would otherwise be felt, from real inability will not eften be found, if the heart can be deeply engaged.

In some situations, a practical difficulty might arise,

in attempting the Scriptural mode of weekly offerings, from the insufficiency of a circulating medium, but a remedy for this would soon be found. A share of the produce of the earth was regarded from an early date, and upon the highest authority, as due to the Minister of God; and this perhaps would be turned to the best account God; and this perhaps would be turned to the best account if every mission were divided into separate districts, and the individuals best qualified for the undertaking, were judiciously selected, as collectors of the offerings for the Minister.

The Law authorises regular assessments, under propositions of the following and enlarging of Churches and Charles are taught, and the training and encouraging Schoolinasters and Catechists.

4. The supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church.

5. Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Charles are taught, and the training and encouraging schoolings are taught, and the training are taught, and the training are taught, and the training are taught, an

The Law authorises regular assessments, under proper | Chapels. restrictions, for the support of the Ministers, wherever Parishes have been created—but we are now seeking for willing contributions: and such, perhaps, would be more readily and effectually obtained, and the burthen, if it may be called a burthen, would be made to bear more equally, if the members of the flock, or some good portion of them, would first determine upon a liberal amount to be raised, and then agree that great amount to be raised, and then agree that great amount to be raised, and then agree that great amount to be raised, and then agree that great amount to be raised. be raised; and then agree that such amount should be raised by assessment upon themselves according to the means of each, as those means may have been determined by the Assessors for Town and County Rates. Those who would object to such arrangement, must probably be allowed to escape from bearing their part; but their es-cape would tend little to their credit or their comfort, and we trust there are few of our communion who would de-

the dead which has now come upon us for the exercise of the best feelings, those who earnestly engage in the work, will soon learn the best mode of performing it, and I shall at all times be ready to assist with such advice and mons in

old, to the amount of at least five shillings—but as there may be a few families, who could hardly pay anything, a full hope is entertained that others, who have more abundance, will gladly make large additions to the sum

distasteful to the Clergy, if instead of asking for contri-butions to themselves, they call for contributions to a gewould allot to each Missionary the sum he has heretofore received or ought to have received yearly from his congregation; and in addition to this, as much as may be ecessary to replace whatever portion of his present salary, the Society may find it necessary to withdraw from him; while the balance of the whole fund may be appropriated in aid of local exertions in new and daily growing settlements, where no Missionaries have hitherto been stationed, but are now earnestly desired. Care however must be taken that the contributions for the general objects of the Church Society be not diminished, as they require to be largely increased; and if that Society be sustained as it ought to be, it is likely, by the blessing of God, to be eminently useful in aiding the Church, and encouraging love and unity among all her members. Few will hesitate to acknowledge that after being so

long assisted and cherished by the Society for the Prostill more earnestly, in furtherance of their own dearest, their eternal interests, to relieve that benevolent Society. by lightening the burthen which now presses too heavily upon them, and so compels them to diminish the assis tance they have constantly and most kindly afforded, for more than an hundred years, to the Church in Nova Scotia,—and well may the Missionaries feel how much it is incumbent upon them, to keep the duty of their people in this respect continually in their view, and urge them by every means to discharge it faithfully.

In consequence of the letter respecting King's College, Patron, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be dutifully laid at the Foot of the Throne, praying for the restoration of the endowment originally allotted to the College of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and certainly intended by His Majesty and by His Govern-ment to be permanent. As soon as an answer is returned to this Memorial, the Alumni of King's College will be invited to form an Association for cherishing affection to that important Institution, which was always designed to be an handmaid to the Church. Its value is well known

to the Clergy.

I improve this opportunity for reminding yourself and your flock of the increased necessity which now exists for keeping every Church and Parsonage constantly insured against Fire. The expense will be trifling, and if unhappily any building should be destroyed, it will be vain to hope for such aid from England, as was formerly

imparted liberally, under every distressing calamity.

I pray God, in his abundant mercy to bless your own who shall apply themselves heartily to the work, to which you and they are now called, that so by His grace, all that you attempt may be influenced by unfaltering faith in the Divine Redeemer; and promote His glory and the temporal bappiness and eternal salvation of those committed to your pastoral care.
I remain, Reverend and dear Sir,

Your affectionate Brother. JOHN NOVA SCOTIA.

Master of the Rolls, V. P.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH Fredericton, February 9th, 1846. PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir WILLIAM M. G. COLEBROOKE, eutenant Governor, &c., Patron of the Society. The Right Reverend JOHN, Lord Bishop of Fredericton, President of the Society. The Venerable the Archdeacon, V. P.

The Honourable the Chief Justice, V. P.

William Black, V. P. Thomas Baillie, V. P. A. E. Botsford, V. P. Thomas Wyer, V. P. E. B. Chandler, V. P.
The Speaker, V. P.
Mr. Justice Parker, V. P. Mr. Justice Street, V. P. The Rev. J. Alley, D. D. The Rev. W. E. Scovil, Samuel Bacon, I. W. D. Gray, J. M. Stirling, W. Scovil, R. King, Thomas McGhee. E. J. W. Roberts, Frederic Coster, S. D. L. Street. W. Harrison, J. W. Disbrow,

" W. Q. Ketchum, On motion of the Hon. Chief Justice, The Lord Bishop was requested to take the Chair. His Lordship opened the business with Prayer, and then addressed the Meeting.

Amount in Treasurer's hands, exclusive of the fund se-

Appropriations:
For Missionary Visits...... £450 0 0 Purchase of Books ..... 500 0 0 Aid to Churches, &c. ... 200 0 0 Fund for relief of Clergymen, Widows, &c ... .... 100 0 0-1250 0 0

Balance to meet the Appropriations made last year, but which remain unpaid ..... £49 16 92

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor moved the Resolved, That the alterations in the Constitution of

tion, it was determined at the suggestion of his Honor the Speaker, to take the sense of the Meeting on each Article proposed to be altered, separately.

Resolved, That Article I be altered thus: The Society shall be called The Diocesan Church Society of New Reselved, That Artiele 2 be omitted.

Resolved, That Article 3 be altered thus: No constiwhatever his means may be, whether he be rich or poor, would not be satisfied, until he had set apart, weekly or monthly, or yearly, a tenth part of his income, to be presented, in the fulness of an holy faith, as an offering to God, to promote His honour and support His Church. And who that would regard such offering as a primary duty, would fail to find a blessing in making it?

There are some indeed, and well may we thank God that such are to be found, who cannot satisfy themselves by offering even such portion. These therefore give more abundantly, and so make up for the deficiencies that two Auditors of Accounts."

Resolved, That Article 3 be altered thus: No constitution, by-law, rule or regulation of the Society, nor any abrogation, repeal, change or alteration of the same, shall be of any force or effect, until it shall have been sanctioned or confirmed by the Bishop of, or administering, the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his hand. Resolved, That Art. 4 be not altered thus: No constitution, by-law, rule or regulation of the Society, nor any abrogation, repeal, change or alteration of the same, shall be of any force or effect, until it shall have been sanctioned or confirmed by the Bishop of, or administering, the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his hand. Resolved, That Article 3 be altered thus: No constitution, by-law, rule or regulation of the Society, nor any abrogation, repeal, change or alteration of the same, shall be of any force or effect, until it shall have been sanctioned or confirmed by the Bishop of, or administering, the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his hand. Resolved, That Art. 4 be not altered to one a second or confirmed by the Bishop of, or administering, the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his hand. Resolved, That in Art. 5 the words "One Treasurer, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary," be altered to words and the provided in the provided His are the provided His are the source of the same, and the provided His are the provid

The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's

College, Fredericton, and assistance where necessary to those who may be under preparation for the Ministry,

6. Aid to the building of Parsonage Houses.
7. The creation of a fund towards the augmentation of the stipends of poor Clergymen—towards making a pro-

February in each year.

Resolved, That the following Articles be added:—

The Executive Committee shall meet either at Fredericton or Saint John on the first Wednesday in January, on If there be a willing heart, and a due sense of the ne-essity which has now come upon us for the exercise of day in March, on the first Wednesday in June, and on

such unworthy apprehensions.

In one Colonial Diocese, the Bishop has thought it to be his duty to require his Clergy to call for a yearly contribution from every individual of their flocks, young and the constitution, viz: That the Lay May have a such as the constitution, viz: That the Lay May have a such as the constitution, viz: That the Lay May have a such as the constitution, viz: That the Lay

us named.

It has also been suggested, that the task will be less at Saint John.

On motion of the Venerable the Archdeacon, On th Resolved, That the next Anniversary Meeting be held

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Street, Resolved, That this Society cannot forget that it owes its origin to the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, who first proposed its institution to the Churchmen of this Pro ce, to whom he submitted a Constitution prepared by himself for its formation; and that it was through his exertions that it was established, and that it has been under his fostering superintendence that it has been since kept up, and has arrived at its present flourishing conlition: that the grateful thanks of the Society be now therefore given to him for such his exertions, and for that could promote its prosperity while he continued to

On motion of the Honourable the Chief Justice, Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, for his excellent Sermon preached in Christ's Church yesterday on behalf of the Society, and that he be requested to favor the Society with a copy of the same, in order to its being printed in the Report.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to William J. Bedell Ess, for his past services, and that he

re-elected the Secretary of the Society.

Resolved, That the Rev. I. W. D. Gray be elected an

additional Secretary of the Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given Memorial through their most Reverend and Venerable that he be re-elected the Secretary of the Executive

counts.	
The following Gentlemen were ele	cted Members o
e Executive Committee :-	A TOTAL MAN TO MAN
John C. Allen, Esquire,	Fredericton.
George Botsford, Esquire,	Fredericton.
James W. Chandler, Esquire,	Saint Andrews.
George J. Dibblee, Esquire,	Fredericton.
Robert F. Hazen, Esquire,	Saint John.
William H. Odell, Esquire,	Fredericton.
William Pyewell, Esquire,	Kingston.
James Robb, Esquire,	Fredericton.
John M. Robinson, Esquire	Saint John.
John A. Street, Esquire,	
Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquire,	Fredericton.
William Wright, Esquire,	Saint John.
On motion of the Hon the Chief	

endeavours, and those of all the Members of your flock, Bishop was requested to leave the Chair, and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to take the same: Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting be respe fully offered to His Lordship for his able conduct in the

F. Coster, Secretary.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church, Fredericton, on the 8th ultimo, when Mr. John M'Givern, of King's College, was ordained Deacon. Upon that occasion the Lord Bishop preached a thrilling and truly impressive sermon upon the duties and responsibities of the ministerial office, having selected

for his subject the 6th chapter of St Paul's first Epistle

on the following morning His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. M'Givern, (who is, we understand, appointed resident Missionary of the parish of Andover, in the County of Carleton) proceeded on a tour with the view of visiting the Madawaska settlement, and of ascerthat extensive and hitherto neglected portion of the Province. We are much concerned to learn that His Lordship, having proceeded as far as the Arestook, became indisposed, and was compelled to return home without having accomplished the heavy leave to high statements. having accomplished the benevolent object of his mission. His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Street, of Woodstock, arrived at the Hermitage on Monday 23rd, and is going on favourably.—St. John, N. B. Chronicle,

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

The History of the Prayer-book.
Dialogue on the Apostolical Succession.

Progress of England.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

For the Page.

Original Poetry—St. Philip and St. James's Day.—The Third Sunday after Easter.

Prasca Loupouloff.
The Cobler of Portsmouth.

Abstract shewing amount of disposable Funds for the present year, and the Appropriations made by the General Committee on Saturday the 7th instant.

We are directed to state that the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in consequence of sickness in his family, will be unable to commence his pastoral visitations in will be unable to commence his pastoral visitations in the Niagara District so soon as was announced in previous numbers of this journal. His Lordship will cause a statement to be published of the dates and as soon as it shall be in his power to do so.

The statements of the results of OFFERTORY COL-LECTIONS, which we have lately been giving, are satisfactory and gratifying, as well from the positive and practical benefits which attend them, as from the we shall publish a full account of it in our next. return which they evince to a sound and Scriptural principle in bestowing our "alms and oblations,"the Society agreed to by the Lord Bishop and the Committee of Conference, submitted to the Executive Committee, and approved at the Special General Meeting at Saint John, be adopted by this Meeting: and that the Constitution of the Society.

His Hoper the Chief Instice having seconded this more The very difference in the terms we have just adduced, considered to include all that is set apart and contri- Unitarians, and of a sect called Christ-ians, to hold Church Society. buted for the service and honour of Almighty God, in lands for religious purposes in this Province. It 2. That the Church Society would give a preference to the enlarged and well-understood sense of Christian would probably be difficult to define the tenets of the purchasers, or tenants, who belonged to the Church of England. charity. From the structure of the Offertory Sentences, latter denomination, as these sects of recent growth

enance of those who minister at the altar.

simplest and easiest way of effecting that end; and less of Christian duty, to foster and encourage it.- has ever been acted upon or thought of. when given in so solemn and sanctified a manner, -in As Christians sound in the faith, we must lament the 3. The power or influence which the possession of such the direct discharge of a Christian duty,—these offer- existence of such perversions of the truth; but with a property would give to the Church of England. ings would have a better value in the eyes of those on whose behalf they are contributed. We do not con-Resolved, That Article 13 be altered thus: The Society shall hold its Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton and Saint John alternately; at the latter place on the Thursday after the third Tuesday in Place on the Thursday after the second Tuesday in February in each year.

This object in the Scriptural and sanctified way we are recommending. It is very easy, in the contribution of our "alms and oblations," then or at any other time, building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which includes amongst its tenets a positive rejection of his possible domination, by investing the Church of Empire and of the Queen and how, at the dreadful day of judgment, they will face the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which includes amongst its tenets a positive rejection of his possible domination, by investing the Church of Empire and of the Queen where a developed the second Tuesday in a second Tuesday in the scriptural and sanctified way we are recommending. It is very easy, in the contribution face the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which gerous influence, it is only prudent to provide an equipose for which such offering is designed; it is not at all uncommon, while it is a very simple course, to enclose in an envelope what in the Court of the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which gerous influence, it is only prudent to provide an equipose for which such offering in the Court of the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which seems a positive rejection of his possible domination, by investing the Church of Empire and of the Queen where a developed the second of the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which seems a developed the court of the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which seems a developed the c a very simple course, to enclose in an envelope what is nance," or "for the poor," or "for a font, or organ," as circumstances may appear to require.

the best feelings, those who earnestly engage in the work, will soon learn the best mode of performing it, and I shall at all times be ready to assist with such advice and each occasion for the general purposes of the Society.

Some of our Clergy may shrink from the task now allotted to them, as distasteful in itself, and likely to be regarded by others as the prompting of selfish and personal interest. I beg that such apprehension may be responsed, for you are called to the performance of this work for the honour of God, the support of His work for the head the work of the more into these reflections from more into these reflections from the feast of the McIncard and continuon, and the salvended to the McIncard and continuon described to the more into these reflections from more into these reflections from the feast of the McIncard and continuon, and continuon of the desert the Savious, would be to desert the Savious, would be to desert the Savious, would be to desert the Savious, wond the work of the more into these reflections from more and continuon, and continuon, and the salvended of me and of my words, of him shall the we are th We are led the more into these reflections from We are led the more into these reflections from tems of human device and contrivance. This, too, perusing the Circular Letter of the Bishop of Nova would be to desert the Saviour from the fear of man;

> paid to their Missionaries, viz., £100 sterling per annum, was never regarded as being equal in itself to the decent maintenance of a clergyman; and it was always expected that the congregations whom they William J. Bedell, Esq., for his past services, and that he be re-elected the Treasurer of the Society, Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. F. Coster, for his past services, and that he be practicable as well as reasonable) there be a very energetic effort on the part of the people themselves to supply the deficiency. It is seldom perhaps considered how large an additional Colomes in keeping a Committee.
>
> Resolved, That the Hon. A. E. Botsford, and Robert horse; for without one, the performance of their casioned duties would be impracticable. We doubt So correct a sense has been entertained by leading gation of the Gospel. members of the Church Society in this Diocese of what the necessary expenditure of a Clergyman includes, that the Chairman of its Lay Committee, the Hop the Chief Instice of the Province promplested.
>
> Since that time I have had opportunity of conversing with Mr. Helmuth, one of the three gentlemen in question, who informed me, with many expressions of grateful feeling, that so far from having been "expelled" on account of his holding Formation over barbarism, but will be greatly more valuable than as a subject, perhaps reluctant, province.
>
> We rejoice to know that in the best informed circles of Paris the triumph of the British arms has been cheerfully welcomed as a victory of civilisation over barbarism, but will the intelligence of the Province of the Chief Instice of the Chief Institute of the it as the intention of that body to strive to render the annual income of every country Rector not less than £250. This amount of reasonable remuneration for important services would, we believe, very soon be realized in every individual case, were not the wishes of Churchmen so unaccountably obstructed in their exclusion from the management of the ecclesiastical property which is undeniably their own.

Since writing the above, we have received our files of English papers, both civil and ecclesiastical, and are happy to perceive from the latter that on the 17th March a very large and influential public meeting was held in London "to adopt measures for providing the ministrations of religion and the means of education for emigrants in the British Colonies, by placing the necessary means at the disposal of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign

A large number of prelates, clergy, and laymen of the metropolis, -including bankers, merchants, traders and others,-was present on the occasion: the chair was occupied by the Lord Mayor of the City; and the several resolutions were moved and seconded in able and powerful speeches. Amongst the speakers upon the occasion was Lord John Russell, who supported the great and important objects of the meeting with great eloquence and feeling.

This is a very timely, as we feel assured it will prove a very effective, movement on the part of the able and energetic directors of this noble Society. In the account of the proceedings, much praise is deservedly bestowed upon the excellent and indefatigable Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, whose exertions, it is well known, have been as judicious as they are untiring in this good cause. Committees were formed for soliciting subscriptions throughout the great and opulent metropolis of the kingdom; and already, it is stated, "a liberal subscription was entered into, many of the leading merchants putting down their names for sums worthy

their high position." We cannot doubt, indeed, that if the good work so auspiciously commenced, be vigorously prosecuted, and if the Churchmen of the City of London contri-bute their aid on this occasion with a generosity equal the country, between farms occupied by actual settlers. and if the Churchmen of the City of London contrito their privileges, the funds of the venerable Society will at once be put upon that footing which will enaplaces of Confirmation, in that and other Districts, ble them to redeem every existing pledge, and send

> the "joyful sound" of the blessed Gospel. We regret that our space will not permit us to enter just now into any further detail of the proceedings

Amongst the documents with which we have been obligingly favoured by members of the Legislative indeed, their comprehensive character is quite appa- experience considerable modifications in their princi-

rect in itself, is likely to prove the most efficacious.—
The custom of "Easter offerings" for such a purpose,

and correct action upon this point, would save a vast accumulation of after mischief and sin. And Christians the constitution of England less tolerant the characteristics and in the characteristics and the characteristics and the characteristics are conscious or no such result from these endowments pertaining to the Church of Rome,—
it may be asked, is the Church of England less tolerant the characteristics and the characteristics are conscious or no such result from the characteristics. vision for those who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity, and for the widows and orphans of the Clergy—
per, or more gratifying, than the bestowal of them for
member the fearful responsibilities of the last account. per, or more gratifying, than the bestowal of them for member the fearful responsibilities of the last account, has never attempted? this object in the Scriptural and sanctified way we are and how, at the dreadful day of judgment, they will

to state it in writing, whether "for minister's mainte- common-place cry of exclusiveness and bigotry, is to your very faithful servant,

Montreal, April 24, 1846. itself, and erect upon its ruins a set of shapeless sys-

most natural to indulge, that the generosity of the by the impertinencies of foes without or the indiscre-Churchmen of England will soon be found equal to tions of friends within; yet, at the same time, we canthis emergency, and that their voluntary contributions not refuse a place to the friendly communication of will soon be large enough in amount to check this un- our respected correspondent who, in this day's paper, fortunate inroad upon their ancient endowments; and touches upon a subject which has been allowed of late very sure we are that a single collection in the several Churches and Chapels of the United Kingdom in be
We have been unwilling to imitate the rash, and, as

16,000, the dejected remnant of more than 100,000, driven by the British army across the Sutlej, despite the advantages of all their entrenchments, and the two hundred and twenty piehalf of this Society, if its objects and achievments were fairly laid before those several congregations, would almost alone be equal to their present annual expensions. butions to themselves, they call for contributions to a general fund. In this case the whole amount might be forwarded to the Church Society in this place, to form one aggregate Missionary fund, from which the Bishop of the Signature of Setting aside the great misfortune of their being un- madversion. Nor has this repugnance been dimi-Setting aside the great misfortune of their being unable to extend their Missionary operations, in the British nished by the conviction which it was so reasonable to indulge, that, in a case where no motive but the steady measured maych of a triumphant British army.—

Immser against the natural enects of social intercourse, to intercourse, to intercourse, to intercourse, to intercourse, to indulge, that, in a case where no motive but the steady measured maych of a triumphant British army.—

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The steady measured maych of a triumphant it is a great cause for regret and grief that any abatement of the stipends which the Society have usually action, there would by every right-minded member of allotted should expose their laborious and faithful ser- our communion be entertained, if not an unbounded vants to the discomfort of what is, under the most confidence in his Lordship's just and impartial dealfavourable circumstances we fear, an insufficient in- ing, yet at least a disposition to rely upon that in precome. The amount which the Society have usually ference to accusations which upon the very face of them bore the marks of an absurd exaggeration.

We very much regret to include in our obituary list reavement which has been caused to a young and fatherless family in a strange land.

## Communications.

Rev. Sir, -- In the Church of the 23d January I noticed horse; for without one, the performance of their assigned duties would be impracticable. We doubt much whether this charge, connecting with it all accompanying expenses, can be reckoned at less than £40 currency per annum,—about one-third of the whole amount of income usually paid by the Society.

So correct a sense has been entertained by leading

muth, of his own accord and for reasons of a private nature, with which the public are not concerned, wished to be transferred to the Diocese of Quebec, the Bishop of kindness to express much regret, and to signify a strong desire to retain his services in a responsible situation connected with the Institution

to be injurious to the interests of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, it is by all means to be deprecated, especially by Canadian Churchmen. To this Society, the Church in Canada may almost be said, under God, to owe her existence no less than her present prosperity. So that apart from the general bearing of the case in hand, as affecting the whole field of this venerable Society's operations in all parts of the world.

We may say, in a few days, by a British army, not amounting in number to a third or fourth of the invaders. Again, they have seen this little band of victors, calmly and steadily marching to their capital, "in peaceful guise like men unarmed," to order and compose their Government, to restore to their countries the same of the world, but it would be a noble lesson in any part of the world, but it enerable Society's operations in all parts of the world,

This would be a noble lesson in any part of the world, but it Canadian Churchmen, in a peculiar manner, cannot but witness, with the most painful emotions, such an unguarded statement, however honestly intended and hower fury, vindictiveness, and cruelty with true valour; falsehood therefore, who came to seek and to save a lost and perishing world, continue to bless the operations of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the work that, after His own example, she has undertaken, and, by His grace, so far as the infirmity of human nature will permit, faithfully performed.

I remain, Rev. Sir. Faithfully your's, ONE WHO ENJOYS THE BOUNTY OF THE S. P. G. Diocese of Quebec, 23d April, 1846.

CLERGY RESERVES.

To the Editor of The Church. My dear Sir,-I understand that the chief objection to placing the proper portion of the Clergy Reserves in the hands of the Church Society, are— 1. The obstruction they would offer to settlement and pub-

A ready answer is furnished to this objection in the very grounds of the application made by the members of the Church. They desire that these lands may be renble them to redeem every existing pledge, and send dered as largely and as speedily available as possible to the supply of their spiritual wants; and with this prominent end in view, it is not likely they would keep them in an unproductive state, or hesitate to accept the first fair offer that might be made for their sale or lease. And ter just now into any further detail of the proceedings supposing that according to the present system of sale, of this most interesting and important meeting, but they should fall into the hands of speculators,—as in many cases they undoubtedly would, -would these last be inclined to part with them, on any patriotic grounds circumstances, from persons dying intestate and their heirs being minors, in which delays would be interposed to the actual settlement of these lands much more serious than would be likely to occur if they were held by the

rent, and it shews that, while all works of piety and charity may come under that designation, there is but we believe that as respects the divine believe the divine believe that as respects the divine believe that as respectively.

ngst others a very special reference to the main- our blessed Saviour, they adopt in a great degree the in that country, or in England, any such distinction is made tation by the British troops, and they are hereby called upon we should be glad if this particular object were widely regarded than it is in the offering of the who deny the divinity of the Polynomer of the world. more widely regarded than it is, in the offering of the alms and oblations of Christian people; so as to render what is usually bestowed for that purpose more we should think, no extended discussion; for though the finded by the church sometimes are now may tolerate error, it certainly cannot be thought by the Church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society and the church society being the grants of private and the church society and the grants of the church society and the generally chargeable upon the funds by this means acquired. It would, we are persuaded, be found the to come within the scope of Christian charity, much individuals, it is just as certain that no such distinction

sider it at all likely that for some time to come,—at least in the generality of Christian congregations,—

sistency and a settlement to error, by endowing it with the means of maintaining teachers and propagators of the means of maintaining teachers and propagators of embraced are so pre-eminently calculated to render them. especially sons of Clergymen.

3. Aid to Sunday and other Schools, in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging principles are taught. where; and where such contributions towards the minister's maintenance are required, irrespective of endowment or standing revenue from other sources, this method, while it is the most Scriptural and cortal an

a very simple course, to enclose in an envelope what is thus given and, when designed for a particular object, to, because the rejection of them would expose to the fears of Protestants would be allayed, while liberal minded Roman Catholics could have no objection to it. Roman Catholics could have no objection to it.

ent means to turn its matchless successes, and the ral course of events to the end of a week after the great all human calculation, that Sir H. HARDINGE has been for a month or six weeks in peaceful and secure possession of the Sikh capital, Lahore; for what resistance could be offered by licentious and sanguinary Ranee deserved the name of civil Government—has given place to a complete anarchy, in which every ones hand seems to be directed against his neighbour or We may, therefore, with confidence assume that Sir Henry Hardinge's approach to Lahore, within 32 miles of which he was on the 18th February, found no obstacle, and that the war has been for many weeks at an end. Such a war has rarely occurred to heap honours on a nation. Saturated as the pride of the present generation of Britons must be with the triumphs of our arms by sea and land, we can scarcely recall a case of victory more unequivocally just, more rapidly achieved, or more crowded with the most brilliant displays of skill and valor.

tent of entrenching their side of every battle field. In defiance of all these advantages they were in the course of six short weeks, signally defeated in no less than FOUR FURIOUSLY DISPUTED PITCHED BATTLES—driven from our territories—one half the men, and all the material of their force destroyed or PUTED PITCHED BATTLES—driven from our territories—one half the men, and all the materiel of their force destroyed or aptured, and the fugitive remnant driven under the walls of their capital, there, questionless, to throw themselves upon the

mercy of the conqueror.

We repeat it, that we cannot recall a navallel to this came.

The sequel, too, is in harmony with all the wisdom, just, and true courage that have characterised the British councils in the critical councils. tion in which it will be greatly more valuable than as a sub-

feeling, that so far from having been "expelled" on account of his holding Evangelical principles, according to the statement of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, he was, so far as regards his own individual case, concerning which only he spoke, treated by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Rev. Principal of the Institution, with uniform kindness and consideration; so much so, that when he, Mr. Helmuth, of his own accord and for reasons of a private nature, with which the public are not concerned, wished

Now, as the statement of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, which, out touching unnecessarily the military question, we may conn one important point at least, is thus seen to be untrue, implies a serious reflection on the Lord Bishop of Montimplies a serious reflection on the Lord Bishop of Montreal, for receiving, as a Divinity Student, which his Lordship immediately did, a gentleman who was publicly said to have been expelled, a short time previous, from the Theological Institution of a neighbouring Diocese, is it proper, so far as regards the case of Mr. Helmuth, that the statement be denied as publicly as it was made. And as, moreover, the statement, taken as a whole, if uncontradicted or if generally believed, is of a nature calculated to be injurious to the interests of the venerable Society we may say, in a few days, by a British army, not amounting to be injurious to the interests of the venerable Society we may say, in a few days, by a British army, not amounting

warded statement, however honestly intended and however truly it may have been dictated by a sincere, though and screet, zeal for the purity of the faith. May He, herefore, who came to seek and to save a lost and perishing world, continue to bless the operations of the Scriet. face to face in the conquerors of India and the late destroy of their own countless army, the most orderly and the mildes soldiers in the whole world—finally, seeing that so far from the desire to overreach, the prudent and candid Government to the desire to overreach, the prudent and candid Government to which they have lately been opposed seeks nothing, after its own security, but the well-being and happiness of its conquered enemies; instructed by such an example the peaceful dwellers, not only of the Punjaub, but of all the bordering states, must unlearn the savage system of cruel war and faithless politics, of which the finest portion of Asia has been the victim for thousands of years—must recognise in the British the natural—may not we say the destined?—civilisers of that great division of the world. The Punjaub once settled, and open as a sion of the world. The Punjaub once settled, and open as a friendly country to the passage of British troops, the naviga-tion of the Indus completed and secured, what can we have to fear from Affghans, or any other neighbours. Affghanistan, indeed, has been more effectually prostrated by the late events on the banks of the Sutlej than we ever hoped to see that accursed country. Sooner or later it must fall under the power of the successor of its old enemy, Runject Singh, and from this day forward that race is inseparably allied to Great Britain.— For all these benefits the nation is indebted to Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Hugh Gough, General Smith, and their brave com-panions; and for such benefits no amount of gratitude can be

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Lulleanee, Feb. 18, 1846. The chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur, are hereby informed that his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has this day waited upon the Right Hon. the Governor-General, and expressed the contri-tion of himself and the Sikh government for their late hostile oceedings. The Maharajah and Durbar having acquiesced in all the terms imposed by the British government, the Governor-General having every hope that the relations of friend-ship will speedily be established between the two governments, the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur have nothing to fear

from the British Army.

The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile operations is offered by the Khalsa army, will aid their endeavours nd.

Now, all analogy contradicts this. The Church lands of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for the protection of its sub-

charity may come under that designation, there is but we believe that, as respects the divine nature of lin. And we may challenge any person to prove whether case be perfectly safe in person and property from any moles-

to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings ssible to adduce a with all confidence.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India.

F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Governor of India. KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE ACTION OF THE 10TH. Killed. Wounded. Native Officers ..... Warrant and Non-commissioned Of-

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS KILLED. Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B., and K. C. H.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, C. B.; Captains J. Fisher and C. E. D. Warren; Lieuts. H. J. Y. Faithful, R. Hay, C. R. Grimes, J. S. Rawson, F. Shuttleworth, W. T. Bartley, W. D. Playfair, and W. S. Beale; Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.

INDIA AND AMERICA.—The Prussian Universal Gazette says,—"For 30 years England has not been so zealously occupied with war and maritime armaments as at this moment; the movements of the army, the events of the campaign on the Sutlej, and the prospect of a war with America, have even exceeded in interest the ministerial perplexities, and the free trade measures now before parliament. The war in the Sutlej has hitherto been a defensive one on the side of the English throughout. Hitherto, the question is, not whether the English will conquer the Punjaub, but simply how the Sikhs are to be repelled from British India (as their batteries still intrude on the English side of the Sutlej, according to the news just arrived). If it is considered that all this is to be effected by 7,000 or 8,000 English, as all the remainder of the troops consist of Asiatics, this is altogether one of the most extraordina-INDIA AND AMERICA. - The Prussian Universal Gazette sist of Asiatics, this is altogether one of the most extraordinary spectacles that history has exhibited. The hostilities with the United States of America would afford a very different aspect, and develope a degree of power that has never hitherto been rapifested in navel as force. been manifested in naval warfare. Steam ships like the Re-tribution, Terrible, and Scourge, now lying at Spithead, are the most fearful engines of war which one can imagine. The Terrible carries 24 guns and mortars on board, of which the smallest is a 39 round. Terrible carries 24 guns and mortars on board, of which the smallest is a 32 pounder, and two of them throw bombs of 98 pounds. Their steam power is estimated at that of 800 horses, and their engines are so placed below the water-mark between spacious and strong coal magazines, that they are quite secure from cannon-balls. There is no doubt that the people of England would immediately begin with the greatest zeal a war in which the Americans were the aggressors, and with the means at her command England would assuredly bring such a war to a speedy and glorious termination." bring such a war to a speedy and glorious termination.'

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. The position assumed by Pre sident Polk, in the Oregon dispute, is so irrational, that soberminded people on this the saner side of the Atlantic can't conince themselves that the "ordinary channels of information," vince themselves that the "ordinary channels of information," as Sir Robert Peel terms newspapers, have put them in perfect possession of what has passed at Washington; and the truth really appears to be reducible to this alternative—either we in England do not understand the Americans, or they have entirely mistaken us. As Englishmen we, of course, believe that the latter is the case—that the Americans have become embued with the latter of the case in the truth of the case of the policy. with a false estimate of this country, of its desires, of its policy, of its power, and of its disposition towards themselves in particular. Every educated American we meet in society appears to be struggling against the evidence of his senses, to maintain the prejudices in which he has been reared; he seems to steel himself against the natural effects of social intercourse, to foron good terms with him and his country; and he will believe that because we are not in love with republicanism, we hate every republican. He cannot be persuaded that we really desire American progress and prosperity, however great our trading relations with his country, and he will attribute to us a treacherous policy inimicable to the Union. If we send cotton growers and cleaners to India, he ascribes it to an anxiety to injure Georgia and Alabama. When we emancipated the negroes of the West Indies, our chief object, he will have it, was to promote an insurrection in Louisiana and Carolina. When to promote an insurrection in Louisiana and Carolina. The war was forced upon us: our territory was invaded, in violation of the faith of treaties, without the pretence of provocation of any kind; and it was terminated in a campaign of General Casses who visit Europe, return home a great death of the converting th always expected that the congregations whom they respectively serve, should contribute, if possible, an equivalent amount. But supposing this, or, what is more likely, the half of this to have been contributed by the respective congregations, we must, in the event of the respective congregations, we must, in the event of the respective congregations, we must, in the event of the respective congregations whom they respectively serve, should contribute and it is blocked, the name of a respected fellow-labourer in the supposing this possible, and this Diocese,—the Rev. J. Pope, late Minister of the class than two months—a campaign in which the invaders had the advantage of tourfold numbers, of six or sevenfold force of and that very much because they discover here a very different place of contest—an advantage of contest—an advantage of manners and morals than thome. Ten public grounds, we are deeply concerned for the be-

Of such a people it is impossible to predicate anything with certainty. They defy all reasonable speculation, and set at naught the ordinary rules of international deduction. They are from Maine to Texas a succession of moral inconsistencies. Supported to trade beyond all other people, they are ignorant of the value of pecuniary honesty. Undergoing an obvious procountries or ordinates from a plathage of loud they are adding Unable to colonize what belongs to them, they are adding a principle forbidding any European State to colonize what they have no right or title to. With an empty treasury they hreaten England with war; without an army they talk of hos tilities. With a helf-crazy, half-equipped navy, they bid us dare to put a foot on the Oregon. Professing to have no doubt of their title thereto, they refuse to arbitrate upon it. And while rendering all negociation fruitless, they pretend to anti-cipate that negociation will settle the dispute.

What all this will end in no man can say. Should it result in war, for once, in modern times at least, it will be a war the justice of which, on England's part, mast be admitted by all our allies. It is America, not England, that has forced the Oregon dispute into angry discussion. It is America, not England, that has rejected every proposition for an equal division of the controveried country. It is America, not England, that has refused arbitration. It is in the American Congress, not in the English Parliament, that war has been fostered, that ostilities have been promoted, that alliance has been ruptured. The strictest abstinence from all irritating discussion-from all harsh conjectures—from all offensive inquiries, has characterised this session of the British Legislature. While from the hour in which the American Congress opened in December down to the latest dates, not a day has passed without hostile speeches, insulting denunciations, and the most offensive accu-sations. Whilst the English House of Commons has been legislating for the extension of our commerce with America, the American House of Representatives has been debating and passing war resolutions.—John Bull.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SPAIN. The news from Madrid is of high interest. General Narvaez has not only suspended the Cortes, but also abolished the liberty of the press. The Morning Herald, alluding to this intelligence, says: "While the Madrid newspapers are filled the founds have risen. It would are with gloomy forebodings the funds have risen. It would appear that the public in Spain have an instinctive feeling that anarchy is their great danger; and thus they prefer a Narvaez, playing the part of Polignac, to a weak Miraflores too timid to grapple with factious parties, or to face the complex intrigues, which are not less dangerous to public liberties than to the Throne itself which they surround. Narvacz is accepted as a sort of lesser evil. Although with one blow he dissolves the Cortes, and suppresses the liberty of the press, he yet compensates by arousing public attention through the audacity of his acts. He keeps the public mind and the public passions in acts He keeps the public mind and the public passions in wholesome exercise, to the no smull gratification of the Spanish temperament. Narvaez is for the moment surrounded by a sort of perverted interest, such as we see accompany a sublime breaker of all law, and so we leave him."

## Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, April 21. Mr. PRICE moved an address for copy of any charges made

by the Chancellor of King's College, since the opening of the University, against any members of the College Council, with their answers, and all documents connected therewith. Mr. BOULTON moved an amendment, that the following be added—"and also all communications between his Excellency, as Chancellor of the said College with the answers thereto, as also any correspondence from other institutions in refere King's College." Which was carried.

The motion, as amended, was then carried. Mr. Dickson brought in a Bill to prevent drawing nets in the Lakes of Upper Canada in certain seasons. 2nd reading

on Monday.

Messrs. HATT and FREEMAN, two of the Commissioners for taking evidence on the Halton Election, appeared at the bar Being asked if they had anything to say in extenuation of

their conduct relative to the return of the commission, they severally replied that they had nothing to state beyond what appeared in their Petitions presented this day. They then were desired to withdraw.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the Chairman of the Halton Election Committee be directed to attend in his place with the Com-

mission, and the return thereto-which was negatived by a ma-Mr. WILLIAMS moved that Messrs. Hatt and Freeman be

admonished and discharged.

Mr. G. Sherwood moved in amendment that they be discharged, and their expenses refunded-which was negatived majority of 35.

Mr. Boulton moved that Mr. Williams' motion be amended by expunging "admonished and"—which was negatived by a majority of 20.—Yeas, 46. Nays, 26.

In answer to a question from Mr. MURNEY, as to whether it The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjaub will in that

Mr. Att Crown, und of land in that upon Crown. the people rolled on while the around bed the Indian the people in all futu seventh, fo Governme

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Amon Leslie, I William On the Resolu Dr. N Corn for Upon taken up 6d. inste

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Adjou

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