministrations in this city.—With such matters we presume not to meddle, but as dwellers in a land so scantily provided with Ministers of God's word, we cannot but deplore the loss of one, whose worth has been tested, whose diligence has been approved, and who enjoys a good report of all men, yet and of the truth itself. Nor can we refrain from expressing our sense of the benefits conferred by Mrs. Clugston upon the poor of whatever creed, by her untiring and systematic labours of love. Long we doubt not, will she be remembered by the friendless, the fatherless, and the widow.

"We request your acceptance of the accompanying token of our regard, and, commending you and your family to the Providence and Grace of God, we bid you, affectionately, ADIEU."

ment was returned by Mr. Clugston, who is, probably, at this time, on board the vessel which is to carry him to his native land.

It does not come within our province to offer remarks upon the circumstances under which the pastoral connection between this worthy Clergyman and his flock has been severed. If it were, the opportunity would be inviting for a review of the operation of the unmodified voluntary principle. The separation having taken place, we can only wish and pray that the cause of Gospel truth and mutual good-will among the members of Christ's body on earth may be effectually promoted as regards those with whom he has had to part, and that to himself a sphere of labour may open in the land whither he is bound, calling into full exercise the valuable qualifications of the Pastor, and soothing to those feelings of pain, which are inseparable from the severance of the ties which have been broken.

DISCIPLINE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—It is a very gratifying duty we perform in stating, with reference to the article respecting Priest Bermingham in our last number, that this ecclesiastic has been suspended by the R. C. Bishop Kennedy, together with the Rev. John Kenyon, of Templeberry, for a similar offence; another Priest—A. Nolan, of Monsee, had been suspended some time previously.

LORD'S DAY NON-OBSERVANCE.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church in St. John's suburbs took place on the last Lord's Day afternoon. We know nothing about the peculiar solemnities of the occasion, according to the practices of the Church of Rome, and it would require no remark from us, if it had taken place on an ordinary week-day, or if the observance had been confined to the spot on which the building is in progress of erection. But the LORD'S DAY was chosen for a procession through the streets, from the R. C. Cathedral, at the time of our Church service, to the site of the new Church, with the noisy music of several bands, going, and likewise returning, which, from 3 past 3 till after 6 in the evening, caused a painful interruption to that stillness which Protestants consider the only character suitable to the sacred day which God has commanded us to keep holy; and we think this mode of celebrating such an event to be an infringement upon the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects attached to the reformed faith.

A similar violation of the rights of Protestants took place, we are informed, at Montreal on Sunday before last, when the image of the Virgin, in accordance with a vow made to that effect by the R. C. Bishop of Montreal, was carried in procession to the chapel of Bonsecours, amidst similar interruption to the solemnity of the day, and disregard of our privileges.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. At the meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD of the Inc. Church Society which was held at Montreal, on the 17th of May, there were present:

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, President, in the Chair. The Revs. Dr. BETHUNE, V. P., C. B. FLEMING, V. P., W. T. LEACH, W. THOMPSON, J. FLAGAGAN, W. B. BOND, Dr. FAIRBANKS, C. BANCROFT, A. W. MOUNTAIN, Secretary.

Hon. A. W. COCHRAN, V. P., Col. WILKINSON, V. P., Dr. HOLMES, T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Treasurer, and Capt. MATTHEWS. The meeting having been opened with prayer, the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's accounts were laid upon the table, showing a balance of £205 10 10 for the general purposes of the Society, after the investment of £125 in Bank Stock; and of £17 18 9 from the Widows' and Orphans' fund after the investment of £58 9 11—besides the sum of £125 1 11 received by the Treasurer at Quebec, from England, for the Propagation of the Gospel, who died of fever last year.

The Treasurer at Montreal announced the receipt of a legacy of £100 from the late Chief Justice RIDD. A report from the Lay Committee of the Society was read by their Chairman, the Hon. A. W. Cochran, and adopted.—The report recommended, among other measures, a plan for the better preservation and management of the Lands of the Society, by the appointment of Sub-Committees in the different Missions in which the lands are situated.

The following grants were made upon the recommendation of the FINANCE COMMITTEE: 1. £12 10 to the Rev. J. Scott, towards the purchase of a globe in his Mission. 2. £7 10 to the Rev. J. Pyke, towards the completion of the fence of the Church and Buying Ground at Yverdule—payable when the whole amount of subscriptions in the Mission shall have been paid over to the District Treasurer.

3. £20 to the Rev. I. P. White, towards the liquidation of a debt upon the Parsonage House at Chambly,—upon the same condition as the preceding. 4. £10 to the Rev. J. Flanagan, towards the completion of the new Church at Terrebonne. 5. £10 to Mr. W. Walker, towards defraying his expenses as Lay Reader, acting under License from the Bishop, in the township of Dudswell. 6. £12 10 towards a parsonage at Bourg Louis, payable whenever a Clergyman resident in the Mission shall signify his intention of occupying the building which has been put up. 7. £10 towards the enlargement of the Parsonage at St. Sylvester, payable upon the completion of the proposed addition. 8. The Treasurer at Quebec was authorized to add, from the Widows' and Orphans' Fund,—to the sum of £125 1 11 paid into his hands from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—such a sum as shall enable him to purchase Government Debentures to the value of £200; and further to add yearly to the interest therefrom accruing, such an amount as shall give the Orphans of the late Rev. R. Anderson £12 10 per annum each, until they shall have attained the age of 18 years; at which period the value in Debentures of £125 1 11 to be paid to them. The Treasurer at Montreal was authorized to pay £12 10, quarterly to the Rev. E. G. Sutton, as Travelling Missionary. A report was presented from the Committee to whom were referred the Reports of the dif-

ferent District Associations upon the Resolutions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

A report was also presented by the Book and Tract Committee, recommending that Prayer Books should be placed in the hands of the clergy in the country for sale, the proceeds to be accounted for to the Society—and that tracts should also be given to them for gratuitous distribution—and further that the books in the Depository should be sold at cost and charges. This report was adopted, and it was agreed that the arrangement entered into with Mrs. Walton for keeping the Depository be continued.—The books and tracts ordered last year have only arrived this spring. There is a large supply, therefore, on hand at the Depository, Great St. James' Street, Montreal.

The following Gentlemen, being contributors of £12 10, or annual Subscribers of 25s; or upwards, were elected members of the Corporation: The Revs. W. Thompson, C. Bancroft, C. Forest, J. Ramsay, J. J. S. Mountain, J. Johnson, A. Ballour, R. Whitwell, C. B. Fleming, I. Hellmuth, W. Morris, W. Abbott, D. Robertson, and J. Pyke.—Dr. Badgley, Col. Wilgress, Judge Day, Hon. G. Pemberton, Hon. J. Stewart, and H. S. Scott, H. Burstall, W. F. Wood, Saxton Campbell, C. Weber Smith, Rich. Lewis, Robert Hamilton, Stevens Baker, William Baker, Robert Mills, William F. Coffin, Robert Collis, D. Kinross, Robert Mackay, P. C. Charlton, and W. Bennett, Esq's.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to form, with the Secretary, a Committee to prepare the Resolutions and make the necessary arrangements for the Annual Meeting in July: Revs. Dr. Bethune, W. R. Bond, C. Bancroft; Col. Wilgress, and Capt. Mattheus. The Meeting was then closed with the usual benediction.

Table with columns: PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, in the month of May, 1848. May 6 Collection Riviere du Loup, (on bank) per Rev. N. Guerin. £1 15 3. 9 Eckart, I. R., Annual Subsn. to 1 July, 47. 1 5 0. Perry, W., Portmout, Bapt. Mission offering thro' Rev. Dr. Mackie. 0 5 0. 19 Collections St. Sylvester, 13s. St. Giles, 13s. 6d. St. Patrick's, 6s. 8d. St. Mary's, 10s. St. Margaret's, 5s. 6d. St. George's, 3s. 6d. St. Etienne, 10s. per Rev. Wm. King. 2 19 10. 26 From the Three Rivers District Association thro' Rev. A. W. Mountain. 14 7 1. £39 12 3.

T. TATLER, Treasurer, Inc. Church Society.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Dr. Wight (should have been acknowledged 3 weeks ago). No. 209 in 250; Rev. Dr. Barth, No. 111 to 215; Messrs. E. L. Montgomerie, No. 157 to 208; H. W. Welch, No. 209 to 260; Henry St. Aubin, No. 209 to 234.

Moral and Political Intelligence.

Telegraphic news of the arrival of the Steamship *Utheria* at New York, was received on Saturday last, and was added to, by further communications, through the same medium, on Monday. At 9 o'clock in the evening of that day, however, the Extra which left Halifax on Thursday morning delivered the letter-bags at the Quebec Post Office, and they were found to contain once more *Huller's Smith's European Times*, for some weeks, had come quite irregularly. We find it a great convenience, on the present occasion, to be enabled to make use of the materials furnished by the papers, without regard to the telegraphic condensation; and it is highly satisfactory to be enabled to report favourably of the aspect of things in the mother-country. "During the past week," says the *Eur. Times*, "fresh gleams of hope have manifested themselves in the several departments of trade and commerce. . . . Money is plentiful; and our letters from London last night state that it can be readily obtained at 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. . . . The Corn markets throughout the United Kingdom, influenced by the splendid weather which prevails, have been very dull, and prices are gradually on the decline. The manufacturing districts appear to continue improving. Although the market for English and Foreign Securities has fluctuated much during the week, prices are above our last quotations." The following is reported as taken from *Brown's Circular*.

Though in part of the corn market wheat has declined, yet Indian corn is in better demand for Ireland, and selling freely at 26s. a 28s. Meal, 12s. a 12s. 3d. Flour—Fresh American is scarce; the best cannot be quoted above 27s. to 27s. 6d. Sugar, 24s. a 25s. Provisions.—There is a steady business in Pork and beef, and prices are without change. THE ORDER OF THE BATH has undergone a great modification, by being made to admit a large number of additional members whose claims to distinction arise not from services in the profession of arms, but from eminence in a civil capacity. Among the names of the newly admitted members we find those of Mr. Pakenham, Mr. James Brooke (the Rajah of Sarawak) Governor Light of Demerara, Commissary General Sir R. J. South, Mr. James Stephen of the Colonial Office, and of 11 of them created Knights Commanders, which is the second grade of honour; Mr. Chadwick of the Sanitary Commission, Sir William Colborne, late of New Brunswick, and Sir Rupert Denis George of Nova Scotia, have received the honour of admission to the third grade, or Knight Companions of the same order. Sir William Colborne is appointed Governor-in-Chief of British Guiana and its dependencies. Turning to the reports from the sister island, we find the state of affairs to be comparatively tranquil; and from an answer which the Lord Lieutenant gave to an address from the Dublin Corporation, it is to be concluded that the threatening of an outbreak is apparently removed; the reviving rumour of an intention on the part of Her Majesty to pay an early visit to Ireland speaks in confirmation of that view of the state of things. We quote from the *European Times*:— IRELAND.—The tenor of our advices from the sister kingdom during the past week is interesting. The repeal movement is still actively carried on; and despite the discouraging sentiments of His Excellency Lord Clarendon, its advocates, both at Conciliation