visit the distant and destitute settler, and the coffers of the Church are too empty, from the want of munificence in her wealthy members, and diligence in her poore, members, to employ more labourers. The field is occupied before us, and the stray sheep of the fold is taken into another. The new settler not having found an Church is too happy in being able to join the first the may offer. How would we despise the man who would be a company of the company of refuse to share his dinner with an unfortunate being dyi, of hunger. What ought we to think of him who having an abundance of this world's wealth, refuses to deny him self his vain pleasures and amusements in order that he may procure spiritual food for the hungry and dying soul. "How hardly shall a rich man enter into the Kingdom of God." Not because it is sinful to posses riches, but because they are made idols of, instead of being spent in God's service and to His glory. We cannot ing spent in God's service and to His glory. We cannavoid it. We must account for every shilling spent up profitably, as well as "for every idle word spoken." our death-beds will we be able to feel pleasure in the costly entertainments we have given, when we reflect that our money could better have been bestowed in distributing the bread of life. We must as surely answer for every soul lost for lack of knowledge where we had the means of surplying it as me shall if we suffer a have the means of supplying it, as we shall if we suffer a bro ther to die of hunger by refusing to relieve him. Le every Churchman, therefore, deny himself, and of his hundreds contribute his tens to the advancement of his Church. Then may our Bishop be enabled to extend her borders; to send out into the highways and "compel them to come in." Then will every Township rejoice in its Church and Pastor, and every cottage receive his visits; then may the elergyman instruct each parishioner in the distinctive principles of our Church; then will the Reference he taught to refere his core heart, then will Reformer be taught to reform his own heart; then will you peaceably have victory at the polls; and then wil treason depart the land and contentment reign. Responsible Government will cease to be a curse, religion wi have its influence on the governor and the governed, brotherly love will flow, strife have an end, crimes cease and

the blessing of God be upon us.

There is another object which I have in view, which I not built up a wall of separation so strong or so high that we cannot mutually agree to pull it down. Let the righ hand of Christian fellowship and the voice of Christian love be extended to them. From the increased funds which I fondly hope may be raised by the redoubled exertions of our members, to which I have alone alluded. let a portion be appropriated to educate and instruct such Let such overtures be made as may induce both the minister and his flock to join us, and, as formerly, be one with us. Why should they be any longer aliens, when we are both children of the same mother? Is this an impossible consummation? Is it not one that ought to be ought after? Nay, is it not a duty incumbent on ou ritual guides, to labour continually to recomplish it What stands in the way of a perfect reconciliation, bu want of exertion, pride or prejudice, -and cannot these be removed? To our worthy Bishop I make this appeal be removed? To our worthy bisnop I make the I am he I know his heart is with his Church, and sure I am he will be seconded in his endeavours by his clergy. To the Church Society I appeal for increased exertion, and to our worthy Chief Justice, whose talents are equal to the difficulties that may be offered to the accomplishment of an object so noble as restoring peace to a divided country. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

You will readily understand that I do not seek to accomplish these objects by making converts. I assume that joined with the Methodists we shall have a majority of our own communion, and by preoccupying the new settlements and establishing congregations, we will be attaching to ourselves those who hitherto have been join-

ing with our enemies. I now earnestly and affectionately call upon all Churchmen to rouse themselves to exertion; we must not post-pone our endeavours till the next election. Now is the time to commence preparation for that event: take warning by the past, let us be awake and alive to our danger!
Do you, Mr. Editor, sound the alarm! Let your warnings be repeated! Let our Clergy remember that in their pastoral visits to inculcate the duty of supporting the temporal welfare and the union between the Church and the State, is as necessary and as incumbent on Church-men as obedience to the laws. That these respectful suggestions may lead to more mature measures is the hope of Your obedient servant, Your obedient servant,

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-Do, pray, in mercy to the literary character of our Province, try if you can't teach some of your brother editors to manifest a little more taste and common sense than to admit such abominable rubbish as we sometimes see in the papers as Original Poetry. A centle castigation in your paper, which is looked upon as the literary paper of the Province, might probably save her Majesty's lieges "I had no sympathy with man, and man had none with me;

But Nature I had always loved, and Nature love I still; I love her streams of crystal truth, her great and mighry sea, And where's the heart that these will not joy and rapture fill These are the causes why I'm sad, and you can now unfold These causes, if you wish, sir, unto any whom you choose : There are so very few on earth whose hearts are true and bol

That I feel rather lonesome - for my only friend's the Muse.' I think, Sir, you will agree with me that poor E—d H—y must be in a very bad way, when his only friend the Muse has so shabbily treated him, as to inspire him

the Muse has so successful with such utter nonsense.

Yours, obediently,

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1848.

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THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

With no ordinary feelings of regret, we annou the death of the Right Hon, and Most Reveren WILLIAM HOWLEY, D.D., by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the British Colonies Primate and Metropolitan of all England, at the Palace of Lambeth, in the 83rd year of his age. This venerable Prelate (whose death, though lon

expected, will throw a gloom over the Church i which he held so prominent a position, and to whos members he was endeared by his uniform gentlenes of manner and unostentatious virtues,) was the only son of the Rev. Dr. Howley, Vicar of Bishop's Sutto and Ropley, in Hampshire. He was born on the 16th July, 1765, and at an early age was sent to the celebrated Winchester School, then under the able management of Dr. Warton, the distinguished poet and critic. In 1783, he proceeded to New College, Oxford, and having remained two years a scholar of the William of Wykeham foundation, he was admitted to a fellowship. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1791. Three years afterwards he was elected Fellow of Winchester, and in 1804 he was appointed Canon of Christ's Church.

But it was while yet a tutor in New College, that the circumstance occurred which laid the foundatio

of his great success in life. The Prince of Orange, afterwards King of the Netherlands, was sent to the University of Oxford, to complete his education. A tutor was required for his Royal Highness, and the sound learning of Mr. Howley, accompanied with eminent piety, and strict attention to devotional exercises, pointed him out as a worthy recipient of the distinguished office. In this important situation he gave the highest satisfaction not only to the Royal family of the Netherlands, but also to that of England; and from this period may be dated the high honours which thronged upon him.

In 1809 he succeeded Dr. Hall, as Regius Professor of Divinity, and in 1813 he was promoted from the

Divinity chair to the Bishopric of London. The consecration of the Reverend and learned Professor to the sacred office of a successor of the Apostles in the government of our holy Church, was rendered peculiarly interesting from the attendance at the solemnity of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Charlotte.

With the same faithfulness and zeal he had shewn in inferior stations, Doctor Howley entered upon the fulfilment of his responsible Episcopal duties. His first charge, which was delivered the year following merely in the minds of the great and good of his own his consecration, produced considerable excitement

Mr. Thomas Belsham, one of the leading teachers f that pernicious system, replied to his Lordship, bringing against him the same railing accusation which has so frequently since been hurled at those who have boldly spoken the truths of the Church, viz., the promulgating and enforcing doctrines more in unison with the slavish dogmas of Popery, than with the free and enquiring spirit of Protestantism," while the notorious Jeremy Bentham suggested that "the Bishop was out of his mind." In this Charge his Lordship, alluding to the consistent conduct of his predecessor, Dr. Randolph, says :-

"From the period of his first entrance on the higher departments of the Church, he opposed a determined resistance to the spurious liberality, which, in the vain desire of conciliation, increases division and multiplies heresy, by palliating the guilt of schism, or by dimini ing the number, and undervaluing the importance of loctrines essential to Christianity. The principal aim of his labours was the maintenance of sound doctrine, and the security of the Established Church, which he justly nsidered as the bulwark of pure religion, the pillar Divine Truth. To this conviction deeply rooted in himind, must be attributed his jealousy of innovation, how ver specious; his vigilance in exposing the tendence nd checking the growth of opinions or practices which even by remote consequence, might unsettle the faith of the inexperienced, or introduce confusion into the Church. His endeavour to replace ecclesiastical discipline on i ancient footing, to recover the rights, and assert the legitimate authority of the spiritual governors, originated in the same views. For he had been taught by the reords of antiquity, no less than by the deductions of reaon, that the prosperity of our Institutions depends on tention to the spirit of their laws, and that the rigor of discipline is relaxed, and its benefit lost, by weakening

Speaking of the attempts to destroy the Church Establishment, his Lordship says:

"That subversion is the ultimate object, I do not say of rational and sober dissenters of any denomination, but of that promisenous multitude of confederated sectaries, who have imbibed the spirit of malignant dissent, which in the prosecution of hostility against the Established faith forgets its attachment to a particular creed, there is the strongest reason to believe. The views of this dangerous faction are unintentionally seconded by a far more respectable description of men, who, rightly conceiving that sound faith and sincere piety are the essentials of pure religion, entertain an indifference to ordinances and forms; overlooking the necessity of permanent fences for the protection of the flock; of regular channels for the distribution of the living waters."

* * *

"The full and clear exposition of Christian truth will

operate as the surest preservative against the sophistry of infidels, who would undermine the faith of your flocks, and the insidious practices of schismatics who endeavour to shake their allegiance to the Church and their attachment to their lawful pastors."

In allusion to the dangers to be apprehended from the influx of immoral and infidel principles from France, he remarks :-"The French Revolution was not an accidental expl

ion, a burst of momentary passion or phrenzy, but a de-iberate and premeditated rebellion against all authority, uman and divine. It was the struggle of desperat rickedness to shake off the salutary restraints impose y religion and law on the worst passions of human na-The conception, and still more the successful acplishment, of a project thus singular in atrocity espeaks an unexampled inveteracy of corruption dif-ised through the vitals of the community; and it is not matural to infer, that the evil has derived an accession of extent and malignity from the systematic encourage ment of licentiousness by a despotic government; from the destruction of churches; the neglect of public worship; and, above all, from the abolition of the Sabbath, and the blasting influence of an unchristian education on the minds of youth."

We have quoted thus freely from this important Charge, in order to do away with an impression very enerally held, that his Lordship was a prelate who referred the inglorious tranquillity ensured by silence, to the turmoil of controversy produced by the manful nunciation of Catholic truths. It is true that his Grace did not, of late years, take much part in the warfare of opinions that has been going on around him, but this may be accounted for, not from a change having taken from having such trash forced upon them, as the "Lines from the natural desire for tranquillity in an aged written on being asked 'Why art thou sad?' which appear in the last number of the Niagara Mail; the last all his thoughts engrossed with the blessed hopes of On the death of Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop

of Canterbury, in July, 1828, Dr. Howley was apointed his successor; and during the stormy period which succeeded, he maintained the dignity of the Church to the satisfaction of her best friends. year 1829, when the second reading of the Popish mancipation Bill was read, his Grace opposed it is ne of the most powerfully argumentative speeches hat was made on that occasion. He said that ever since he possessed a seat in the House of Lords, he ad uniformly voted against any concession to the apists; that he did so with pain, but he had an imortant duty to perform to the Church of which he vas a member and a servant-to the purity of the aith of which that Church was the depository-and to he constitution, which he apprehended would be njured by granting political power to its enemies.

In 1831 the Archbishop took an uncompromising stand against the so-called Reform Bill; and in 1834, when Lord Brougham, then Lord High Chancellor, presented a petition from some sectarians in Glasgow praying for the withdrawal of support from the Estalishment, his Grace reprehended the revolutionary entiments of the document, in the strongest terms. The following year he opposed, with great force of argument and expression, the equally revolutionary cheme of Lord Radnor, to abolish subscription to the Articles of Religion at the Universities. In fine, his Grace has ever been found the unswerving advocate of the truth, both in religion and morality; an advocate who would never permit himself to be deceived into a false position, by worthless promises and specious

In 1832 he delivered his Primary Charge as Archishop-a Charge replete with his usual soundness of argument, felicity of illustration, and elegance of dicion. It abounds with many striking passages which we would desire to transcribe did our limits permit, out we must confine ourselves to one short extract. Alluding to the restoration of Canterbury Cathedral, he says :-

"I have before me the testimony of this venerable pile to the liberality and piety of those, who, regardless of peronal interests, have planned and conducted the work oring it to its original beauty. May the hymn and he anthem never cease to resound through its clusterin claim to the stranger who visits the land, that the present generation are no less sincere than their fathers in their veneration for the national religion! May it never again be polluted by the invasion of sacrilege, nor yield up to the spoiler the treasures which afford the means of its

During the last few years of his life (as we before ntimated) his Grace appeared but little in public natters, devoting himself almost exclusively to those acts of charity and love, which best became his advanced age. At an early period he had been married, and his declining years were soothed by the affec-

tionate attentions of his numerous family. Of his last moments we have not yet received any ntelligence, but we doubt not they were in unison with his godly life.

Finally, we feel assured that both the Clergy and

laity of England, will unite in mourning the loss of "the good Archbishop," with heart-felt sorrow. To the former he was endeared by the mild resolu ion with which he enforced the discipline of the Church, - by his just discrimination in the exercise of patronage, and by the mild snavity of disposition which marked his intercourse with them; to the latter he was recommended by the bright assemblage of Chrisian graces and virtues which illumined his character, his unflinching firmness of principle, and splendid

nunificence in dispensing those revenues of which he

only regarded himself the steward. But it is not

country that his memory will be cherished. It will

faith of the English branch of the Catholic Church of

Christ, have become known. May the Great Head of the Church grant that this saintly Prelate's successor may be as he was, "not only earnest to reprove, beseech, and rebuke with all patience and doctrine; but also may be to such as believe, a wholesome example, in word, in conversation, in love, in faith, in chastity, and in purity; that faithfully fulfilling his course, at the latter day he may receive the crown of righteousness, laid up by the Lord the Righteous Judge, who liveth and reigneth one God with the Father snd the Holy Ghost, world without end. Amen."

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Sure are we that no apology is necessary for the prominent place which we give to the following graphic communication. Associated as the Rev. Richard Flood has so long and worthily been with the missionary labours of our Church among the RED Men, any particulars from him regarding the progress of the Gospel in that quarter must command the attention of the Christian philanthropist. The present obituary notice is full of deep interest. Trained to arms under his uncle, the chivalrous Tecumseth, and an actor in many a hard contested field, we behold the warrior vanquished by the Spirit of peace, and consecrating the twilight of his stirring and romantic life to the service of his God and Redeemer. May we express a hope that in time to come Mr. Flood will kindly furnish us with information regarding the inteneeply at heart, and that his favours will be neuro few nor far between. This remark is applicable t all of our missionaries who are labouring among the Indians of this Province. No description of religiou intelligence is more desirable or important than that which they have it in their power to convey.

"Caradoc, Feb. 23rd, 1848. "Sir,-I shall feel obliged by your giving insertion i The Church to the following brief ontline of the latter days of an Indian Chief, Capt. James Snake, who departed this life on the 16th inst, aged about 72 years, which I think will not fail to prove interesting to the readers of

"At an early period in the history of what was called Upper Canada, this remarkable man, with other wairiors of the Muncey tribe, left the United States, entered this Province, and joined the British standard as independent allies about the year 1800, some time after which period they settled on a part of the Ojibway reserve, now call Old Munceytown, situated on the river Thames, which is distant about twelve miles from the village of Delaware.

"The subject of this brief memoir was, in early lie, a

distinguished warrior, as well as a great orator at the council fire. In many a fierce and deadly encounter with Britain's foes, did he stand forth the bravest of the brave in his tribe; he received his first lessons in those stirring times under the training of his uncle, the celebrated var rior Tecumseth. Shortly after my appointment as Mis sionary to Caradoc and parts adjacent, I discovered that the Muncey and Bear-Creek Ojihway tribes were envel oped in all the darkness of Paganism, with few exceptions, and therefore considered it a duty incumbent of me to visit them, as time permitted, with the view drawing their attention to the great truths of Revelator but nearly two years elapsed before a decided impress was made, when this aged chief, the first fruits of my la bours, expressed a desire to renounce Paganism, and in brace the Christian faith. After due examination made nto the grounds upon which he sought admission int our Church by holy Baptism, I ascertained to my great joy that the Gospel hitherto proclaimed without any ap parent success, had not fallen to the ground. On ha asion, this truly converted man freely and fully med himself, by giving me a short history of his forne a prominent part,—his deep-rooted attachment to Pagan rites, with all their soul-enslaving and demoralizing ten-lencies, and added, 'I thank the Great Spirit for directing our footsteps to us, for I can now plainly see the folly acing dependence upon those ridiculous traditions of ou refathers, when my poor immortal soul is concerned He was led, I doubt not, by the teaching of the Holy Ghost, to the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who loved us and gave Himself for us; and s und, with all those who have obtained like precious faith, peace and rest to his soul in time and in eternity. - I can truly affirm, that from the day of his reception int the Church, I never had occasion to reprove or censure this worthy man for the least irregularity, so upright and

"His death, although assuredly gain to himself, I have to regret, for many reasons; his example was a filent sermon to the entire settlement,—his profiting under the eans of grace was manifest to all,-added to which he

as well as his own in this locality.
"I gladly availed myself of his invaluable assistance i his peculiarly trying sphere of labour, which he eleerfully rendered by advising, admonishing and exhoning his people to embrace the ever-blessed Gospel; in which our of love his soul always seemed to take the greatest asure. Yea, even more than this: I have learned from Mr. Hogg, our schoolmaster and catechist, who had the sincerest regard for the old man on account of his man-excellent qualities, (at whose table he was a consan guest.) that during my absence in the white settlement this venerable Chief took every opportunity of rendering by instructions the more impressive, by dwelling much

ealth for the last six months, was induced a short tim ce, at the instance of his daughter, to accompany he Moravian Town, where she resides with the view stowing that care and attention which his delicate state quired. My Muncey interpreter visited him in the wtahwaultoowaukun) christian love, as he felt dange usly ill, and expected not to recover; 'he shook hands with me in his heart, and requested me to remember hi t the throne of Grace,' a request I could never forget. "It is delightful to know ventful life was peace. The Moravian Missionary has ust informed me by letter, that during his illness his aith in the Lord Jesus Christ never wavered, and that he this comforting truth which he had been Muncey Town, and which furnished him in the last try ng hour with the bright hope of a blessed immortality "Thus through grace our beloved brother continu teadfast to the end of his christian course, and is entere hat all who read these few lines may, through God i Holy Spirit, be enabled to follow his footsteps with paence and zeal, 'looking unto Jesus, the author and nisher of our faith.

"I remain, sir. "Your obed't humble servant, "RICHARD FLOOD,"

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The Examiner and the Globe must be deeply mor ified at the result of their recent controversy with the University. They have taken the trouble to revive an old calumny, invented for the purpose of specially nnoying, and injuring-if possible-the Rev. Dr McCaul; and the only fruit of their activity in mis chief has been the appearance of that gentleman's 'triumphant' vindication of himself and the Institu-They could scarcely have done the University better service; they have placed it in an honourable position; whilst they have invited and provoked their own exposure and shame. The Letter of the Rev Dr. McCaul, which we publish this week, is a complete refutation of the anonymous pamphleteer; and we can understand the unwillingness of the Legislative Councillor to make public so clear and forcible a defence, when his only object was-as every one must believe -the serving of his party. Had he produced the Letter, in an honest and manly way; had he acted as ustice and candour required, and proclaimed the answer which he had received as openly as he had repeated the accusation; the malicious charges, of ourse, would have fallen at once to the ground. But he end has been gained now in spite of his manœuverng; the aspersion, its author, and its retailer, will ubtless take their proper stand in public estimation; whilst the University-before the Province at largeremains as fair and spotless as truth and meritthough maligned and, perhaps, darkened for a timewill ever be found at last.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

We learn from the Telegraphic Report of the Globe, that the debate on the Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, took place on Friday last. The

amongst those infected with the deadly heresy of Godly regimen, apostolic foundations, and putity of ded by Mr. Christie, was, as is usual in such cases, a noved by the Hon. Robert Baldwin, seconded by the Hon. L. II. Lafontaine, - and a long debate ensued which terminated in a division, the result of which was to leave the Ministry in a minority of thirty-four. On Monday Mr. Aylwin stated that IIis Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to command the attendance of the Member for the Fourth Riding of York, and the Members for Montreal and Terre--on which the House adjourned till Thursday, The following were the amendments resolved on at a preliminary meeting of the Radical party, and which, we presume, were ultimately carried :

"Moves that the words: 'That we rejoice that His Excellency, during his recent tour through the Province, met with the most gratifying indications of general contentment and prosperity in all the districts which he visited,' be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: 'That we rejoice that His Excellency derived so nuch satisfaction from the tour which, during the recess he was enabled to make through the Province

"And that the words: 'That we agree with His Ex "And that the words: 'That we agree with cellency, that Canada possesses in singular abundance,' to the end, be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: 'That with the possession in singular abundance of the elements of prosperity and social happiness, resulting from her great natural capabilities; her enterprising, intelligent, and rapidly increasing population; from institutions which, in their main characteristics, are well fitted to reconcile liberty with order; and from the blessings of peace secured to her under Providence by the patriotism of her sons and her connexion with a State which is both just and powerful,—Canada require only that these advantages should be turned to account an equitable and constitutional Government, and b wise practical legislation, to secure those blessings per

anently to her peo, le. "That we feel deeply the responsibility devolving upo Partitionant in the cardially join with His Exc the prayer that we may acquit ourselves of that response

sibility with fidelity and success.
"'That we feel it, however, to be our humble duty to submit to His Excellency, that it is esssential to the satis factory result of our deliberations on the important sub ects to which His Excellency has been graciously pleased to direct our attention, and on other matters of public concern, that Her Majesty's Provincial Administration should possess the confidence of this House and of the Country,—and respectfully to represent to His Excellency that that confidence is not reposed in the present Advisers of His Excellency.

Elsewhere our readers will find an abstract of the other proceedings in Parliament, the most important of which is, the passing of the Indigent Emigrant Act; -a measure urgently called for, and we trust calculated to meet the circumstances of the case.

Our selections from the Report of the Irish Relief Committee have been marked, but are unavoidably deferred to our next by the pressing demands upor our columns this week.

Our Collector, Mr. Reford, will visit the Niagara District in a few days on a Collecting Tour from this Office.

Summarn.

A public meeting was held, on the 4th February, of the red inhabitants of Queen's Bush. From the speeches delivered on the occasion, it appears that parties from the United States had visited the settlement-- "Slaveholders, under the garb of Abolitionists, for the purpose of searching out the condition of fugitives from American bondage;" also, that partie who had been entrusted with donations of Bibles and clothin from Abolition Societies in the States, for distribution amount the same for their own benefit. The chief object of the orig nators of the meeting was publicly to expose such rascality, a well as officially to inform their benefactors in the States of the conduct of those to whom they had entrusted their donations soliciting respectfully, at the same time, that their acts of bene-volence may be continued, but that care be taken in selecting persons to transmit their generous gifts.—Hamilton Gazette. The town of Woodstock is enjoying the gratification

naving a party of light-fingered gentry quartered upon them. The Rev. Mr. Telmon, Romish priest at Bytown, is charged with having introduced the Irish system of "denunciation from the altar." He has written a letter explanatory of his conduc which is not very satisfactory.

A serious accident happened a few days since to the son o Mr. Richard Papst, on the Huron Road. The child, a boy o about 14 years old, elipped off a log before his father's boure and fractured the leg below the knee. It was, however omptly set by Dr. Hamilton, and is doing well .- Huron Gaz. Another attempt is being made to revive the Goderich Building Society. WESTERN DISTRICT .- The Warden and Council have pet

tioned the Legislature, in consequence of doubts having arisen as to the power of the Sheriff to sell lands of absentees for taxes mposed by the Municipal Council, praying the Legislatur, would "give this important subject due consideration, and apply a remedy to the evil, by taking such steps as to your wisc shall seem meet, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever

Pray."

The Cavan Township Agricultural Society have resolved. That those members of the Society who may require clover seed or plaster of Paris, can have the same at prime cost, by depositing with the President, on or before the 15th day of March next, a sufficient sum of money to cover the costs of the quantit

THE DINNER TO BILLA FLINT, MEMBER FOR HASTINGS great gun of Hastings, came off on the 17th ult., at Brown's Inn, at Belleville Our contemporary of the Co Inn, at Belleville Our contemporary of the Courier was pre-sent, and has worked up an admirable description of the affair After the removal of the cloth, "Our Guest, Billa Flint, E-q., The Courier says, "which toast was drank wi the most vociferous accompaniment, Mr. Flint responding in ar able speech, in which he laid on hot and heavy on the present Ministry 'the perfect rubbish.' We have no doubt whateve that it was perfect rubbish which he laid on; but it is rathe unkind of our contemporary to say so .- Cobourg Star.

The Haldimand Agricultural Show was held on the 7th The quantity and quality of the various grains and fruits were required to be shown; the whole amount exhibited was 120 bushels. Of roots and seeds, there was also an excellendisplay. The domestic manufactures displayed a much greater degree of taste and elegance than could have been expected.

A child named Richard Crupper, son of Mr. Crupper, Oshawa, was killed on the 26th Feb., by a barrel falling on h head. He was trying to climb up the side of a barrel filled with ashes, which was used as a leech, when he pulled the barrel over on his head, smashing the skull and causing instant BERTIE AND WINDSOR RAILROAD. - Subscriptions bay

been taken up to defray the expenses of obtaining a renewal of the Charter of the Bertie and Windsor Railroad. That this ne of Railroad will ultimately be carried into operation, nor who study the country through which it passes, as marked it the maps will deny. It is on the direct high road between the Atlantic shore and the far west, and connects most intimately the Eastern States with the Western prairies, as well as pe ns of this Province together. It will assist in filling up 1 routier, and in developing the resources of the regions through which it passes, hitherto neglected by all administ enterprise is no longer a calculation of profit or loss, benefit or njury, but simply of time .- Simcoe Sta

There has been a malicious report spread in the wes of the Province and in Michigan, that the Gore Bank had fulled. There seems little doubt but that the report was raised by parties in Detroit anxious to make a penny, by purchasing the notes of this Bank at a depreciated valu The inhabitants of the Townships of Dumfries, Waterloo

Wilmot, Wellesley, and parts of the Townships of Blenheim Beverly, Woolwich and Puslinch, are about petitioning the Legislature to erect those Townships into a new District, to be called the District of Bruce, with Galt for its District Town. A lad of the name of Hawthorne, son of a respectable farme n McKillop, whilst attending a thrashing machine, got his

right hand entangled in the machine, which was mangled s earfully that amputation was necessary. The young man is DUNDAS BUILDING SOCIETY .- A Building Society has en established in Dundas. Shares £50 each. This is bette

han making the shares £100 each. A woman, in a state of drunkenness, has been accidentall ournt to death at Caledonia, her clothes having caught fire.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE. - We understand that the ntence on Carroll, found guilty of the murder of Roberts and MacShane, and to be executed to-morrow, will probably be ommuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. proper confession extorted from Carroll by the officion Mr. Tully, and the fact that there was none but circum tial evidence have, we presume, induced this determination which, so far as the public is concerned, is, in our opinion, most improper one. There is a great deal too much cant about

DEATH OF BRADY .- We were informed yesterday, that Brady, the man who was tried for the murder of O'Rourke, the celebrated pugilist, some morths ago, and acquitted, died a few weeks since, and before his death confessed not only the mur-der of O'Rourke, but of another man; the latter crime having been perpetrated some years ago. This man was acquitted of O'Rourke's murder in the face of the strongest evidence we amongst the Dissenters of the time, particularly be "like a grateful savour" in every clime, where the Address, which was moved by Colonel Prince, secon-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS—SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 1848. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Missionaries. Already announced in No. 37 amount...... 146 17 1

鹽	Alleady andounced in the state of the state	1.10	-	
6	St. John's Church, York Mills,	Page	7	0.1
器	-per Churchwardens	4	6	9
8	St. Thomas's Church, Belleville,		-	70
100	-per Rev. John Grier	4	7	3
10	St. John's Church, Elora,			
100	- per Rev. D. Fraser	1	0	0
器	Wellington Square and Nelson,			
100	-per Churchwardens	2	10	0
284	St. James's Church, Dundas,			
Sec.	-per Rev. Wm. McMurray	3	10	0
1	Christ's Church, Pt. Maitland, £3 10 0			
100	St. Paul's do., Dunnville 1 2 6			
100	-per Rev. A. Townley	4	12	6
2520	St. Peter's Church, Cobourg,			
-	per Venerable Archdeacon Bethune	12	1	9
NO.	Trinity Church, Colborne £2 7 3			
1	St. George's do., Grafton 2 3 8			
B	-per Rev. John Wilson	4	10	11
1	Christ's Church, Scarboro £2 10 1½	1500)	3970	VIII
-	St. Paul's do., do 0 16 6			
1	-per Rev. W. Stewart Darling	3	6	7
	St. Thomas's Church, St. Thomas £2 19 1			
1	Church at Port Stanley 0 10 11			
	Church at Port Stanley 0 10 11	2	10	0
1	-per Rev. Mark Burnham			
1	Cornwall, additional, per Rev. Hy. Patton	U	10	
1	St. George's Church, St Catherines,	10	0	6
S	—per Churchwarden		10	
4	Usborne, per Rev. H. C. Cooper			
7	Lambs Pond, per Rev. W. H. Gunning	2	0	0
	Whitby, per Rev. John Pentland	1	5	
8	St. George's Church, Goderich,	88	1193	17/4
a	per Churchwardens	1	11	
	57 collections, amounting to	Carre	100	47
E.				
3	T. W. Bi			
	9th March, 1848.	Tree	ISUT	er.

The Treasurer also begs to acknowledge having re ceived from W. H. Bottum, Esq., Treasurer of the Eastern District Branch of The Church Society, the sum of £16 10s., being the one-fourth of the several collection made by the Parochial Associations in that District.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH. We have much pleasure in inserting the following Speech, delivered at the Church Society Meeting, on Thursday last, a copy of which was kindly handed us for publication by the Rev. Secretary.—Hamilton Gazette. RESOLUTION 6th.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Sandys, seconded by Mr. C. H

Resolved,—That the diffusion of Religious instruction and also of general knowlege founded on sound principles, by means of books and tracts, should be prominent objects in the labours of the Church Society, and that the Depository of the Society is well calculated to accomplish these important results.

Speech of the Seconder. Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great plea-ire in seconding the Resolution which has just been moved; it may perhaps appear unnecessary for me to say more, but I so heartily concur in the sentiments it contains, that I hope you will indulge me with a patient hearing for a few minutes.

The Branch Depository of the Society here in Hamilton, is

I regret to state, in a very feeble condition, a very few shelves are covered with a very few books, I think you will agree with ne, that an effort should be made to put it on a different foot ing. It is a resolution of the Parent Society, perhaps a neces sary one, that Books and Tracts should only be issued to the Branches for ready money payments. An ineffectual attempt has been made to have Hamilton considered as a place of deposit, where books could be left until sold, and quarterly remittances be made of the proceeds. As this proposition has not been acceded to, the only remedy is to subscribe liberally, and specially to appropriate subscriptions to the Depository here. -When we consider that Hamilton is the emporium where mer chants of the West obtain their principal supplies, and when we remember that in villages and country places the merchant i the bookseller, it is easy to perceive how important it is that he should here meet with a supply of Church Books and Tract ther, or go to Toronto to seek them, or else to procure them at the Depositories of other denominations, where with much that valuable, sectarian views will frequently be mingled. he trusted therefore, that the Churchmen of Hamilton will exert emselves to remedy this want.

It is probable that there is no one here but admits the high aportance both of religious and of general knowledge; but there may be a few, who do not deem their combination indispensable it is certain, that out of doors there are many who hold suc that they almost deify its possessors, and proclaim it as a maxim thereby for leading an evil life. The fallacy of such views is racter, and the character which dictates the book. "By their fruits shall ye know them. Do men gather grapes of thorus, o

But that the results of unsanctified knowledge are evils is no matter of mere conjecture, or reasoning, but made certain by experience and history. This truth, with reference to the pre-sent day, has been fully shown by the gentleman, who so ably seconded the third resolution, I shall therefore, only refer to a nent example of an earlier date. At no time did the prid the middle of the last century. The infidel doctrines which Bolingbroke, Shaftsbury. Tindal and others sought to plant in The infidel doctrines Protestant England struck no root there; the every man's reach and its power protected the land, but in Po Pich France they met with a ranker and more congenial soil.

The priestbood denied the scriptures to the laity, the Upas tree
of nobelief flourished and spread its poison dropping branches over the entire country, Voltaire, Dide Revelation and boasted that they would drive it from the world; in their self-confidence they looked for teachers who could show the way by which it was to be artain

What were these men's lives, and what were the books that were to atone for any errors in their lives? They spent their time in gross profligacy, in adultery and sensuality shameful quarrels with each other, in "envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness.' And did their books redeem such lives? No, for they were a transcript of them. Their tales mock the miseries of men, and stimulate to self-indulgent vice; some them are so gross in character, that English reviewers of the lives will not so much as name their very titles, and any that have been translated are sold in dark alleys with the vile productions of unknown writers of our own. And these are me whose talent was undoubted, men idolized by their fellow. ourted by Sovereigns, and who left their impress on the age.

Such men, such lives, such writings produced the most tre-mendous influence. The French Revolution not only over-threw the Throne, the Church and the whole social fabric threw the Throne, the Children in the country where it originated, but its reverberations rolled through other lands, and shook to the centre, every Christian Country. In England the zeal of the disciples of infidelity and anarchy was great, and the slarm was in proportion. But God can by weak means discomfit the proud. When the gigantic Philistine, Goliath, of Gath, defied the armies of the living God by what means was his presumption bumbled? By the arm of a stripling, with no detensive armour but a shepherd's coat, with usive weapon save a sling and a few peobles from the brook -when Gaulish anarchy strode proudly through Great Britain what first checked his tell career? a woman's pen, a simple tract The illustrious Bishop Porteous, terrified at the progress of French propagandism, earnestly urged upon Miss Hannah Moor that she who so well knew the manners and habits of the frum bler classes, should do something to succour them in the dan-ger to which they were exposed; she obeyed the summons with much diffidence, but with great success. She was urged to write again, and with the assistance of others, the Monthly Repository of Tracts were established. Two million copies we circulated in one year. The poor read and profited. "The plague was stayed."

But it is not merely to defensive purposes that Tracts ar suited, there is no branch of spiritual warfare to which the may not be spplied, they are a sword as well as a shield. B nem error may be attacked, doubt removed, ignorance instructe weakness strengthened, presumption humbled, natural affection fostered. By their perusal a love of reading may be generated in the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many and many a poor man, which is the mind of many and many a poor man, who would be deterred from the mind of many a poor man, which is the mind of many a poor man, which is the mind of man feel he had no time, and which he would dread as "a wearines of the spirit;" but the few pages of the tract, which he could read in a quarter of an hour, while his supper was preparing, an afterwards discuss with his wite and little ones, would afford charm sufficient to detain him from the ale-house, that pest o the poor, and render him a blessing to those dependant on hi Do we not know that in innumerable instances such has been lated to win the readers for whom they were designed, in which our best tracts are written, we cannot wonder at their success That style is founded on the highest model. When our Savi our taught the poor of Galilee, he blended precept with harra tive, and dialogue with narration. If His hearers were to b taught benevolence, the story of the good Samaritan illustrated the doctrine; if parental affection and forgiveness formed the fulness; was watchfulness urged, the dialogue between the wis and foolish virgins displayed its indispensable necessity; wa the due improvement of their Talents dwelt on, they heard the discourse of the Lord and his servants.

So in works which have obtained a popularity amongst the humbler classes, second only to the Sac humbler classes, second only to the Sacred Scriptures, such as the Pilgrim's Progress, and Hannah Moore's, or Legh Richmond's Tracts, the same delightful mixture of descript rative, dialogue, example, and precept are employed.

And while high advantages are gained by those who reconstruction tracts, an equal benefit is obtained by those who distribute the By being brought into more intimate counexion with those fferent stations, they learn a deeper knowledge of he nature; by teaching them divine truths, their own acquaints with them is made deeper and more sure; where before the gave only a vague acquiescence to a doctrine, they have learn from expounding it to others, now to "give a reason for faith that is in them." Most serviceable lessons of humility my sometimes believed. sometimes be learnt by meeting persons of the highest worth lowly station, who compel us to feel that, in the dispensation spiritual gifts, God is no respecter of persons, and that able we have neglected to employ in his service the ten talent, which we vainly fancy to have been bestowed upon us, the posman, by the use of his one talent, has far outron us in the rate an, by the use of his one talent, has far outrun us in the nes

Much of this benefit, I doubt not, the ladies of the District Visiting Society in this parish have felt, and I will ask them, if, when warmed with the consciousness of having relieved wasternoved ignorance disrupted doubt. he thoughts of a dying sinner to his crucified Redeemer, the have not experienced, "that it is more blessed to give than treceive?"

In conclusion, I will express an earnest hope that our Branch Depository will soon be placed upon a better footing. the prayer of Henry the Great of France that the poorts peasant in his dominions might not be without a chicke his Sunday dinner. Let us hope that no household, home bumble, in these united districts, may long remain without its Bible, its Prayer Book, and its little library of tracts, and that every inmate may possess that education which shall fit him to enjoy this spiritual food.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. The following Circular has been commun Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec:—

Quebec, 27th January, 1848 Rev. and Dear Sir,—In pursuance of the Provisions the 11th Article in the Constitution of the Incorporate Church Society of this Diocese, I have to request it on the 5th of March next, being Quinquagesima Sunday, you will, wherever you officiate, preach a sermon in recommendation of the general objects of that Society, and Yearly apparent that you should forward to the Treasures arly a conection to be made in aid of the same, with the least passible delay.

In cases where different places within the same Mission are served on spaces are served on spaces are served.

are served on successive Sundays, the rule will be to present the sermon at the place or places not served on Quinque gesima Sunday, upon the forces not served on Partunity. gesima Sunday, upon the first subsequent opportunity.
While I acknowledge with thankfulness of heart, our Society has thus far been permitted to effect, I lament to be under the country. to be under the necessity of urging, in any quarter, more vigorous and extended effort on behalf of an Inst tution upon which, under the Divine blessing, we me prospectively rely as the great engine for carrying on purposes of our Church in the Diocese. The object the Circular issued under my directions, by the late cretary of the Church Society, on the 1st of Feb. retary of the Church Society, on the 1st of 1847, and communicating to you the Resolutions of 1850ciety for the Propagation of the Gospel respecting 1850ciety for the Propagation of the Gospel respecting 1850ciety for the District Associations,* (the attention of the District Associations,* (the attention of Chairmen and Secretaries I must especially entreat what I am here saying.) has by no means been followed by the propagation of the Gospel respecting 1840ciety of the Gospel what I am here saying.) has by no means been up, in every instance, in the manner which is imperating and indispensably necessary, it, so far as depends upon instrumentality, we would either uphold the present terests or secure the perpetuity of the Church at all, the country. The District Associations, collectively sidered, have not yet presented such Reports of the operations to the Church Society, as are requisite for any in the second of the two Resolutions into effect.

I am well aware that some difficulties present held selves, here and there, in the execution of this object but they are difficulties which must not be allowed to discourage us. Fortes Fortuna adjuvat was a motto of heathen wisdom: we have a nobler and more sacred sheathen wisdom: we have a nobler and endeavour, is heathen wisdom: we have a nobler and more mulus to energetic action and sustained endeavour, in the words, Be strong and he shall establish your trust in the Lord. (Ps. xxxl. 27.) It is the cause of our Religion, it is the cause of our Religion. cause of our Religion, it is the cause of God, It cause of Christ, with which we must consider ou cause of Christ, with which we must consider ourselves as charged, in promoting the prosperity and urging of the operations of the Diocesan Church Society. And this is not all: it is not only such a general view of our duly in this behalf that we must propose to ourselves: I have grounds, in recent communications from home, for preparing you to expect a more decited course to be speedily pursued by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospelin imposing and enforcing those reasonable conditions upon the fulfilment of which, not only its own bounty but the administration of the benefits to be derived from the Clergy-Reserves. (vested, as you are aware, in the Society in the Society of the Propagation of the Society for the Benefits to be derived from the clergy-Reserves. (vested, as you are aware, in the Society) Clergy-Reserves, (vested, as you are aware, in the Society just mentioned,) will be made to depend; and the consequences to our Missioner and the consequences are consequences. consequences to our Missions may be very serious, and perhaps not very remote, if we do not exert ourselves

With reference to questions and perplexities which are occasi nally found to arise respecting the interpretal certain articles of the Church Society's Constitution their application to the plan of operations indicated the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, I have to observe that these questions have engaged the attended of different members of the former Society and that will in all probability be proposed to make t ject of remedial legislation within the body (ac provisions of article xiv). In the mea need not, they must not, be allowed to pres to the collection of free-will offerings for the the utmost practicable extent: for, in every whatever annual payments are made and for wh ject connected with the support of the Chuthrough whatever authorized channel, under artix. (at its close) or xii., they are payments which which we towards making up the amount fixed by the Districtions, in execution of the first of the two Resols S. P. G. They are all contributions to the Church S.

Looking, generally, at what is expected from us in present conjuncture, and considering the provident which we are bound to exercise for the successful simplified working of the state. simplified working of the whole system of the appears desirable, I might well say necessay, wi Constitution, that in every instance where engage and stipulations subsist which are independent of Church Society, for any payments to be made to the sionary by his congregation, provision should be for legally enabling the parties to pass such pay through the hands of that Society, as so much to their contribution to its support,—being added to contributions to the Society already separately establic and being made to constitute, with these, one sum. Measures will, I believe, be proposed to prove with a view to such arrangements, for reserving to Church Society the discretion of allowing the Clergin or the Church-Wardens for him, in some particular cat to receive payments in produce of

to receive payments in produce, at the convenience of the people, to be still considered as raised on behalf Society, and to be accounted for to the Treasurers.

If some such arrangement is not made in the cases here the convenience of the society, and to be accounted for to the Treasurers. under contemplation, it is sufficiently manifest that Congregations, which only contribute to the Church ciety what they can spare after their contribution to the clergyman, will not appear to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere to do their part in sustaining in England and elsewhere the england in the engla in England and elsewhere, the credit of the Diocese, and that in the duty of provoking one another to love and togod works, (Heb. x. 14.) they will neither do justice to the selves, nor to others who may be influenced by their example.

ample, nor, consequently, to the Church at large. Revidence ample, nor, consequently, to the Church at large. I am happy to express my confidence that my brethren, aided by our many devout and well affected. Churchmen in the Diocese, will everywhere be found tant Institution; and there is a special call which cannot be evaded, (if the case could be supposed of any desired evade it.) upon those who are receiving stipends from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. In not a few pleasing instances, the zeal of the Clergy and other friends of the cause, has been crowned with an encouraging met. of the cause, has been crowned with an encouraging me sure of success,—the earnest, we hope and trust, of success, and effectual movement among our season of the congregations, according to the ability bestore upon them, as is required by the exigencies of the Churcand ought to be prompted by the high and endearing the congregation of the interestic invalual to be prompted by the high and endearing the congregation of the interestic invalual to be prompted by the high and endearing the congregation of the interestic invalual to the congregation of the congregation o

character of the interests involved in her appeal. Commending you in this, as in all things, and spec all labours of love and faith, to the blessing, the grace he guidance of God through Jesus Christ, and co ng all that we do in the Church, to the constant pray of yourself and your people, I remain, Dear Sir, your affectionate brother,

G. J. MONTREAL These Resolutions run as follows: "That the District ass is of the Church Society be requested to enquire and determine onsideration of the population, wealth, and general resources of scions within their respective limits, what amount each his the contribute to the support of the Church.

That the Report of each case be sent to the Church Society of the contribute to the support of the Church of the Society of the Church in concert with and under the spanction of the Big.

LENT LECTURES.—The following clergymen ndertaken to preach in Christ's Church, he Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent, 1848:-

Rev. R. Lonsdale. Friday, 10th, Rev. Dr. Falloon. Rev. F. Broome. Rev. W. Bond. Friday, 17th. Rev. D. Robertson. Friday, 24th ednesday, 29th, Rev. James Ramsa. Rev. W. T. Leach. riday, 31st, Vednesday, 5th April, .. Rev. Dr. Falloon. Vednesday, 12th,

Ash Wednesday, 8th March,..... Rev. Dr. Bethune.

Rev. Jos. Abbott. Rev. D. Robertson. Rev. W. A. Adams Wednesday, 19th, Easter Sunday, 23rd,