or manners hath yet been planted. So profane and-heathenish are some parts of this your country, that the sacrament of Baptism is not used among them. Your Majesty may believe it, that upon the face of the earth, Christ is professed, there is not a Church in so miserable a cate.

First, says, "The Churches I toung an rumous, and utterly defaced—a spectacle grievous to the sight of all

of Elizabeth, even the sees of Derry, Clogher, and Ra-phoe, were suffered to remain vacant.

Bishop Bedell, in 1630, not only found his episcopal residence levelled with the ground, but even his cathedral

church (of Kilmore) perfectly destroyed. "The parish churches were all ruined, unroofed, and unrepaired."

At that time the Church had been so impoverished by the number of impropriate benefices given to laymen, that in the whole province of Connaught, the vicarages being for the most part stipendiary, the vicars' pensions came but to forty shillings a-year, and in many places to

to King Charles I., from the Archbishops, Bishops, and the whole Clergy of Ireland, assembled in Convocation. "In all the Christian world," it says, "the rural clergy have not been reduced to such extremity of contempt have not been reduced to such extremity of contempt and beggary, as in this kingdom, by the means of appropriations, commendams, and violent intrusions into their undoubted rights, in times of confusion; having their churches ruined, their habitations left desolate, their glebes concealed, and by an inevitable consequence, an invincible necessity of a general non-residency, whereby the ordinary subject hath been left wholly destitute of all possible means to learn true piety to God.*

The effect of these numerous and successive spoliations in the back heavised.

ionging to the Church, 562 impropriate rectangle he-118 parishes wholly impropriate, making is all and parishes. The amount derived from tithes by laymen, is said to be £300,000 a year. "The clergy," says Swift, "having been stript of the greatest part of their revenues. the glebes being generally lost, the tithes in the hands of laymen, the churches demolished, and the country depoulated; in order to preserve a face of Christianity, it was necessary to unite small vicarages, sufficient to make a tolerable maintenance for a minister." "Even now," observes Primate Stewart (in 1819), "there are many unions of vicarages, consisting of from eight to ten parishes, which do not produce a clear ecclesiastical income of £200 per annum; nay, there are two large unions, which, having been augmented (from other sources), cannot exceed £100."

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1844.

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South; Bp. Reynolds; Archip.
Leighton; Bp. Warburton.

principles of the Church which has, for some years, prevailed, and the results especially with which that inquiry has been attended, have, as we have observed, year in the fulfilment of their various duties; and who gratuitously. produced much alarm and opposition on the part of those who dissent from her doctrines or object to her regret is cannot be more frequently prosecuted,—the polity; and in proportion to the zeal and vigour with her system and realized its practical blessings, has the the sick and dying. It is true they deeply feel the jealousy and hostility of her opponents increased.

why those separatists who denominate themselves defects and infirmities is the cause of many a fervent "Wesleyan Methodists" have latterly exhibited some and humble petition at the Throne of Grace; but, of the worst features of this hostility: we do not, of without meaning to assert it as a cause of glorying, course, regard all who bear that designation as being we can affirm that such is the common tenour of their actuated by a hostile or unfriendly feeling towards lives, and that to such labours are to be ascribed that the Church; but we fear it has become a characteris- more thriving and purer Churchmanship which it is tic of the body in the Mother Country, while in the our daily comfort to behold. Colonies but a small fraction indeed of the individuals who bear the name of "Methodists," have ever avowed their diversified and harassing, yet cheerfully endured any kindliness or sympathy for the National Church. | 1

embracing "Thirty-five Reasons for not being a mem- who undertakes to disparage those of whose lives and ber of the Episcopalian Church, commonly called the exertions he evidently knows nothing. It were well excuses for breaking the unity and destroying the does, would "look at home" before pronouncing the peace and efficiency of Christ's Catholic Church, is so condemnation which he takes it upon himself to unchristian in its temper, and coarse and vulgar in its express against others, and by discovery of the vices style, that it must effectually defeat its own professed and defects of his own religious system, adopt that object with all respectable persons, of whatsoever class which, we must believe from ignorance as much as or designation, who are influenced by correct senti- from any other cause, he ventures to traduce. ments of religion. In this we see exhibited the old tirades about fox-hunting and card-playing clergy,and ill-naid curates, gleaned from the thousand and busy spirits in the Mother Country, to "reform the ing contradiction. There may here and there, to be sons of "enlarged views":sure, be a manifestation of indolence and indifference, and possibly of an inconsistent and perhaps irreligious life; but these, even honest dissenters themselves will admit, form but the few and stray exceptions to the church of England; to prove to the people that Ecclesiastical abuses either cause or increase all other social evils; and that the removal of them would facilitate all general rule. Even Dissenting testimony can be other desirable reforms; to hold meetings and to deliver adduced in confirmation of the fact, that, as a body, the Clergy of the United Church of England and testant churches and denominations, and to invite their Ireland evince a more diligent and disinterested devotion to their sacred duties, and more exemplary and unblameable lives, than are to be found amongst any have been provided, to establish a weekly periodical, uncorresponding number of Ministers in any other Church or religious society. If the case should, in some instances, be different, that is to be ascribed not to the | in each locality; to report all cases of bigotry and super fault of the system of the Church, which is wise and holy,—not as necessarily engendered by her doctrines, towards Dissenters; to trace the evils of the Church to its wealth and power, and to its intimate union with the or her discipline,—but as the common result of that State; to point out the worldly spirit, the selfishness, the human infirmity which cleaves to every grade and to covetousness, and ambition which its lordly titles and every profession, and which, in spite of the exercise of the best vigilance and caution, will sometimes, unhapful and disastrous.

we have alluded to, appears to be predicated upon the ition that the Clergy of the Established Church are a race of drones, and that the Ministers of Dissenters or Non-Conformists are patterns of purity, and Reformation." zeal, and self-denying toil. We need not be careful to undeceive society upon this point, or to state the ciple, we suppose, that a great evil must have a great Presented and adopted at a General Meeting of the Branch real foundation for such malevolent accusations: they have themselves the power of forming a judgment, and taining to the reformed Church of the realm, gentle they are likely, as a general rule, to express it impar- remedies would be but a waste of time and skill; that tially. The pages of this journal, since its first establishment about seven years ago, - which includes the | branches and excrescences, but the axe at the root! period of the Church's highest exertions and brightest | The following will, in some degree, shew what is inpromise, have told, with sufficient clearness, that in tended by these philanthropic and disinterested perthe Mother Country the Clergy of the National sons:-Church have not been sluggards in the vineyard: at least, the stupendous results of their labours, in the Lords.

2. The titles and offices of Prelate, Dean, Archdeacon,

The supplies influence, and moral strength of the Church, are not the proofs which a Dissenter would like to adduce of the slumbering spirit or relaxing zeal of her Clergy,-these are not the testimonies which give support to the charge, that they are idle and unprofitable in their vocationloiterers at the portals of the vineyard—dumb dogs that cannot bark! In the British North American deserve it. Colonies, too, we have the signs around us, too manifest to need particularizing, that the same good work has gone progressively forward: our Clergy have increased, our congregations have been multiplied, as members of that body, we enjoy, to extend, to the increased, our congregations have been multiplied, as members of that body, we enjoy, to extend, to the utmost of our ability, the same precious privileges to Churches are springing up in every direction, our doctrine and ritual have met with sympathy and approbation from many a Non-Conformist, and the Church's bation from many a Non-Conformist, and the Church's turn to the ranks of Laymen, to enter any other professystem is far and wide appreciated as one which, if sion, or to hold any other office, as if they had never been its members in four different parishes in the District, awakened interest in her welfare which, amongst the rather a Church-Extirpating Society: it is a pity that terations in the Constitution of that Society; which al- prosperous times.

tain us in our affirmation, that the Clergy of the Established Church as a body, -for there may, and fiserable a case."

Lord Deputy Chichester, in the reign of James the will be exceptions,—study more, preach more, visit irst, says, "The Churches I found all ruinous, and many upper and in every other respect labour more than do more, and in every other respect labour more, than do at least the preachers of that body amongst whom we For years together Divine Service had not been used in any parish-church throughout Ulster, except in some let whose title we have noticed. There is, we firmly city or principal town. For many years during the reign believe, no comparison in the amount of labour respecbelieve, no comparison in the amount of labour respectively rendered by each; and as for recompense, we would just refer to a communication published in The Church of March 28, 1840, and signed "J. Flanaghan," to shew on which side it is yielded most bounthe Ministers of the Methodist persuasion receive per annum, on the average, about fifty per cent. more than do the Clergy of the Established Church in this Product of this morality, we should soon discover a progressive demand for the abolition of other the few remaining Indians of our country; the support ame but to forty shillings a-year, and in many places to only sixteen.

Whatever, indeed, may be the grounds of compact, and all of pious young men who are candidates for the ministry.

The Earl of Strafford's Letters is a petition, addressed that keeps it in harmony and peace, would by and by a can be alleged against them. It is well if they can maintain a decent position in the society by which they are surrounded, and maintain the common comtheir little ones in a plain and unostentations way, and afford them that suitable education which will qualify with a fitting liberality in enterprises of benevolence

around them, - if, while they assiduously urge the duty of alms-giving and all pious offerings, they are, And as for the recreations of life, or those pastimes in England.

the Clergy, and we doubt not the remark is applicable nearly to all, who have neither time nor relish for suchoccupations; who, as far as the gossip and the amusements of what is termed social life are concerned, are keepers at home, and not there wasting their hours in a dreamy repose, but labouring, with the best assiduity they can, to equip themselves for their heavenly Master's work,-literally rising early, and late taking rest, and eating the bread of carefulness, that they may fulfil their allotted task of duty, and be ready for The spirit of inquiry into the organization and every department of their sacred office to which their services may be called. We know, too, of not a few who ride, or walk, or drive thousands of miles in the regard not as a toil but a pleasure, -which their only isit from house to house, the social lecture, the priwhich, during that period, the Church has developed vate admonition, solace to the mourner, consolation to imperfectness with which all these duties are per-We stated in our last, in a few general remarks, formed, and the distressful consciousness of these

ars, can afford to pity the miserable slanders of a The pamphlet to which we alluded last week, as Mr. George Fred. Playter, or of any other individual.

We see, by an extract from a paper entitled the exorbitant salaries, -idle rectors, -and hard-working Anti-monopolist, that a project is on foot with some one floating pieces of scandal which may have found Reformation,"-in other words, to hew and carve the existence during the last half century; and to which, present machinery of the Church of England into a whatever may have been the errors of the past, or even shape which will suit the views of all who do not subnow the occasional derelictions from duty, the lives scribe to her system as at present constituted. The and labours of the great body of the Clergy, both in following are the objects primarily proposed, and which the Mother Country and the Colonies, present a stand- are strongly urged upon the consideration of all per-

testant churches and denominations, and to invite their der the title of "The Church Reform Gazette;" to collect, through various channels, information respecting the amount of Ecclesiastical property, with its use and abuse Britain and Ireland who are favourable to the bold, effipily, shew itself where its exhibition is the most painand disastrous.

I and disastrous.

Much of the argument of the disreputable pamphlet friends of true religion, by forming local Associations in connexion with the Parent Society; and finally to address memorials to the clergy and people of England, and to forward petitions to Her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament, in behalf of the glorious work of the second

These most patriotic individuals go upon the princure; that with a corruption so gigantic as that pernothing can prune a tree with so many needless

"1. The Bishops to be removed from the House of

Canon, Prebendary, and all other titles and offices connected with Cathedrals, to be abolished.

3. The titles of Rector, Vicar, and Priest to be abolished.

hapters, to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be placed | those of our fellow members who are now destitute of in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. 8. All Clergymen who desire it, to be permitted to re-

them all the windows and doors were ruined and spoiled. laity, has been begotten, is hardly reconcileable,— the nation should only be half reformed; and while terations were accordingly made at the general meeting needy separatists from the communion of the Church be provided for by the confiscation of her endowments, and their equitable distribution amongst all who assume the calling of teacher or preacher? And as various Associations of human devising and modern construction, are made to supersede the machinery of the Church, and bring about results which, it is affirmed, the proper influence of religion cannot effect, what incongruity can there be in the assumption by a modern Reformation Society of the power to exonerate Clergymen from their religious duties, and relieve them from the responsibility of their ordination vows, —to put them in the position, in short, of mere lay-—to put them in the position, in short, of mere layto be transmitted, in accordance with the Constitution of tifully. It will appear from that communication, that the Ministers of the Methodist persuasion receive per been ordained?"

To snew on which side it is yielded most occur, and accordance with the Church Society, to the Treasurer of that Society at the Church Society, to the Treasurer of that Society at the Church Society, to the Treasurer of that Society at the Church Society, to the Treasurer of that Society at the Church Society, to the Treasurer of that Society at the Church Society at the Church

us that, without the foundation of religion, no system then hereafter for usefulness and the slender means tional morals. Such education may prove as auxiliary gious truth, it must prove a failure as respects the national welfare and the general prosperity.

stitution, only by ordering them at a heavy expense from England, your Committee trust, that the only cause of tional welfare and the general prosperity.

by the good Providence of God, enabled to shew a consistent example in this respect, and prove, by their the Prussian model so objectionable; and the facts the Prussian model so objectionable; and the facts the general purposes of the Society. own allottments from their humble stipends, that they are willing to spend, as well as he spent, in the cause in the remaining three-fourths will be applied in the are willing to spend, as well as be spent, in the cause in the remarks we lately offered upon that subject, in several parishes where they have been raised for further connection with the Training School at Stanley Grove ing such objects, contemplated by the Society, as appear

And as for the recreations of life, or those pastines of society,—which whether they may, or may not, be engaged in with an undefiled conscience, we shall not of a late very obnoxious appointment to the Superin
of a late very obnoxious appointment to the Superin
of a late very obnoxious appointment to the Superin
of a late very obnoxious appointment to the Superin
of a late very obnoxious appointment to the Superinnow pause to discuss,—we know of not a few amongst tendency of Education in this Province has actually impressed with a sense of the weighty responsibility at-

> We mentioned lately that the Rev. W. H. Ripley had consented to act as Secretary to the "Church Society" at Toronto, in consequence of the lamented District.
>
> It ought ever to be borne in mind that Societies such resignation of John Kent Esq. We understand that as ours naturally tend to decay. The death of some of Mr. Ripley will be assisted in these duties by Thomas Champion Esq., the very zealous and efficient Depositary of the Society; and it is hardly necessary to add that both these gentlemen —as did the lets. add, that both these gentlemen, -as did the late Sec- out any diminution of zeal and interest in the cause, all retary, -reuder their important services in this behalf such associations are exposed. But when we add to

for some time printed, and may be had on application to the different Clergy and Agents, or to the Messrs Rowsell, at Toronto. Our readers will be glad to perceive the indications

of an early Spring, in the Steam Boat advertisements

The great and all-important remedy is unquestionably the renewal of the heart. If we are truly alive to the inlic accommodation on these inland waters.

Communication.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Church of England," or rather, Thirty-five lame of the superintend of the Sunday Schools? In looking over an old Report does, would "look at home" before pronouncing the of the "Sunday School Society for Ireland," I saw that, the unity and destroying the look at home before pronouncing the look at home before pronoun in a circular recently issued, it had been recommended, that each child in the schools in union with the Society, in a circular recently issued, it had been recommended, should be invited to subscribe a penny a year, in order to assist in replenishing its exhausted fund. pence thus collected, would amount to the amazing sum view even to those who have recently taken up their The plan was immediately adopted by several Superin- have been members in other places, or who only wait t tendents, and the results were very encouraging; scarcely be asked to embark their time, their talents, and their a child refusing, while numbers brought more than the a clind refusing, while numbers brought more than the requested penny, and pleaded hard for its acceptance.—
If this plan was attended with such success in Ireland, the rease of our Society's means and influence; such as the where the peasantry are so very poor, might we not suppose it would be much easier to introduce it into the Sunday Schools in this Province? I feel persuaded, that if all those engaged in the pleasing, but responsible duty of Sunday School instruction, would but make the trial, in a firm dependence was responsible to the support of the Society; and the posting of subscription lists in shops and public offices, for the same purpose, stating fully the objects and plans of the Society, and soliciting the contributions of those willing to promote those objects firm dependence upon God's assistance, the result would through its instrumentality. soon convince them of its practicability. In some cases, I should think, the payments might be advantageously made half-yearly, or even quarterly, and the Teachers might be invited to double their contributions. The sums thus collected, might be given to our excellent "Church Society," and it is difficult to say how much good may be done at such a trifling expense to each individual. But this is not all; the calleren might thus learn to consider it, not only their duty, but their prigilege to low-members. to consider it, not only their duty, but their privilege, to low-members.

ve their mite to the cause of God.

And should not parents—those especially to whom God

of their fellow churchmen to the great exertions made give their mite to the cause of God.

March 13th, 1844. TWe are much obliged to the writer of this communi-

cation, and think the plan suggested a very desirable one, and at the same time very practicable.—ED.]

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, Association, held at St. Catharines, Wednesday, January

In presenting the Second Annual Report of the Niagara District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, the District Committee desire to express their devout acknowledgment to "the Author of every good and perfect gift," for his blessings vouchsafed to their labours during the past year; and to offer up their fervent prayers, that every Member of the Church Society, in assisting according to his ability, to "water others," may himself be most abundantly "watered."

The amount of monies collected within this District during the present year is considerably less than that re-ported at the last Annual Meeting. But, if various cir-cumstances, some of which were to be anticipated, and 4. The designation of the Clergy to be, Ministers of others arising from the unprecedented stagnation of trade Religion, Preachers of the Gospel, Pastors of Congrega-which has prevailed over the whole continent, be taken ons, Bishops, and Curates.

5. All patronage to cease; and an equitable adjustment whatever for discouragement; though they recognize to be made with existing patrons in such cases as may therein cause for greater exertion on the part of Member of the Society, and an urgent reason for incul-6. The revenues of Bishoprics and Cathedrals, together cating upon our fellow Churchmen the duty of esteemwith the income of all livings arising from tithes, glebe ling ourselves all as members of one body in Christ, and lands, or Queen Anne's Bounty, to be placed in the hands therefore called upon by a sense of the privileges, which,

> them. Your Committee, in accordance with the Constitution

"If," exclaims Sir Henry "this is the state of the Church according even to the logic of Non-Conformists,—
in the best-peopled diocese and best governed country, easy it is for your Majesty to conjecture in what case the rest is, where little or no reformation either of religion and the comparison can be rest is, where little or no reformation either of religion of the contrary, that no comparison can be restricted and white the latter of the lat fairly be instituted between their labours, in the aggregate, and those which are rendered by the Ministers of Dissent. We feel well assured that facts will susof Dissent. We feel well assured that facts will susto be read of the communion of the Church of establishing a fund for that highly important object.

Colonies, it is not the extravagance of the manner in which their services are recompensed,—the luxurious for private robbery as much as for public plunder; and laid down their lives in their Master's service within the living in which they are permitted to indulge,—the Socialist licentiousness would follow close in the track Diocese; and other objects, equally excellent, and commending themselves with equal force to the consciences ger, Esq., as Treasurer, be re-appointed for the ensuing and hearts of Canadian Churchmen. And when they consider that the Parent Society will pay one-fourth of maintain a decent position in the society by which they are surrounded, and maintain the common comforts, without aspiring to the elegancies of life; it is well, and they are content, if they can feed and clothe their little ones in a plain and unostentatious way, and their little ones in a plain and unostentatious way, and they are content in the society by which, as is well known, has usually been held up as a model, in this respect, to all other countries. But the article in question assures their little ones in a plain and unostentatious way, and they are content, if they can feed and clothe their little ones in a plain and unostentatious way, and they are content to the article on our first page to the salery of our travelling missionary,—that the contributions of the members of the me us that, without the foundation of religion, no system of education that can be devised, will effect that above and country can have been succeeded at country between the country of the excellent Depository at Toronto, whence our of the excellent Depository at allotted to them, they can shew any thing like a becoming hospitality, and especially if they can join with a fitting liberality in enterprises of benevolence. A leading defect in the lately adopted system of

been confirmed: should it turn out to be any thing more than rumour, we may return again to the subject.

In this Floring has actually impressed with a sense of the weighty responsionly actuated to such privileges, and the duty of extending, actually in the same precious privileges to others; your Committee would earnestly recommend the important work in which they are engaged to the steady

tlese the constant tendency in the fallen mind to a di-minished feeling of interest in the spiritual good of others, and of zeal for the glory of Christ, the true friends of We have inadvertently omitted to mention, that the Index to Volumes 5 and 6 of this Journal have been great work for which it was established, they must not fold their arms in indifference, and console themselves with the thought, that "to-morrow will be as this day, and much more abundant." No! They must make a diligent and faithful use of those remedies which Providence has graciously provided for this natural tendency

given in another column. We most cordially wish a prosperous season to the enterprising gentlemen who have provided, on so magnificent a scale, for the pubprivilege, as "fellow workers together with Christ," textend the knowledge of the glorious Gospel of salvatio to others. And this state of the heart must be cherished in ourselves and others, by diligent perusal of those sacred records, wherein is depicted in such striking colors the awful condition of those who "know not Christ;" by a due consideration of our own sick and a manimated Speech in support of the Society, gave as a Christ; by a due consideration of our own rich and abundant privileges; but, above all, by fervent prayer, in To the Editor of The Church.

Our closets, in our families, and in our churches, for more Sir;—Will you permit me, through the medium of your and more of that faith which "worketh by love," and which shows itself in devotion to God's service, and in

with the Society, year, in order to be added to the list of members; and it will extend its to be added to those who have recently taken up their constantine McGuire, donation, f £625 16s. 8d., exclusive of £46 5s, for the teachers.— abode within the bounds of their association, who may

onvince them of its practicability. In some cases, And whilst in the order of Divine Providence some

has given many of the comforts and elegancies of this life—teach these lessons to their children? I can truly say, that I shall always feel deeply indebted to my excellent father, for the pains he took, to train up his children in habits of systematic charity. We never received our youth as doth the eagle." She has lately sent out in weekly pocket money without putting aside a segurith. weekly pocket money, without putting aside a seventh crowds as her missionaries, not only the inferior orders for charitable purposes. I regret to say, however, that of her ministry, but also those who hold the exalted we have not all continued this excellent practice; but those who have laid it aside, have found by painful experience, that "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tonded the research of the first four centuries of Christianity, is to be found to only in her various American, West and East Indian it tonded the research of the first four centuries of Christianity, is to be found to only in her various American, West and East Indian Colonies but also much research. it tendeth to poverty." May God enable them to see their error, and to return to the good old paths.

Colonies, but also on the rock of Gibraltar, in the lately savage Islands of the Southern Ocean, and in the Holy City of Jerusalem itself.

Nor is she forgetful of the duties which she owes to her children nearer home. In addition to hundreds of Churches built and enlarged within the last few years, and to hundreds of additional curates supported by her n populous parishes, she has lately made an extraordinary effort to supply all her destitute children with a sound

religious education.

And will Canadian Churchmen be backward in doing what in them lies to promote the same most holy cause?

Will they, out of their comparative abundance, refuse to contribute to send the Gospel to their destitute Brethren, when they themselves have had that Gospel sent to them for years through the contributions not only of the them for years through the contributions not only of the English gentry in their guineas, of the tradesmen in their Oats, new, 15s. to 17s.; Feed, 14s. to 16s. Beans, 20s. to 26s. shillings, but also of the very labourers in their hard earned pence? Your Committee trust not! Rather doto 23s. they entertain the pleasing hope, that their fellow Churchmen, becoming daily more sensible of their own privileges, alive to the duties which they owe their desti-Brethren, and cheered by the great exertions made and being made in England, will endeavour by their activity, their contributions, but above all by their fervent rayers, to extend the influence of the Church Society throughout the Diocese, and, through this Society, th nfluence and the saving knowledge of the Redeemer's

By order of the District Committee. T. B. FULLER, Secretary. The following Resolutions were then adopted:-On the motion of George Adams, Fsq., seconded by

Resolved-That the Report now read be adopted, and that it be printed with the names of the several subscribers

On motion of Henry Mittleberger, Esq., seconded by Resolved-That this Association derives the greatest his 60th year.

atisfaction and encouragement from believing, that the principles on which the Church Society is based, and the great objects which it desires to promote, have commended themselves to the cordial approbation, not only of the not with standing the unprecedented depression and stag-nation of business that has for some time prevailed, such

Resolved-That this Association desires to express its grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, for the blessing which he has vouchsafed to it during the short period it has been in operation; that it deems it a solemn duty to record its conviction, that all human exertion, however high and holy the object to which it is directed, must prove ineffectual, unless it be undertaken in a spirit of dependence upon God; that "unless the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it.' On motion of the Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded by John

Resolved—That influenced by a deep sense of the duty incumbent upon every Christian Churchman to do all that in him lies to advance the cause of Evangelical truth and Apostolical order, and the blessings which it is calculated to diffuse throughout the community at large, the members of this Association pledge themselves to renewed exertions to increase the efficiency of this District Branch of the Church Society, and to enlist their fellow Churchmen throughout this District in its ranks. On motion of George Prescott, Esq., seconded by Mr.

Brady, of Thorold, Resolved-That the thanks of the meeting are due, and

are hereby cordially tendered, to the committee and offi-cers of this District Branch Association, for their efficient services during the past year.

Resolved—That the same members of the Committee, the Rev. T. B. Fuller as Secretary, and Henry Mittleber-

On motion of the Rev. J. M. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Frederick Schram, of Louth,

abscription lists.			
Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year 1843.	for ing ary.	004061110	9
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	From what Parish.	Niagara, Thorold, Stamford, Oouth, Grimsby, Chippawa, St. Catharines, Widows Fund, Fort Erie (no return) Reserved 1842,	Little of the second

SUMMARY OF PAROCHIAL REPORTS, FOR THE YEAR 1843. Niagara.-Members enrolled, 114; Subscriptions and Donations for general purposes, £70 6s. 3d.; Subscriptions and Donations for special purposes, £9.

St. Catharines — Members enrolled, 104; Subscriptions and Donations for general purposes, £43 7s. 6d.; donations for general purposes,

tion for special purpose, 15s.

Chippawa.—Members enrolled, 24; Subscriptions and Donations £38 7s. 6d.

Louth.—Members enrolled, 99; Subscriptions and Do-

ations, £23 11s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.

Thorold.—Members enrolled, 88; Subscriptions and Donations for general purposes, £26 14s. 10d.; Subscriptions and Donations for special purposes, £2 12s. 6d.

Stamford.—Members enrolled, 23; Subscriptions and Donations for general purposes, £10 15s.; Subscriptions and Donations for special purposes, £16.

Grimsby.—Members enrolled, 62; Subscriptions and

Donations, £30 13s. 113d. Family of the Rev. A. Townley, Dunnville.—Subscriptions, £3 15s.

Fort Erie. - No Return.

RICHMOND.

At a Meeting held in Richmond in the month of March

solution, subscribed yearly] 1 William Lyon Esq. do.
Captain Maxwell, [who moved the third Re-solution subscribed do.] 0 5 Rev. John Flood,.....

It should be observed also, that the people of this parish have during the past year expended £60 on the Parsonage house. TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Liverpool at New York, we have news from England to the 6th of February, being two

days later than were received by the Boston steamer. following are the principal items of intelligence: IRELAND.

The Irish State Trials were proceeding. Mr. O'Connell began his speech in defence on Monday the 5th; the Liverpool began his speech in detence on Monday the 5th; the Liverpool Times of the 6th, in a postscript brings the opening part of it, a column long, stating that he was still speaking when the reporter left. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the room was most densely crowded, and Mr. O'Connell promised to make his speech as brief as possible. He avowed himself a Repealer, denounced the union, and alluded most skilfully, though in a very slight and guarded manner, to the exclusion ral, and all the other triffing circumstances attending the trial

The strange conduct of the Attorney General, Mr. Smith, in challenging Mr. Fitzgibbon, of the opposite Counsel, subjects him to the most scathing remarks in every quarter. His case was brought up in the House of Commons, and the Ministerial members, and Sir Robert Peel himself, were forced to say that his conduct was utterly indefensible. The Times goes so far as to call him "the late Attorney General," though he has not resigned. There is a most vociferous call upon him to do so from the London press. It is thought that he will do so in nce of the unanimous and decided condemnation of his conduct.

Sir Robert Peel has made a renewed and still more emphatic to alter the Corn Laws.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 5.—The demand for Wheat fresh up was somewhat active. Fine parcels of both red and white were taken off readily, at an advance in the currencies obtained on Monday last of fully 1s. per quarter, while the value of the middling and inferior kinds was steadily sup-ported. Bonded Wheat and Barley at fully previous rates. Malting Barley at an improvement in value of 1s. per quarter.
Foreign Grain and Flour in Bond.—Wheat, Dantzie,

Peas, 23s. to 27s. Flour, American, 23s. to 25s.; Baltic, 22s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON TRADE. - Never at any former time have such enormous sales of Cotton been made as during the present week, and not less than 75,000 bales have changed hands in the last four days, all of which, it may be useful to state, is paid for in cash within ten days after sale, and the aggregate amount will fall little short of £700,000. Spinners have bought freely, but their purchases are more extended, and not so heavy. It is a fact worthy of notice as showing the present abundance of money, that a sum fairly computed at £1,800,000 sterling, has during the last month, been laid out in cotton by speculators. The import trade is still a bad business, and recent arrivals must be attended with a loss, if the cotton was purchased immediately before shipment.—Liverpool

The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the father to the Church Society in this District, for the past and preceding year, appended thereto.

of Prince Albert, died suddenly of cramp of the stemsch, on the 29th of January. He was uncle and father in-law to the Queen, father to Prince Albert, and brother of the King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent. He had just reached

Lord Morpeth has been returned to Parliament. The Times of the 5th, has a review of Governor Porter's Message. It says:-

"The repudiation business, which, it is needless to say, forms of petitions presented to the Legislature is incomparably more important than the amount in signatures which may be attached members of the Church in this District, but also of their the substitute, in Governor Porter's Message, for the theme of fellow Churchmen throughout the Diocese; and that money raised, debts paid, and credit maintained, is somehow to them. The Dissenters have often obtained the fulfilment carried out, is calculated to render men holy in life, peaceful in death, and happy in eternity. But this advancement of the Church in the Colonies, and the advancement of the Church in the Colonies, and the advancement of the Church in the Colonies, and the constitution of the Church in the Colonies, and the constitution of the Church of the Church in the Colonies, and the constitution of the Church of the Church of the Church in the Colonies, and the constitution of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, be the means of accomplishing in more advancement of the Church Society for some almost and the constitution of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, be the means of accomplishing in more advancement of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, be the means of accomplishing in more advancement of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, be the means of accomplishing in more advancement of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, be the means of accomplishing in more advancement of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, of labour. And yet the constitution of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, of labour. And yet the constitution of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, of labour. And yet the constitution of the Church of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Divine blessing, of labour. And yet the constitution of the Church of the

On motion of the Rev. Thos. Creen, seconded by begin to find out how much more unpleasant it is to have taken out all the fun at first, without heed or thought for the future, out all the fun at first, without heed or thought for the future, than to have begun the self-denial at once, as soon as ever i was needed.

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like a effect deeply deeply found hear; "Churdhear i "Chu

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MAINTENANCE OF CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES IN BATH. (From Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.)

To the "Bath and Church of England Lay Association" is due the high honour of having maintained for ten years a vigor-ous assertion of Conservative principles, which has, in a great measure, been the means of rescuing that city from the grasp of the Radicals, who claimed the representation as their own on the passing of the Reform Bill. It would have been well for other large Constituencies if they had followed the example of Bath in thus steadily contending for the inviolability of the Constitution in Church and State; and we hope that the pubication of the Tenth Annual Report of that Association may yet tend to revive a kindred spirit where it has become inactive The Report contains an epitome of the labours of the Committee during the past year, and enters into several matters of great national importance, which will now demand from the Conservative body generally their vigilant attention during the forth-coming Session of Parliament. In the course of the past year, the course of the past year, it appears, they have petitioned the Legislature in support of Church-rates; for Church Extension; for an investigation into the Roman Catholic establishment at Maynooth; for securing the rights of the Church in the Factory Bill; and for the formation of an independent Bishopric for the town of Manchester. All these subjects still require to be kept in view; On motion of H. C. Mewburn, of Stamford, Esq., and from past experience we may be sure the Bath Association will watch their progress when they again come before Parliawill watch their progress when they again come before Parlia-

Having adverted to these topics, the Report pays an eloquent and just tribute to the memory of an eminent and talented mber, who in the course of the year has paid the debt of

"In recounting the circumstances of the past year, we have to fulfil a painful duty, when alluding to the severe loss we have sustained by the death of John Francis Gunning, Esq.; one of the oldest, most talented, and most highly respected members of this Association. His legal knowledge, as a mem-ber of the English bar, was often of essential service to the ber of the English Dar, was often or essential service of Committee, in the preparation of our petitions, and his poignant "the Universities of the land." Deep regret is rarely without its accompanying consolation; and in this case, his friends have the grateful recollection, that, notwithstanding severe bodily suffering, the end of his useful and honorable life was "perfect peace," inasmuch as his departure was in "full assurance of faith" in the great Head of our Church—that "one Mediator" who died for our sins, and rose again for our justifi-

The Report adverts at some length to the operations of the Church Institution established at Brasford, in Yorkshire, and narrates the following specimen of the hostility displayed by the Dissenters there against the Church Establishment:—

"A lecture on the "unscriptural nature of Ecclesiastical Imposts," was delivered some time since by a Dissenting preacher, of the name of Acworth; that lecture was published by the direction of what is called the "Bradford Volustary Church Association," and in it were poured forth vituperations against the Church and Clergy of the most unchristian character-Thus were carried out some previous and violent dissenting proceedings, by which the Churchwardens were met, whenever a church-rate was proposed The Dissenters asserted, that the Church, with "rapacious and polluted hands," demanded "impious exactions;" "robbed them of their goods," and "would deprive them, if a fitting opportunity offered itself, of their liberty, and even of their very life." The bitter feeling of Dissent against Church principles was shown by extracts from many leading men amongst its professors, and published by their authority. One Dissenting Minister stated, that "sooner than let his children learn the Church Catechism, be would give them poison;" another, that he would rather see his children crucified, than teach them the Church Catechism;" a third (Wesleyan teacher) had the impolicy to commit himself, by asserting, that, "abstractedly, Victoria (the Queen) has no more right to govern me, than I have to govern Victoria." Truly is it said, "that every stone taken from the altar, is hurled at the throne."

"But the Bradford Dissenters not only endeavoured to deprive the Church of her lawful rights of property by violence, and by clear injustice, (they having been allowed the amount of Churchrates as so much rent in the purchase or hire of their premises,) but, strange as the contradiction may appear, those advocates of the voluntary principle attacked the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, the Vicer, for endeavouring to promote Church extension in his parish, by Church subscriptions; a most needful measure it was, in a locality having a population of 105,000 souls, with so in-adequate a provision of Church accommodation, as to leave above 60,000 totally unprovided for. More contradictory still was it in them, to pursue a neighbouring incumbent (the Rev-G. Hamilton) by sarcastic misrepresentations in the public prints, because he raised funds in his parish by voluntary subscriptions, for the needful reparation of his church. We fear that a resignation of the just rights of the Church,—that the relief thus given to Dissenters, by Churchmen, who themselves voluntarily contribute beyond what they ever engaged by their leases to pay, for church repairs, may sometimes prove to be a dangerous practice. It is adopted, unquestionably, in the most amiable spirit, to preserve peace; but it is ever attributed to owardice, which shrinks from a vestry contest. In whatever manner a proposal is brought forward to preserve or extend the Church, her enemies, intent as they are on her destruction, will reward concession with insult, and brotherly kindness by fur-

"Well has it been for Bradford, and well has it been for the Church that in the Rev. Dr. Scoresby there appeared a man, who had zeal and ability to act with energy on the defensive-Under such unmerited treatment he threw himself at once, not only on his parishioners, but (with other clergy) on the meming, which "filled the room with Churchmen of all grades, from the independent gentleman, to the artisan," and then was formed the Bradford Church Institution. No wonder is it, that when the disloyal opinions which were then shown up were exposed in all their deformity, a call was made for the National Anthem. nd that the room echoed with true "Church and Queen'

"We have felt it our duty to enter more at length than is our wont into the above particulars, because we have ever recomnended the establishment of Societies, in our principal towns, onsisting either of laymen, or of the clergy and laity united, in defence of the Church; and moreover, as we deem this movenent in a populous manufacturing place as one of great importance. We do not say, that the animus by which the Dissenters were actuated, is everywhere exhibited by an equally ruthless behaviour; but we do assert, that the same hostile spirit exists, more or less, in almost every part of England, and is now operating (chiefly amongst Papi-tical Dissenters) against our persecuted catholic and apostolic Church, and her Clergy, in Ire-land. This was shown by the anti-educational petitions lately presented to Parliament-by the virulent placards (printed at unty towns) with which our villages were agitated on that subject—and by the other media through which the signatures thereto were obtained. The conduct of Dr. Scoresby eisely that which the times in which we live, require. tened not to any of the crafty insinuations of "Spare thyself"
—"The Clergy should not be agitators"—"Let us keep out of sight until the storm is over," &c., by which so many are beguiled into silence in these days. Seeing that he had to contend, not only against the perils of the Church, but against the perils of the Nation through the Church, he showed, practially, what one active incumbent may effect, when he has the willing mind," and devotion to his Master's cause." On the subject of the "lamentable strife, regarding what are

termed the Oxford Tracts," the Report obse "As observers of the schism, we lament its effects most truly, as evinced by the defection of some few of our Clergy, who have adopted the pernicious errors of Rome. At the same time, it is impossible for us not also to regret the open violations of Church discipline, and the mutilations of our Rubric, exhibited y a yet greater number of our Clergy, who, with less candour than the former, continue to eat the bread of our Church, while they "lift up their heel against her." We have seen but too palpable an overflow of what Bishop Mant, in his own terse language, has described to be "anti-episcopal, anti-liturgical anti-ritual, and irregular zeal." Such irregularity cannot be called fidelity; and to what is it chiefly ascribable? Most assuredly to the deplorable absence of adequate Episcopal Super-intendence! Each parish ought to be visited once every year we require three bishops where we have now only one; and it is here worthy of remark, that, in the reign of Edward II., the now-threatened Episcopate of St. Asaph actually included no less than FIVE bishopric

Popery has not failed to make use of the leisure afforded by the above discussions. New convents have arisen in different parts of the kingdom, and further inroads have been made on Protestant liberty in Ireland, and elsewhere; Popish priests assuming archi-episcopal and other titles, which, by law, the Romish priesthood have no right to bear, and forgetting those oaths, on the faith of which the Romanists were admitted into

After remarking upon the transfer of the Episcopal duties of the Diocese of Bath and Wells to the Bishop of Salisbury, in consequence of the advanced age and infirmities of the Right Rev. Dr. Law, which is deplored as an inadequate provision for the wants of the Church in that diocese, the Committee pro-

"It must be obvious that such a state of things cannot by possibility continue, without producing the most direful consequences to the Establishment; but if the Church does not eak out, and perseveringly (judging by the past), this crying

evil assuredly will continue. What effectual means can be adopted for the defence of out Established Church under her present circumstances? high authority has suggested the only constitutional mode at present open to us, viz., "PETITIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE Many of our most exemplary Divines join in that expression, on so important a point, we shall now respectfully earnestly request the attention both of Clergy and Laity.

* * Let it ever be borne in mind, that the number

school; pay-day, after all, must come at last, and then people for combination of action, or for division of labour. And jet

Manual Ma