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laid on the 17th instant, by the Vicar, the Rev. J. T. Clark, in the presence of the Committee and a large con-The corner stone is to be laid with be effected by any local agencies:—

due ceremony on the 6th of April. The new Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Woolwich (the site for which was granted by the Board of Ord-nance), was consecrated on Tuesday by the Lord Bishop of ber of Clergymen of the diocese of London. The Rev. W. Greenlaw performed the services of the day, and the Bishop delivered a most impressive sermon to a large congregation assembled to witness the consecration of the Church; amongst whom were, Major Gen. Sir H. D. Ross, Sir John Webb, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., Colonel Cleaveland, Lieut.-Col. Dundas, Major Cuppage, Captain Rideout, R. N., Captain Tylden, Captain Wingfield, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Harwood, and a number of the most influential inhabitants of the town of Woolwich, who have liberally subscribed for the town of Woolwich, who have liberally subscribed for the erection of the Church, and used their influence to raise the sum required for that purpose. Her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have subscribed liberally for its erection, and at the conclusion of the services on Tuesday flor was collected.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—The Rev. Edmund Lilley, M.A., Minister of Peckham Chapel, has been presented by his congregation with a suit of robes, as a slight testimonial of their respect and high esteem for his long and unwearying services among them.

The treasurer of the Curates' Additional Fund, for promoting the employment of additional Curates in populous places, has received from an anonymous individual the munificent sum of £500 in aid of the funds of the Society.

LICHFIELD DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION. - We understand that amongst other resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the board at Lichfield, on Thursday last, was one expressive of the cordial satisfaction and thankfulness with which the board regards the measures recently adopted by the committee of Privy Council on the important subject of education, and of the desire antertained by the regular of the heard of the heard of the desire mediately and greatly increase production; or, secondly. entertained by the members of the board to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in carrying these recasures into effect. The Lord Bishop was requested to transmit a copy of the above resolution to the Lord President of the Councit.—Staffordshire Advertiser.

DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL .- We understand that during the present week the rural deans, by the kind invitation of the Lord Bishop, have held a synodal meeting at the Palace, Stapleton. Several important matters were proposed for consideration by his lordship, and were fully discussed. It was unanimously agreed, with the entire sanction of the bishop, to recommend to council on education, and with a view to the improvement of the system of instruction in the parochial schools, to place those institutions under the inspection of Her Ma-jesty's inspectors. It was likewise resolved to propose to the diocesan board in each archdeaconry to increase the efficiency of the existing training schools, by founding normal schools, one in Bristol, for masters, and one in Gloucester, for mistresses. Amongst other points determined upon, it was resolved that, in consequence of the increasing number of claudestine marriages celebrated by banns in various parishes of the diocese, the rural deans impress upon the clergy in their respective deaneries to adopt measures for preventing the celebration of such marriages in the churches of the diocese.—Bristol Mirror.

GRIMSTONE TUNNEL CHAPEL. - This edifice, erected of wood, and fitted up as a church, has been opened for Divine Worship, by permission of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, for the especial accommodation of the men employed on the works of the Wilks, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway; the present chaplain, the Rev. R. W. Houghton, having been discharging his sacred duties of reading the prayers and service of the Church, and preaching to them with much effect. It is gratifying to know that on the first opening of this temporary chapel there were 48 of the navigators present, and that last Sunday the place was crowded, there being 112 in attendance. The chaplain also labours daily among the navvies, by instructi on, and prayer, and it cannot but be hoped and believed that this ministration for a neglected portion of our countrymen will be blessed.—Dorset Chronicle.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1847.

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Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the shall have been well nigh shut out. We are not, it third of June next. Divine Service will commence must be admitted, without strong grounds for antici-

The Clergy are requested to meet in full black robes.

Society of this Diocese will be held at Toronto, on tion as is contemplated; and secondly, from the great Wednesday, the second of June next. There will be doubt as to the success of these immigrants even if Prayers, preparatory to the business of the day, in the lar.ds should be procured for them. Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

Chair at 2 o'clock.

mittee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the ence between the present population and its admitted Church Society's Rooms, Toronto, on Friday, the 4th capabilities, we can ascertain pretty accurately the June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

It need scarcely be re-affirmed, that, in every calamity which befalls either individuals or nations, we are bound to recognize a Divine Providence,some interposition from above to correct a great moral or spiritual evil, and to bring about an opposite good. And in connection with this high Christian principle, we cannot help feeling that the recent visitation of famine in Ireland, -appalling and terrible as its disasters are now, -is an agency by which to work out some great benefit to the physical as well as moral condition of that country. In consequence, indeed, of this heavy national misfortune, plans have already been started, with a zeal and energy and comprehensiveness by no means usual there, for effecting a solid and permanent alleviation of the acknowledged ills under which the land bas so long been labouring. We referred last week to one which appears to engage a large share of the public sympathy, and to the carrying out of which—with such modifications as a wisely-directed public opinion may dictate,-the talents and efforts of many distinguished and influential gentlemen are vigorously applied. We have read with some care, elaborate as it is, their "plan of Colonization for Ireland," and shall proceed to make a few remarks upon it.

The scheme under consideration is predicated upon what may be termed a great and admitted fact, which is thus stated: -

"The actual excess of numbers in Ireland is so great as to be incurable without a diminution of numbers. It is idle to hope that the balance between employment and labour will be redressed by increase of employment alone; labour will be redressed by increase or employment alone; nay, the actual excess of numbers is an impediment fatal to the beneficial operation of measures intended to increase employment. There is a circle of evil which we believe cannot be broken through save by a great mortality or a great emigration. Supposing starvation to be prevented this year by maintaining millions of destitute people at the public cost, what, we must ask, is to happen in the year 1848 and in the year 1849? We do suppose other directions. Two or three millions of husbandthat a great mortality will be prevented by this means: men would give occupation probably to as many milbut this is not a remedy; it is only a palliative: and we cannot help believing, that without a positive diminution one quarter, would beget a corresponding vigour and of numbers, the remedies which may be intended for per-

Assuming this to be correctly represented, there presents. Yet these are circumstances which imply can be no doubt as to the duty of acting upon the a gradual growth of the population: the nature of alternative proposed: if starvation to a great extent things forbids that this can be instantaneous, or the tered by the Lord Bishop of Toronto in three of the must be the consequence of the present state of things, work of a few years: a sudden overfeeding in the City Churches. The number of candidates in every then emigration must be resorted to,—the transfer of influx of people, would be fatal to the prosperity of case has been satisfactory; but we abstain from enterthe superabundant population to some other locality the whole. where the means of existence can be secured. The In providing for two or three millions of people question is thus clearly brought to a point between from Ireland or elsewhere in Canada, the fact must Church of St. James, on Sunday next, the 16th inst.,

more carefully the nature and extent of the crisis with which we have to deal. It is perfectly notorious and undeniable that the destruction of the potatoe crop in

loubled, or that a large proportion of the present labour-ng population must starve if they remain there. Now, it has been proved by the most incontestible evidence, that in order to provide this absolutely necessary increase in the wages-fund, a sum would be required considerably exceeding the whole rental of the country; so that, even on the hypothesis of the entire produce of the soil of Ireland being equally divided amongst its inhabitants, it would not suffice to satisfy their indispensible necessities. We abstain from entering into detailed proof of this proposition, because that task has been already performed, and because a very slight consideration will convince every thinking man of its general truth.

"In order, then, to enable Ireland to feed her inhabimediately and greatly increase production; or, secondly, such a diminution of the numbers to be fed as will presuch a dimination of the numbers to be fed as will preserve them within the limits of the existing resources.—
Now, the first alternative requires only to be stated in order that all may see the impossibility of its application. The very nature of the disease precindes the use of the remedy. Capital will not flow into a country where the whole social system is in process of revolution, where millions are struggling for life, and where, consequently, there cannot be security or protection for person and property. From a country in such a state, it is far more perty. From a country in such a state, it is far more likely that much of the capital now invested will disengage itself, than that more will flow in; and it is useless to expect that the artificial introduction of capital, by the clergy of both archdeaconries to avail themselves of to expect that the artificial introduction of capital, by the regulations of the recent minutes of the committee of State advances, should be carried to such an extent as to counteract the operation of these natural causes. Nor is this all: if the capital were on the spot, there is not the skill to make use of it. The transition must be made from a lower to a higher system of husbandry, as well as from a lower to a higher kind of food. Farms must be enlarged, labour must be combined, a whole population must, in short, be educated afresh, and induced to alter their habits, character, and mode of life, before the most lavish application of capital can produce the desired result. The period of transition must, upon the most fa-vourable hypothesis, extend over many years; and it is fearful to reflect upon the demoralization and misery with which that period must be fraught, and which must ndefinitely retard its termination.

But while this dark picture is drawn, there is, as we have intimated, a glimmering of hope in the distance. The calamity is not irremediable even as respects efforts and enterprises upon the spot: we have the following declaration to shew that the means exist even within Ireland itself for comfortably maintaining all its present population and even more, if they were only rightly and skilfully directed. This is an important point, and deserves to be well considered :-

"At the same time, we should be misunderstood if "At the same time, we should be misunderstood if your Lordship were led to suppose that we are amongst those who deem Ireland incapable of supporting its present population in comfort. We cannot doubt, on the contrary, that if the social economy of Ireland were made to resemble that of England, the population of Ireland might be larger than it is. We are persuaded that by such a system of measures as would deserve to be called a plan for the regeneration of Ireland, the wages of labour, the profits of capital and the rent of land. of labour, the profits of capital, and the rent of land might all be increased; and that the final and not very distant effect might be an increase of numbers. It is only under present circumstances that the population of Ireland is redundant: all that we desire is a temporary decrease of numbers as one essential means to the production of other circumstances, in which the population of Ireland might be greater than it has ever been, and well off into the bargain.

We repeat that this last presents an important point amongst the many features of almost insurmountable difficulty with which the question of ameliorating the condition of Ireland is encumbered. It will furnish us with a resource at least when the tide of emigration referred to would be entitled to their most careful THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his shall, through incontrollable causes be checked, pating the difficulties which will drive us to that resource:-from two leading causes they must be looked for; first, from the obstacles that must increase to ob-THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Church taining lands and a settlement for so large an emigra-

We grant that we have room in Canada for the His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto will take the settlement and support of some millions of people: W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary. taking England, or any other country similarly circumstanced, as a standard of comparison, it becomes a The Annual Meeting of the Managing Com- matter of easy calculation; and estimating the differextent to which it would be safe to encourage emigration. And if, as the result of such a computation, it could be affirmed that two millions of people might be encouraged to come to this Province, it must at once be apparent that this great accession to our inhabitants must be contributed gradually,-that the process cannot be a very rapid, much less an immediate one, by which the Colony shall be brought into a condition for sustaining that amount of augmented population .-The introduction, in a very few consecutive years, of the whole amount of population which the country is capable ultimately of supporting, would be an unquestionable injury to all parties: it would be like adopting some artificial process for transforming the child into a man, without brooking the delay of intermediate growth! In a word, the resources of the country must be thoroughly developed and brought into exercise, before such a repletion would be safe or practicable.

In affirming that Canada is capable of supporting many millions of inhabitants, no one for an instant will suppose it to be meant that the whole shall be proictors of land: the redemption of all our uncultivated acres from wildness or idleness, presupposes the employment of a proportionate number of the labouring class,-a large body of artizans and handicraftsmen of every description. Moreover, in contemplating the filling up of this country with as many people as it will bear, we of course anticipate the making the most of our land, -not permitting, certainly, the imperfect cultivation which, from the scarcity or dearness of labour, is so generally observable now: we calculate upon an improvement in this respect, which would render our arable acres at least twice as productive as they are at present found to be. This alone would justify the encouragement of a large number of emigrants, who should commence at least as mere labourers.

Again, an increased agricultural population creates other wants, and opens fresh fields of enterprise in lions of manufacturers: energy and improvement in manent effect will at best only mitigate the evil; nay, that in the long run this may prove one of those cases in which palliatives have the effect of increasing the difficulinternal commerce which every flourishing country

"a great mortality" at home and "a great emigration" not be overlooked that it would be found impracticable at 3, P.M. to foreign parts. Without being hopeless altogether to provide any considerable portion of them with land.

peasantry of Ireland. Absentees, or large landed pro-"Let us pause, my Lord, for a moment, to consider prietors who are not actual settlers, would seldom part with theirs without a good consideration; while residents in the country could only be induced to sell any

lation perhaps for centuries to come, we should hardly be understood as having had reference to any imme diate plan of settlement. It was alluded to as a resource under a possible contingency, rather than as a refuge in present difficulty. We are assured, on the most satisfactory authority, that the country referred to is all that it has been represented,—that it is rich in soil, and in climate moderate; but it lies at so great a distance that a pauper population could never be transferred to it. It could only be peopled, and only his Eastern Tour, will in a very short time visit Cana- to will be peopled,—as the western portions of the United States now are, -by the hardy, energetic, and practised emigrant from the east. The Irish emigrant, especially of the class more particularly under consideration, would not be fit, until the second or third generation, to undertake such a pilgrimage with any chance of success; but still, as we have said, that region stands as an admirable resource when our own country, by a correct process of population, shall become overstocked with inhabitants.

How then, it will be asked, is the difficulty as respects a large immediate emigration from Ireland to

It is obvious that there must, to effect the required alleviation of the poor condition of these people and to put them in any position of comparative comfort, be a distribution of them into various employments. It must be quite obvious that only a small portion, if the emigration is to be conducted on any extensive scale, can be provided for here, (and that very gradually,) as proprietors of land. Yet for a considerable number of the more thrifty and industrious, we grant

outset, and more after they had acquired some knowledge of agricultural pursuits, by obtaining for them eases of land. If the system of leasing were judiciously entered upon, people would soon discern the great advantage of adopting it on a more extensive scale than now prevails. The land, in this case, would be better cultivated, because a smaller and more practicable quantity would be undertaken by individuals: a larger return would be made from less soil, and more room in consequence would be afforded for an increased population: an excellent training-school would thus be afforded for agricultural labourers; and labour itself, through the natural operation of this system, would be materially cheapened. Cheapen labour, and the value of land is proportionably increased.

It appears that it is in contemplation, for the carryng out this plan of emigration, to establish an "Irish Canada Company," with a subscribed capital of large amount. A preliminary step with them would probably be the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain all the facts upon which a safe emigration should be predicated; and here let them take the precaution to associate with one or two clear-sighted individuals pertaining to the Company, as many at the least, elected in the Colony itself, of known prudence and experience. Assuming such Comm appointed, the facts and circumstances we have above consideration.

A feasible and important direction of the energies or planking roads through the great thoroughfares of the Province. The works themselves would yield a sure return of profit; but what would be more directly to their purpose, they could at once by this means provide employment for a large number of emigrant abourers,-they would be contributing, in a most mportant degree, to improve the country and develop its resources,-they would be rendering the means of tain and easy,-and they would be opening the way for other enterprises equally affecting the permanent welfare of the settler.

What we have said will shew, that a plan of Emigration to this Colony may be so devised and pursued as to produce the most advantageous results; but our marks must make it equally apparent that no such plan of Emigration will succeed, unless it be well maured and judiciously carried out. Yet while we feel authorized to speak in terms of decided encouragement and patriots, the duty of tasking every exertion to develop the resources of their own country and give employment, upon the spot, as largely and speedily as ssible to their needy countrymen. Any amelioration which their well-meant plans of emigration may bring about, must, as we have shewn, be comparatively w in its operation; and, admitting for it results as large as the most sanguine calculation could grasp, it must of necessity have a limit, -a limit, as they may easily perceive, which, do what they will, their own wing population will soon outstrip.

We have been kindly favoured with a copy of a very excellent Sermon on a very interesting subject,—"The Order for Divine Service daily throughout the Year," by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, Evening Lecturer in Christ Church, Montreal. This admirable and pri-Christ Church, Montreal. This admirable and pri-Christ Church, Montreal. This admirable and pri-mitive practice has, we are truly rejoiced to learn, one who laid at the Saviour's feet a "very precious" offering, been entered upon in that large and flourishing parish; the charity which prompted this enterprise, seeking to render unto the Lord of the best of His gifts, has reared a temple, and that Christian people may more clearly discern the value and the duty of this daily worship, the present Sermon has been written and published. We regard it as a great boon to any community when the means and the will exist for conducting a Daily Service: while the privation is confessedly a great and vice; while the privation is confessedly a great and

by quoting largely from this Sermon; and, at the ne time, an opportunity will be afforded of exhibiting some other highly satisfactory traits in the reli- and chastened light. The north transept contains the organ. gious statistics of that important and wealthy city.

The Ordinance of Confirmation has been adminising into particulars until his Lordship has fulfilled his

we have much pleasure in announcing the safe restriction of present in the disturbances and doods which Irish nationality, the settlers will be ready for use much pleasure in announcing the safe restriction of present in the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the settlers will be ready for use much pleasure in announcing the safe restriction of present in the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government, and that little in places where the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government, and that little in places where the safe ready of the desturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government, and that little in places where the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government, and that little in places where the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government and that little in places where the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government and that little in places where the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government and that little in places where the desturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government are the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government and the Reve. R. F. A. O'Meara and the Reve. R. Flood. The little in places where the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government and the Reve. R. Flood. The little in places where the disturbances and bloodshed, or without containing the disturbances and bloodshed, or which Irish nationality, the disposal of Government and the Reve. R. Flood. The little in places where the disturbances and bloodshed, or where the disturbances and the Reve. R. Flood. The first has already or the disturbance and the Reve. R. Flood. The little in p upon the Rev. Mr. O'Meara the Degree of LL.D., in connected with the parish is a charity school of eighty girls, consideration of the service rendered to the Church by his Indian version of the Liturgy. It is well-known In this school, much attention is given to choral singing, in that his knowledge of the purest dialect which is which the pupils are trained by the instruction of a con spoken by the tribes amongst whom he has been minis- teacher, and by the care and attention of the minister himself, tering for many years is remarkably accurate and extensive; and he has so far adapted their primitive tongue to the conveyance of religious ideas, that he of the cathedral and collegiate services of our mother Church. may be looked upon, not merely as a successful At divine service, the children are divided into two choirs, occu student, but as an improver of the language. Mr. pying the appointed places opposite each other, near the channal, in remarking upon the subject of Emigration, that O'Meara had previously graduated at the same Unidersity; and we are pleased to hear that his Alma the Priest and the choir on his side the altar chanting one verse. Mater has accounted him worthy of this additional honour. We rejoice to hear that the health of the gether in the Gloria Patri, which, at this Church, is repeated Rev. Mr. Flood is greatly improved.

> Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the names of new that way, which alone realises the Catholic idea of worship. Subscribers to this paper.

Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, who is now on da East.

## Communication.

To the Editor of The Church. York, Gore District, May 11, 1847.

Dear Sir,-You will oblige me by inserting the following statement in your next publication:—
Before the Bishop's Circular appeared in the Church I had promised a friend to assist him in making a collection for the distress in Ireland. He was to solicit those in the front, and I was to mention the matter to the small congregations scattered through the "bush." My applicas, at several times, have brought in 55 dollars, both from front and back parts. This sum I divided into two parts, and have sent £6 currency to a Clergyman in the north-west of Ireland, and £9 currency to another Cler-gyman in the south-west. In these two quarters I know that the scarcity of food was severely felt.

BOLD C. HILL. Your's, &c.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

St. John's Church, Tp. London, per Rev. C. C. St. Jude's Church, Oakville, Church at Palermo, per Rev. A. Pyne ..... Warwick, per Rev. J. Mockridge ... Delaware Church ...... £5 12 6 

 Caradoc Academy
 17 6

 Wardsville Church
 4 15 0

 per Rev. John Gunue ...... Paul's Church, Scarboro, per Rev. W. S. 14 10 0 99 Collections...... £582 4 8

\* This item was last week announced as \$564 17s. 61d., in consequence of the accountant having placed the sum of £9 5s remitted by W. H. Bottum, Esq., to the credit of this fund, instead of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, to which account it has been transferred. T. W. BIRCHALL. Treasurer Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

13th May, 1847.

The Treasurer particularly requests that all letter for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Churc Society of the Diocese of Toronto, TORONTO.

UNITED STATES.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, AT TROY.

(From The Missionary.) The subject of the following notice, from the Church Times, has been a matter of personal observation, for more has been silent during the whole of the debates and wrangle A feasible and important direction of the energies of such a Land Company would be to engage in some internal improvement on a scale of considerable magnitude. They would be quite safe, for instance, in investing a large amount of capital in macadamizing investing a large amount of capital in macadamizing in the form whom they all have come. Thirry years ago, the investing a large amount of capital in macadamizing in the whole of the debates and wrangles about his starving countrymen, should have selected this occasion for speaking. We cannot congratulate him upon having the "river which makes glad the city of our God," have all been watched, with admiring thankfulness to Him investing a large amount of capital in macadamizing in whole of the debates and wrangles about his starving countrymen, should have selected this occasion for speaking. We cannot congratulate him upon having the "river which makes glad the city of our God," have all been watched, with admiring thankfulness to Him from whom they all have come. Thirry years ago, the obsolete and uring the whole of the debates and wrangles about his starving countrymen, should have selected this occasion for speaking. We cannot congratulate him upon having the "river which makes glad the city of our God," have all been watched, with admiring thankfulness to Him from whom they all have come. Thirry years ago, the obsolete and imperative. Grant it. Then why make such a s venerable mother of the three brothers Warren-one of the Church's household names—taking pity apon the poor, was wont to gather about her, in her little parlour, on Saturday afternoon, a dozen or twenty little girls, to teach them how to sew and knit, to see that they knew their Catechism, and to interest them in all good things. It was a touching scene, to see that aged lady, in the midst of these poor daughters of neglect and helplessness, her voice tremulous with age, but her head clear, and her heart warm, teaching them, by the help of the younger the advantageous settlement of their people more certain and easy,—and they would be opening the way are essential to their comfort and usefulness; and speak ing to them, the while, of "Christ and the Church," When she died, the good work was continued by the widow of her second son; still, as Grandmother Warren s Saturday Sewing School. But charity has life in it, and grows. Like Aaron's rod, it buds, and brings forth buds, blooms, blossoms, and yields almonds. It was so with the little School. At first, the number increased. Then, more of teaching was attempted. Then, as it grew too large for home convenience, a room was providday-shool opened, and two pious women employed to take charge. Then, an organ was added, and an excellent specting such a system of Emigration, we ought not structed in the music of the Church. Then, the mother omit pressing upon its advocates, as philanthropists and her children knit their hearts together in the erection of the Holy Cross. And now, what is so well described below, and a great deal more than any one can describe at all, attests the certainty, that God will bless the humblest efforts in his service, to them who give their hearts to it, by patient continuance in well-doing. The Mansion House, so called, a fine old building, in a noble grove, hard by the Church, is the home and habitation of the School; and all that heart could wish, in such a case, is done, and doing there. And—beautiful to see and say, and full of encouragement for the many, who might "go, and do likewise"—to the family, whose heart is in it, and in whose heart it lives, with all their advantages of wealth, and position, and intelligence, and refinement, and taste, and whatever else this life can yield, THE HOLY CROSS, There are other and even more interesting points | with its Church and School, is the one full fountain of

There are some circumstances connected with this Church the opposition.)
This give it a peculiar interest to every Churchman. It is, in In conclusion, the noble Lord said, "he was not inclined to which give it a peculiar interest to every Churchman. It is, in serious one to those who, from whatever causes, are unable to avail themselves of it.

the early English style, cluentary, the dearly English style, cluentary, the carry Engl We shall very soon gratify and benefit our readers.

There are no aisles. Small windows filled with stained glass, each containing some scriptural motto, such as "God be mer-ciful," "Pray without ceasing," diffuse around a rich and Open walnut seats (not stained) are placed in the nave on either side; and near the chancel are the benches appropriated the choristers. The furniture of the chancel an altar, lectern, credence table, two chairs, and stalls for the clergy, and is so arranged as to give prominence to the altar, which is placed against the east wall, and covered with a crimson velvet cloth, embellished with the sacred monogram. The Church is remarkable for its open roof, likewise of walnut, highof the errors of the Church of Rome. Having, however, overpainted and presented by Mr. Robert W. Weir. The piece painted and presented by Mr. Robert W. Weir. The piece descent from the Cross, and is an altogether original conception. The distinguished artist, with pious reserve, has chosen

cel; and on the Sunday afternoon when we were present, the entire Psalms for the day were chanted antiphonally; that is, after every Psalm. The canticles also were chanted. Tversicles, after the Lord's Prayer and Creed, were intoned Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian service, being made by the full choir. It was truly grateful and animating to see our Church, claiming all the glory of her eritage, and uttering forth her simple but majestic ritual in But over and above this, that service had an interest all its own. Surely it was the nearest approach to the adoration of the upper sanctuary, those words of inspiration, sung by the angelic voices of the "little children" whom God had ordained to "perfect his praise." After Evening Prayer, the twentythird Psalm of David was sung as an anthem, and if the grave harmony of the chant was thrilling, not less admirable was the accuracy with which the more elaborate composition was ex ecuted. There are few who have not been deeply touched with the exquisite tenderness of this Psalm, but addressed, as it then was, unto the God of the fatherless, by those who had so recently experienced his great mercy in "leading them" by His "waters of comfort," even the holy water of His Baptism, thereby "restoring their soul," by nature sick and faint, and "preparing a table before them," such that their "cup" of blessedness was "running over," the Divine thanksgiving seemed to gain a new fulness of spiritual meaning. The con-cluding prayers were said. The last deep tones of the mellow Not so its memory. Not so the soothing recollection of that unworldly scene. It had "entered into the soul." It was stored up among the "pleasant treasures" of the past

## From our Files by the Caledonia.

We received our papers by the Caledonia not many days after the arrival of those which came out by the Cambria. The following is a compilation of the latest news.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

that such a provision even at the outset could be made; while there would be a gradation going on, year by year, from the lower state of the labourer to the higher state of the proprietor, so that a numerous body at the last would thus be satisfactorily settled. And it must be apparent that the most successful proprietors, out 1847, to be transmitted to Ireland and Scotland for the henefit of the sufferers by Famine in accordance with the henefit of the sufferer by Famine in accordance with the henefit of the sufferer by Famine in a (From Willmer & Smith's Liverpool Times, 20th April.)

a 50s.

Foreign Wheat, per 70lb., Canadian red, 10s. 9d, a 11s.;
United States red, 11s. a 11s. 3d.; Danzig, mixed and red, 10s. 9d. a 11s. 1d.; Lower Baltlic, red, 11s. a 11s. 3d.; Riga and Petersburg, red, 10s. 9d. a 10s. 11d; Odessa, common red, 10s. 6d. a 10s. 9d.; French, Spanish and Italian, red, 10s. 7d. a 10s. 11d.; Bannat and Marianopoli, red, 10s. 9d. a 11s.; Mediterranean, &c., bard, 9s. 9d. a 10s. 3d. Barley, distilling, per 60lb., 6s. 8d. a 7s. 3d. Oats, per 45lb.. 5s. 3d. a 5s. 5d. Rue. Baltic, &c., per quarter, 40s. a 42s. Beans, European, Rye, Baltic, &c., per quarter, 40s a 42s. Beans, European, per quarter, 46s. a 50s.; Egyptian, per 480lb., 39s. a 40s.

Peas, Baltic, &c., white, per quarter, 58s. a 62s.; Canadian
white, 56s. a 60s. Indian Corn, per 480lb., 53ss. a 55s. Indian
Meal, per 196lb., 26s. a 27s. Flour, per barrel 196lb., Canadian dian sweet, 39s. 6d. a 40s.; Canadian sour, 34s. a 35s.

MR. WATSON'S BILL FOR THE REMOVAL OF ROMAN CATHOLIC (From the John Bull.)

THANKS to Sir ROBERT INGLIS, Mr. WATSON'S bill for "unprotestantizing England, and degrading its Church," re-ceived its quietus last Wednesday. Upon the question that this bill should be committed, the Hon. Baronet moved as an amendment, that it should be committed that day six months, which was carried by a majority of 39 in a house consisting of 277 members. The numbers were-ayes, 158; noes, 179.

The minority exhibits a strange piebald list of names : ing and Lord George Bentinck; Bright and Lord Sandon; Lord John Manners and Lord John Russell; Mr. Muntz and the Hon. G. Smythe; Sir George Grey and Sir Robert—no, Sir Robert Peel was not present—had he been, we should have of the Right Hon. Baronet was regretted by more than one speaker; but nobody undertook to explain the cause of it.

Lord JOHN MANNERS played second to Mr. Sheil in extolling the Jesuits, and defending their establishment in this country. It is remarkable, by the way, that Mr. Sheil, who clamour about them? Because, said Mr. Sheil, "they answer another purpose they answer. They are securities which Protestants can appeal to, should a case of extreme danger arise. Why not dismantle Dover Castle? The guns and batteries are never required for defence. But suppose they should be required, and suddenly? It would be rather more convenient o find them ready than to have to cast and mount them

Sir ROBERT INGLIS very truly characterised this bill as "one of a series of aggressive measures" against Protestantism; and showed that while Rome is vigilantly using every means for regaining her ascendancy in this country, no change nor shadow of change, has taken place in her own ambiritious policy and persecuting spirit. "It is not unworthy of notice," said the Hon. Baronet, "that the present most liberal Pope, as many are fond of regarding him, has not withdrawn his prohibition against Englishmen having any place of worship in the eternal city." Thus, while Roman Catholic Cathedrals, Churches and Chapels, while the monastic orders, while the Jesuits, while Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins, Augustins, and Grand Carmelites, are multiplying in England and Ireland, there is not in Rome a single edifice where Protestants may assemble to perform their religious duties. The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY, in a manly, frank, and

honourable spirit, avowed what he considered to be the object of all this. As a sincere Roman Catholic, but abjuring the craft and dissimulation which others of his faith employ, he

"That upon many occasions the Church of Rome had acted in the spirit of persecution and had persecuted. But each of those acts of persecution must be considered in reference to the believed that he might point to passages in the Old Testament which might be thought to justify persecution; he alluded to the wars of the Israelites, to exterminate the nations which stood between them and the possession of the land of promise."

When Mr. PLUMPTRE and Mr. SPOONER commented upon and came to his rescue with a gloss of his own, which did not. in this plan of Colonization, as their elaborate circular has developed it, which claim our notice; but we feel that we have already overstepped our limits, and therefore must postpone our further remarks until next therefore must postpone our further remarks until next the content of the sting of the contession. Another portures, most perfect and perennial pleasure; to which has developed it, which claim our notice; but we feel that we have already overstepped our limits, and therefore must postpone our further remarks until next truth, how much "more blessed" it is "to give than to the sting of the contession. Another portures, most perfect and perennial pleasure; to which they do not be supported by turn away from all things else, and in which they one content of the noble Lord's speech was equally remarkable:

"His noble friend who had just sat down (Sir R. H. Inglis) one constant refreshment and continual joy. Oh, that more people would find out, by faithful trial of its truth, how much "more blessed" it is "to give than to truth, low much "more blessed" it is "to give than to the sting of the contession. Another portures, most perfect and perennial pleasure; to which they do not be always and said that the Church of Rome was antagonistic to Protestant truth, how much "more blessed" it is "to give than to the contestion. The perfect was equally remarkable:

"His noble friend who had just sat down (Sir R. H. Inglis) however, pluck out the sting of the contestion. Another portures, most perfect and perennial pleasure; to which they had said that the Church of Rome was antagonistic to Protestant truth, how much "more blessed" it is "to give than to the church of the perennial pleasure; to which they had said that the Church of Rome was antagonistic to Protestant truth, which is the church of the protect and perennial pleasure; to which they had said that the Church of Rome was antagonistic to Protestant truth, the perfect and perennial pleasure; to which they had said that the Church of the protect and perenn however, pluck out the sting of the confession. Another portestantism itself should be extinguished. (Ironical cheers from

relinquish one iots in the struggle for religious freedom, which be maintained would continue, and must continue, until Protestantism became extinct." While we applaud the noble Lord for his fearless honesty in thus expressing himself, we are quite aware that Protestantism is exposed to no increased peril by the avowal. What we like is, the avowal itself, instead of the Jesuitical denials with which we have been surfeited, of Popery being a persecuting, a proselytising, or a hostile religio elieve, says the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, that the end of the struggle now going on will be the extinction of Protestantism, and in the spirit of that belief I am for carrying it on. Be it so. We, as Protestants, reply, that our belief is, the struggle will terminate in the extinction of Popery, and in the ardent hope of such a termination, we engage in the conflict. All we ask is this fair admission of the object aimed at on both sides. But hitherto it has been attempted to cajole us with bland assurances of Rome's tolerant and amicable character.

EMIGRATION SCHEME - The public mind has been startled this week by a mammoth scheme for the relief of Ireland, and the advancement of Canada in civilization and wealth! Verily, the scheme is remarkable, not less for its character than for ome of the names by which it is indorsed. We are to transport to the shores of the St. Lawrence, it seems, two millions of the most indigent and helpless of the Irish Roman Catholic peasantry, under the leadership of an adequate number of riests; and, with these materials, we are to establish there a ominant Irish Romish Church! This is gravely proposed by a Protestant Irish Romish Church! This is gravely proposed by a Protestant Irish Archbishop and two Irish noblemen, Lord Farnham and the son of Lord Roden, both of whom have been distinguished for their uncompromising hostility to the diffusion of the errors of the Church of Rome. Having, however, over-

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe re- not to exhibit the sacred body of the Redeemer. In the fore- the disturbances and bloodshed, of which Irish nationality, even

very face of it, to the most grave and important objection, of the score of principle, is unnecessary; but even if its design and tendency were unobjectionable—if it were calculated to mitigate the sufferings of Ireland, it is utterly impracticable— The existing demand for shipping to convey emigrants America cannot be met—how then is the increased demand requisite for the accomplishment of so gigantic a scheme to be supplied? But could this difficulty be overcome, where are we to turn for the enormous sums to defray the cost which would be required? How is the army of Priests which the scheme proposes to send with these unfortunate "descendants of the ancient native population, as contradistinguished from the Anglo-Irish" to be created and organized?

Some idea of this branch of the subject may be formed from the following estimate, which has been furnished by a correspondent well acquainted with the subject :-Conveyance and maintenance on the voyage of

two millions of Irish Roman Catholic emigrants from Ireland to America, at £5 each £10,000,000 nveyance and maintenance from the place of landing to their ultimate destination at £1

Maintenance, clothing, and housing for one year, at £10 each .. 6,000 Priests, being at the rate of three for each 1,000 emigrants, which, considering their multifarious functions as leaders, in addition

to their pastoral duties, is not too many, at £50 each, for outfit, passage, and remunera-at £100 each, for outfit, passage and remu-

Agency and other necessary accidents of a public company, by the instrumentality of which the scheme is proposed to be conducted.....

£33,000,000 To say nothing of the cost of twenty million acres of land, at ten acres for each emigrant, surveying, laying out, clearing, and preparing for seed, with cost of necessary implements, uten-The amount is considerable even on this moderate calcula-

tion. We fear, however, if the experiment were made to the proposed extent, it would be found to be barely an approximation to the actual cost, unless pestilence and death, or the insolvency of the company, relieved the undertakers or the undertakers or the substitute of the company. unhappy province of Canada of no small portion of the responsibility. - John Bull.

IRISH IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS .- The total number of poor Irish who have arrived in Liverpool during the present year is upwards of 90,000; of these about 30,000 are supposed to have emigrated to foreign countries, and 60,000 either to have settled in Liverpool or to have gone into the interior. Warrington and other towns within a moderate distance of Liverpool, are crowded with them .- Liverpool Times.

A letter from Constantinople states that the Sultan npan hearing of the sufferings of the Irish, caused to be handed to the Hon. Mr. Wellesley £1,000, to be disposed of by him in the best way towards their alleviation.

bitherto kept so dear, that the poor unemployed cannot purchase; all of the better classes are doing all that lays in their power towards the mitigation of the dire calomity, and surely America has done and is still doing her share of charity.

Your anticipations respecting an immense emigration will be calised; though the fare to Quebec is £4, that is double what it was last year, yet all our ships have their full complem I do not expect more destitution or sickness this season usual, as the persons emigrating are comfortable people, who have some means and are able to provide both food and clothing to keep themselves in a healthy condition during the pass We have a ship in room of the Borneo, over 800 tons register, called the Jessie, Daniel Gordon, master. She is full, and will carry about 500 adults. O'Donnell, who was master of

the Borneo when lost, is mate of her. She was the property of Mr. Lee, of your town. I shall forward you the list as early as possible.

I am, dear Sir, very sincerely yours,
RICHARD LYNCH.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq., Quebec.

ADVERTISED TO SAIL.—Ninian, 1st April; Jane Black,

Primrose, 5th; Jessie, 13th; Bryan Abbs, 7th.

N. B.—Several vessels have sailed, and others are preparing with passengers for New York, and will return with breadstuff.

Government Emigration Office.

Sligo, 1st April, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to acquaint you, from the early appearance of emigration at present, it is fully expected to have a large number of vessels going this season from this port, and the generality of passengers emigrating have more money than usual, as they are not paying their read in consequence of the

sual, as they are not paying their rent in consequence of the failure in the potato crop. I think the emigration will principally be to Quebec this season.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant, angles PETER SHUTTLEWORTH, R.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Esq., Quebec.

Extract of a letter received from the emigration agent at ndonderry, dated 1st April:

"Ships are scarce, and cannot be got for the conveyance of emigrants to the North American colonies, which in some degree will check the emigration. Seven ships have left this quarter for the United States, with emigrants. The class of people that are emigrating this season, as yet, are generally in people that are emigrating this season, as yet, are generally in good circumstances, having sold off their farms, and taking on small sums of money. I think it will be that class of people who will emigrate to Canada this season, as the poor classes, such as farm servants, will not have the means to go, in consequence of the high price of provisions and the means to go, in consequence which of the high price of provisions and the rates of passage, which is £3 for each adult. The Helen Thompson will sail, with her full complement, about the 12th instant, for your port. EMIGRATION TO CANADA. - Mr. John Mewburn, of Danby

house, Stamford, near the Falls of Niagara, an Englishman, has published a letter in this country showing the advantages which canada possesses over the United States as a point of emigration. He recommends the establishment He recommends the establishment of a company of gen-nen possessessed of sums from £5000 to £10,000 each as an emigration society. They might purchase one or two townships, he says, bring out their own servants and retainers, and form a society amongst themselves, which would afford advantages, in a pecuniary sense, as regards respectable rising families, whose means, divided amongst a number of children, are limited, that the old country does not possess.

Insist Colonization Scheme.—The Irish colonization scheme seems to have met with little favour from the Canadian press. It is certainly liable to a great many objections. The principle one with us is the total inadequacy of the means proposed. We have no belief in the existence of any great demand for labour in Canada. What must chiefly be relied on is the settlement of the immigrants on waste lands, and this, it must be borne in mind, involves a large expenditure, and such as the colony cannot be expected to undertake. Meantime there is colony cannot be expected to undertake. Meantime there an imperative necessity that steps should be taken to prevent the introduction of mere paupers, who will be left either to starve on our shores or to be supported at our expense. Another evil, too, is likely to fell upon us. The famine in Ireland has been accompanied with earth of the most been accompanied with pestilence. Typhus fever, of a most malignant character, is raging in Ireland, and has been already introduced into New York. We shall have it in the midst of us in a few weeks, and it is much to be feared that Montreal in the shall have it in the midst of the shall be sha will suffer severely. It behoves, therefore, our fellow-citizens to exert themselves in time, and take such steps as may deemed prudent to guard against the impending calamity. Montreal Pilot, May 7th.

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 24th April, 1847. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

make the following appointment, viz:-William Allan Harvey, Esquire, to be Judge of the Surro gate Court for the District of Gore, in the place of William D. Powell, Esquire, resigned.

NEW JUDGE FOR THE WELLINGTON DISTRICT .- William Dummer Power, Esq., has been appointed Judge of the District Court for the District of Wellington, in the room of Adam Johnstone Fergusson, Esq., resigned .- Galt Reporter.

His Honour the the Chief Justice returned last week from the circuit, and it will, we are sure, be gratifying to the public to know that the learned gentleman appears to have benefited in health from the change of air and scene afforded by the circumstance—Health

The following sums have been contributed by the Indian pes of Canada West to the Irish and Scotch Relief Fund Mississaugas of the Credit River...... £12 10 0

Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe 15 0 0

We understand that the Countess of Elgin has taken parage for Quebec in the Douglass, and that her ladyship will be sage for Quebec in the *Douglass*, and that her ladyship will be accompanied by Sir Benjamin and Lady D'Urban, and Capt. Kirkland, A.D.C., lady and family.— Quebec Mcrcury.

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