THE VICA OF BRADFORD .- A memorial is now in ld be pleased to revoke his determi resign the Vicarage; and we understand that it will in all liability incurred of resting presumptuously upon in- hold no boon from them which they may wrest again

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Catechising. English Eccles Intelligence. Poetry —Ballad. Labours of the early Missionaries Labours of the early Missionaries in America.
On the existing diversities in the Services of the Church.
The duty of avoiding extremes.

Our readers will be well repaid by a careful perusal of the article we have given on our first page from the Cornwall Gazette, on "Ex:sting Diversities in the Services of the Church," as well as by a re-perusal of the one of which the present is a continuation, published in this Journal about three weeks ago. It furnishes, to our mind, a very faithful account of the circumstances and events which have led to those diversities in ritual observances, upon which so great an excitement has lately been founded, with a calm and accurate development of the motives and course of action which have led to these most needless com-

It has always been the case from the earliest times, that when a peculiar heresy has been combated, some of its opponents,-however sincere and earnest in the maintenance of the truth, -have gone into some opposite extreme of opinion. When the vital errors of Pelagius were broached, it cannot be denied that Augustine, in combating that dangerous heresy, advanced some untenable doctrines himself. And it is a decide dence. well known fact of ecclesiastical history, that not a few of the peculiar errors connected with the mysterious doctrine of the Trinity, were engendered by the imprudent effort to explain what was beyond human comprehension,-by the rash endeavour to render that intelligible by human argument which, on this side the grave, it is not intended that the mind of man should be able to grasp or explain.

If such was the order of events in the earlier and purer ages, it is not to be thought that so great and important an ecclesiastical revolution as the Reformation should have been brought about, without working some rashness of doctrine or extravagancy of conduct on the part of those who were most zealous and sincere in the effort to promote it. And on the spot where the errors assailed were the deepest and most deadly; in the scenes where the religious bondage was most oppressive and galling, there we should naturally look for the most startling manifestations of pict its contrast in the strongest colours: in bound- the same. And can he tell us, can he tell the co manifested to over-leap every barrier of authority, and trample upon the powers which others had a-

the human mind, it is a remarkable and instructive fact If it be correct to say that discord is harmony, -that that most of the extravagancies in doctrine, and most of the errors on the subject of Church government contradictions are one and the same verity, then this were traceable almost uniformly to Holland or Ge- only, by Mr. Draper, embodies "a great truth." lengths of violence and absurdity they were pushed, - | gross falsehood. propagated, is sufficiently evident from the masterly sight, the arguments of its eloquent and ingenious and immortal work of HOOKER.

of the system of the Church itself as reformed in Eug- endowed, was designed to be invested. This fact, if of popular approval, was, therefore, a misfortune of verse from that affixed to the English Universities?the times rather than the fault of the English people. Will any body have the hardihood to affirm, that eito arrest this democracy in the Church and in the than precisely such an Institution as was established State, in the reign of Charles 1st; and the event has by Royal Charter in the year 1827? We should be bitterly proved how deeply infected the popular mind | glad to have this question fairly and honestly answered.

even by a high sense of religious obligation, might upon the assumption that, for the peace of the Prohave been led into an excess of caution in guarding vince, an alteration in the charter was imperatively against the calamities and shipwreck of the preceding demanded. The Despatches, from their intrinsic reign; but when the Sovereign was careless of reli- character, were evidently designed to be private; gious restraint, and the Court corrupt, the surrender and the case of the appointment of Mr. Murray to ment of the vital Christianity of the Church, is less a providing for Dr. Ryerson,-testifies the great inexfavour any very general or deep-seated improvement edying a supposed evil: they could not, with propriein religious opinion or practice. From that time to ty, be published, while the question they referred to the general peace in 1815, there was an almost unin- was pending; and when in the Amended Charter of terrupted series of wars; and the intervening time the University made in 1837, all that was aimed at exert her best influence, or her children be moved to ment of the two Branches of the Legislature in the thority. Much neglect and carelessness, and in was clearly unnecessary. The individuals, therefore, a neglect of the means by which it is invigorated and so pathetically suggested by the Colonist. sustained.

tunity thus afforded of a more sober and undistracted sity, can hardly be deemed a very cogent, even if it contemplation of the duties and offices which refer to be a necessary one :-God and eternity, has been, through His blessing, the means of a great revival of religious discipline and godly practice. The history of our Mother Country during the last ten or twelve years, is a very comforting and refreshing evidence of this; and although in the excitement and the zeal attendant upon changes endowment, which is but as a drop amid the ocean of and improvements, many enthusiastic and hasty spirits are prone to transcend the boundaries of prudence and truth, still this does not alter the inherent character of truth itself, nor permit us to doubt that, notwithstanding these occasional instances of waywardness, Thoughtful people amongst our soundest Conser-

God's hand is in the work.

employed in affording an additional shilling a week to labourers with a wife and four children. Twenty-five with what is gathered from remote usages or indistinct incit. such labourers will receive the boon during the present quarter; in the last quarter there were twenty-three.— have nothing to say. These, under any circumstancourse of signature at Bradford, which has already been numerously signed, to the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, praying upral force and power from their adoption, and the upper of exasperation, they might withdraw; we probability meet with a favourable response, as some of the causes which led to the contrary determination have dard of authority to appeal to.

from our hands. We have already, through their instrumentality, or connivance at least, well nigh lost

even of truth, the great body of the Clergy,-to done their worst. whom, in the wantonness of the times, it is common to attach epithets of opprobrium, -have been guided their earnest zeal with judgement and discretion.

to which we have referred, be carefully studied.

There can be no better evidence of the baneful practical influence of the defective and distorted theology to which we have above adverted, -a theology which has in a great degree, formed the ground-work of rationalism in Germany, and Socialianism in England,-than the looseness of principle which has been exhibited in the conduct of public men during the last quarter of a century. In the Mother Country, we have had, during that interval, many melancholy specimens of this sacrifice of truth and abandonment of consistency at the shrine of expediency; for in that interval, we have to lament the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts and the concession of Romish Emancipation. It cannot, therefore, be wondered at that the political sins of statesmen in the parent country should have imitators in the contracted sphere of Colonial politics. In the latter case, too, there is an excuse for tergiversation, -- a plea for abandonment of principle, which does not exist, to so great an extent at least, in the former; and that is the utter ignorance in many cases, of the subjects discussed and decided upon with all imaginable gravity and confi-

In the Montreal Grazette of the 18th instant, we observe a fear very seriously expressed that there would be a combination of parties, entertaining opposite sentiments in the Legislative Assembly, to defeat the University Bill; -a "most unprincipled combination," as our contemporary terms it, "of those who object to it for going too far, and those who object to it for not going far enough; in other words, that the High Church and the Baldwin-Lafontaine party will mbine in a division to reject the Bill on a second reading; the latter with the avowed view of bringing in a Bill of a more ultra character, and the former with that of getting up a new agitation, and keeping the game of contention alive with this as a nest egg for next year's incubation."

In reference to Mr. Baldwin, the Gazette remarks: "So far as Mr. Baldwin is concerned, we must say, naturally look for the most startling manifestations of this contrariety,—for the most marked exhibitions of imply. He had our support for his own Bill as embodyextreme and unwarranted opinion, even in the pro-fessed advocates of the truth. In combating an error or perversion of doctrine, it was not unuatural to deing from the chains of a long spiritual servitude, it that, as an honest man, as a consistent politician, he can was hardly to be wondered at, if, in the buoyancy of refuse a large instalment of good, and protract the settlethat newly recovered freedom, a disposition should be even to consider the Bill with a view to its amendment in

It is amusing to observe this grave affirmation, that In connection with this not unnatural working of the projected University Bill embodies "a great truth." which developed themselves in England at the period | measure as originally introduced by Mr. Baldwin, and of the Reformation, were imported from abroad: they now brought forward, with a modification of details neva. And at how early a stage of the Reformation | Most sober-thinking and honest-hearted men would these extravagancies began to be exhibited,-to what unhesitatingly denounce its principle as affirming a

and with what a vast and industrious zeal they were But to leave this portion of the question out of proposer seemed not to have comprehended one im-These innovations of Puritanism, as it came to be portant point,—the mind and intention of the Sovertermed, are not to be ascribed to the native temper of eign and his Ministers in reference to the religious Englishmen, or to any thing which naturally grew out character with which the University, thus liberally land; but they were grafted upon it by the teaching duly ascertained and fairly propounded, must assuof foreign divines, -of men, who, whatever were their redly carry with it more of moral weight and honest extravagancies of opinion, would, from their hatred conviction than a thousand Despatches which have of Popery and vehemence of denunciation against its been subsequently framed, and based, as has been the errors, always gain willing hearers. The levelling case, upon a prevailing agitation. Was it then, we Life Assurance, under the same management, by which system thus introduced,—the unlimited assertion of will ask, the mind of George III. and his Ministers, a Clergyman, by the payment of a certain sum annually private judgment,—the reducing of every thing sacred to endow an institution of Education which was to and mysterious to the standard of human reason and possess no religious character, or to assume one di-An attempt was made, more courageous than prudent, ther the King or his Councillors meditated aught else

was with the novelties of the Continental school of As for recent Despatches, quoted by Mr. Draper in introducing this Bill, they were predicated, as we At the Restoration, a prudent monarch, guided have said, upon an alleged agitation in the Province.of ecclesiastical discipline, and with it the abandon- King's College, -in order to subserve the design of matter of surprise than of regret. Subsequently,- pediency of laying before the public letters which though many a good man rose in the interval and bore were never meant to be otherwise than private. And his testimony against the sin and lukewarmness of the as to the Despatches themselves, they were merely times, -the state of the nation was not such as to the discussion of the best means of meeting and remwas, consequently, not one in which the Church could in the Despatches was accomplished, viz: the agreea more devoted allegiance to her teaching and au- alterations that were to be made, their publication many respects much irreligiou, was the consequence; who took upon themselves the responsibility of withand while we had to lament the decline of vital piety holding those documents from the public eye, need in a wide degree, we had to lament, at the same time, not be goaded by all the unavailing remorse which is

The following conclusion of the Gazette, in case The return of peace to the nation, and the oppor- the Conservative members should oppose the Univer-

vatives, -that is, Conservatives on principle; -putting What, then, are termed innovations, -so startling out of the question the widely admitted fact that we and abhorrent to many,-are in reality the revival of should be immeasurably better off without any "Minusages which an untoward and lamented condition of istry" at all, in the position we mean, which the things had caused to fall into disuse. In the practi- Provincial Executive is at present made to occupy, cal abolition of any ecclesiastical rule or usage which very naturally ask, -what difference there can be, for were designed for the safeguard of the Church against all practical purposes of good, in having a professedly error in doctrine or licentiousness in polity, there is | Conservative Ministry who are falsifying their avow-

THE OFFERTORY AT MORWENSTOW.—The report of when by a better understanding of the subject which a measures; or a professedly Destructive-Ministry, who, the receipts and disposal of the Offertory fund for the more auspicious situation of things produces, there is in pulling down established institutions, are only unequivocally enjoined in our Ritual and Formularies: direction which self-interest or popular clamour may

ces, are better let alone; and even if they should be us so very startling as the Gazette would make it confessedly subservient to edification, and unobject appear. We are not aware of being indebted to the moral force and power from their adoption, and the moment of exasperation, they might withdraw: we strumentality, or connivance at least, well nigh lost Yet, while a few rash spirits have transgressed the all benefit from the Clergy Reserves: if they strip us bounds of order, authority, and, we lament to say it, of the University also, we apprehend they will have

The claim of gratitude, we apprehend, is in the inverse order. If members of the Church of England by a spirit of candour and love, and have tempered had voted, at the recent election, as the various denominations had done, -not excluding the Roman This we regard as a fair state of the case; but for Catholics; if they had not given, in that contest, an its more complete developement, we strongly recom- almost unanimous support to the Government, the mend that the two articles from the Cornwall Gazette, "Ministry" had not now been in a position to thrust upon them this abnoxious Bill.

The Communication of A CHURCHMAN, which appears in our columns to-day, on the subject of Ecclesiastical Fire and Life Assurances, embodies, we ouceive, some very valuable suggestions. The matter seems to be well worthy the serious attention of the Church Society. The establishment of a fund like that alluded to would not only make provision for the indemnification of the losses or casualties it is designed to alleviate, but might be rendered, in time, an easy source of profitable income. In regard to the proposed scheme of Life Assurance, our Correspondent will discover, by referring to the Church, of Nov. 15, 1844, that the subject has not escaped the notice of the Church Society. The minutes of a Meeting of the Society, held on the 6th Nov. 1844 are there published; on which occasion an abstract of a scheme to answer the desired purpose was presented by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Some provision of the kind to mitigate the difficulties which the removal of a Clergyman by death entails upon his bereaved widow or family is much wanted; and we trust that the time is not far distant when the "Widows' Fund," relief for such destitution.

is given in another column, we would request our readers to bear in mind the fact, that one of their number, Church of Scotland.

Our Travelling Agent will proceed on a Collecting tour westwards from this office, immediately after Easter, -visiting the townships intermediate between this and Toronto and proceeding from that city northwards as far as Newmarket and Holland Landing .-He will afterwards visit the several stutions intermediate between Toronto and the town of London, including the Niagara District.

Communications.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Cornwall, 18th March, 1845. Rev. Sir,-I wish to call the attention of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to the propriety of considering the best means of establishing an Assurance Office for Assuring Churches and Parsonages from damage by fire. It certainly is the duty of every parish to insure the Church and Parsonage, and if this duty be performed read. generally throughout the Diocese, a very large sum of money must be paid annually which might be saved to

I would therefore suggest a mutual insurance, and that respective parishes to adopt this plan. The present Constitution of the Mutual Insurance Company of any Distriot of the Province would, with little alteration, be apicable to the purpose intended.
All the Insurance Companies in the Province, as well

as in England and the adjoining States, make a fair return to the Stockholders; and should it be considered more desirable that the Society should increase its funds by this Institution, I see no objection to it, though perhops the most prudent plan would be, for the present, to adopt the Mutual Assurance.

If I am correctly informed, there are upward of 110

Parishes in the Diocese, which upon an average would pay a premium of £5 each yearly; this would create a venue to be applied as a fund for the payment of losses by fire, of £550 yearly. By investing this sum, in a few years it would amount to more than would be necessary for the purpose, and the surplus might then be applied to the general purposes of the Society, or some particular object embraced in its Constitution,-the Widows and

I might also suggest to the Clergy the formation of a according to the age of the assured, will entitle his widow luring her life, and his children after her death, they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, to the £1000, the interest of this sum annually shall be paid to the widow instead of the principal. On this plan the Society might grant policies, at a lower rate of premium than other Assurance Companies.

Your's very faithfully, A CHURCHMAN.

P. S .- I do not think these plans will be a departure from the original Constitution of the Society. The Mutual Insurance is based upon a Christian principle of assisting each other. It is a bond of union. And the assistance of widows and orphans is expressly part of the Society's earnest care.

(For The Church.)

REPLY TO L. C. S. ON MARRIAGE CONTRACT First,-A marriage valid by the law of the place where it is celebrated, is valid every where. And therefore British subjects being duly married in foreign countries, and afterward returning into the British dominions, are bound by the contract.

Second,-By marriage the husband becomes bound to support his wife, and if he abandons her is still liable for such support, having reference to her station in life for the amount for which he will be so liable.

Third,-If a marriage is invalid, either party may re-Fourth,-The circumstance stated in the fourth query is not a ground for divorce.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEO. MISSION OF GASPE BAY.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. and dear Sir .- As a brief statement of the present condition and prospects of this remote but interesting templated by the Bill in question, will be received with Mission may not be wholly uninteresting to your numerous readers, I would respectfully beg leave to solicit the favour of a place for the following sketch in your truly interesting and widely circulating Journal.

Morning Prayer is regularly celebrated every Sunday, t 11 o'clock, in St. Paul's Church, Gaspé Basin, - and Evening Prayer, together with a Sermon or Lecture on both occasions, at 3½ o'clock in St. John's Church, Sandy Beach; besides an occasional visit at fixed and known periods to the congregations on the north side of the Bay. distant from Gaspe Basin (the head quarters) about fifteen | sideration of your Honourable House, that they are ac-

neral are poor, and money not being the circulating medium here, very little more is collected than what is sufficient to defray the expense of a sexton, and to furnish the church with firewood. We have no absolute poor.

existence; but not in so flourishing a state as heretofore, owing chiefly to the want of a proper Superintendent and always a moral impropriety, nay, a moral guilt; and ed principles and name, by adopting Destructive well qualified Teachers.

Baptisms, during the past year, Marriages,

The various additions and improvements which St. Paul's Church at the Basin has undergone since 1841, are now nearly completed, and it affords cause for thanksgiving that it will be quite ready for Consecration at the next visit of our revered Diocesan, the Lord Bishop of Montreal. The same, however, cannot be said of Sandy Beach Church, although much has been done here; ye the work has come to a complete stand, and must so re main, unless aid to complete the building be procured from foreign sources,—the poor people themselves having already executed nearly all that is within their power. Another is greatly needed at St. George's Cove, on the north side of the Bay; but here the inhabitants are wholly unable to effect this most desirable object themselves.—
Two others, one at Little Gaspé, and the other in the

North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Church Society of the Diocese of uth-west arm, are in progress of erection

As an account of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Parochial Association of the Church Society

That your Memoria of the Diocese of Quebec, from the Secretary, accompa ies this communication, it supersedes the my adverting to it at present. Suffice it to say, however, that it is in active operation, and the members of the Church doing what they can to augment the resources of that really benevolent and holy Institution. WM. ARNOLD.

Missionary at Gaspé Basin. Spring Grove, Gaspé Basin, C. E.,

24th February, 1845.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DISTRICT OF GASPE. On Wednesday the 29th January, pursuant to a public notice having been previously given, the Annual Meeting of the Parochial Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, was held at St. Paul's Church, Gaspé Basin, at one o'clock.

and inordinate quantity of snow having fallen a few days previous, our attendance was not so large as we had ex-

The Meeting having been opened with prayer by the Chairman (the Rev. Wm. Arnold), who briefly stated the objects of the Association, the Sceretary then proceeded to read the Resolutions of this Association, together with the Act of Incorporation, as also the Bye-laws of the Inrporated Society of the Diocese of Quebec, adopted at a General Meeting of the Society, duly convened at Que-

bec on the 22nd October, 1844. After which the Rev. Chairman made some gratifying remarks on the present encouraging state of the Church throughout united Canada, as an inducement to his own immediate flock to go on perseveringly in the good cause, promoting to the utmost of their ability that holy Institution the Church Society, which was rapidly gaining time is not far distant when the "Widows' Fund," ground in the fuller developement of its sacred principles, now in course of formation, will supply an adequate and the hold it was fast gaining over the hearts of the members of the Church and her adherents. He also went on positively to state that no part of the monies subscribed were intended to be conveyed out of the country, as it In calling attention to the Memorial of the Judges,—the constituted Visitors of King's College,—which way than that provided for by the Constitution and bye

laws of the Incorporated Society. He concluded his appropriate and interesting address by calling upon all proent to weigh well the numerous and weighty the Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, is a member of the Church of Scotland.

sent to weight went the name friends of the Church were placed, before they withdrew their names from the noble records of this truly benevolent and Christian In- Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and On examination of the Treasurer's list of subscribers, it was found that only £12 18s. 3d. had as yet been paid in, leaving a balance of £12 1s. 9d. still due. It was then

agreed, owing to the scarcity of money, to give an extension of time, i. e., until Easter Monday, 24th March next. ensuing, to pay up this balance.
School Commissioners having been unanimously chosen, and a subscription-list entered into for the purpose of purchasing a further supply of suitable Books for the Day and Sunday School of the Township of York, the

Meeting was concluded with the Benediction, by the JOHN EDEN, Secretary.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE,

The LORD BISHOP in the chair.

At the General Meeting of the Society, held Thursday, March 6th, 1845, the minutes of the last meeting were

The Standing Committee recommended the surer be authorised to pay the following accounts.	
	£ s. d.
Gas Company, for lights to 31st March	2 0 0
Water Company (Society's share)	0 12 6
Hugh Scobie, paper for deeds	1 8 8
James Scott, packing-boxes	0 16 9
Thomas Champion, firewood	5 0 0
Do. salary £10 8 4	
Boy's wages 1 13 4	
Same and the on how burners are successful.	12 1 8
H. & W. Rowsell-Stock £39 15 9	
Land 3 8 8	
Expences 4 19 6	
special contractor in the contract of	48 3 11

	£	s.	d.
Letter of the Lord Bishop	180	0	0
Collections for Widows' and Orphans' Fund	1	14	3
Annual Subscriptions and Donations in this			
parish		10	0
Sales at the Depository to 28th ult		18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Remittance from Brock District Branch		0	4
On account of Loan to Diocesan Press	50	0	0
Donation for Indian Missions from Mrs. H.	1 34		
J. Nicholls, of England, through J. Came-			
ron, Esq		18	0

The Treasurer laid upon the table a statement of his

Total.....£70 3 6

The payments for the same period have been as follows: William Wright, Esquires .- St. John's Courier. Accounts audited 6th February ... Jacques & Hays' account (audited 10th June, Four shares of Bank of U. C. Stock purchased 48 17 Total payments..... £164 18 4

The Standing Committee recommended, That the Society should memorialise the Legislature against the rumoured University Bill. (Agreed.) The Memorial of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That your Memorialists have been incorporated by the Legislature into a Society, for the purpose, among other objects, of promoting the encouragement of education and for the support of day-schools and Sunday-schools in this Diocese, in conformity with the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for granting assistance, where it may be necessary, to those who may be preparing for the Ministry of the Gospel in the said Church, in the said Diocese.

That your Memorialists have heard from public rumour; that a measure is about being introduced into your Honourable House, the principle of which will be the erection of a University, the Executive Government of which will be vested in a Convocation or Caput, composed of the Heads of a number of Colleges, representing the numerous Christian bodies in this Province.

That your Memorialists, without expressing their very strong opinions on the subject of any legislative alteration of the terms of a Royal Charter, respectfully urge on your Honourable House, that the principle of the rumoured measure is one which, being clearly contrary to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, can never be adopted or sustained by them, and which must amount to the practical exclusion of the members of their Church from any benefit from the endowment of King's College, and that any amalgamation of the nature con-templated by the Bill in question, will be received with members of the Church of England, from its highest ecclesiastical authority to its humblest layman.

That your Memorialists protest, as strongly as their respect for your Honourable House will permit, against any legislation on a measure of such paramount importance to nearly a third of the population of Upper Canada, under circumstances which virtually preclude any expression of opinion from them, as to its merits or demerits.

Your Memorialists most respectfully urge on the con-

quainted with the sentiments of the members of the Church of England and Ireland throughout this Province, and venof the Gospel, would seek for education, under a govern

gious denominations. Your Memorialists, therefore, most earnestly request The Sunday School in the south-west branch is still in your Honourable House not to entertain any measure

Divine Service is performed on Wednesdays and Fri- tice of an opportunity for a constitutional expression of felt as secure in their enjoyment as individuals feel who days during Lent, as also on all the great Festivals and opinion on a measure so vitally affecting their dearest interests.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever

In witness whereof, the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto have affixed their Common Seal, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

J. TORONTO, W. H. RIPLEY,

Secretary. The Standing Committee recommended, That the Society, having learned that the Government are about to proceed with the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the London District, do memorialise the Governor to stop such sales. (Agreed.)

North America, &c. &c. &c.

Toronto.

That your Memorialists observe, that an order has been issued for the sale of Clergy Reserves in the London

That your Memorialists beg leave, most respectfully, to call the attention of your Excellency to a memorial of a Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, presented to your Excellency, praying that the sale of the Clergy Reserves might not be continued under the present regulations;

Also, to the petition to the Legislature of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, praying to have the control and management of the Church of England's share of the Clergy Reserves, and many other petitions of a similar nature, from various congregations of Churchmen, signed by upwards of ten thousand persons;

Also, to the Report of the Select Committee of the

That your Memorialists, having good reason to hope Owing to the very unfavourable state of the travelling, and inordinate quantity of snow having fallen a few days ing the Clergy Reserves, will be granted, and being fully vinced that the present system of sales is most seriously detrimental to the pecuniary interests of the Church in this Diocese, (as will be seen on reference to the Report of the Committee above alluded to), do most earnestly pray your Excellency, that the Government do not proceed any further in the sales of the Clergy Reserves.

> Meetings should be held of the several Parochial Associations of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in the Home and Simcoe Districts, and that such meet ings should be attended by as many of the neighbouring Clergy as possible.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows

and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:-Previously announced (in No. 115) in am't...494 1 11/2 Donation from the Prescott Paroch mittee-through the Treasurer of the Eastern District Branch Association

116 Collections, amounting to.....£495 6 13 Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septua-

gesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844:-Previously announced (in No. 124) in am't...623 0 0 King's College Chapel-through the Rev. Dr. Saint Peter's Church, Cobourg-through the 126 Collections, amounting to£637 14 0

The Treasurer has also received from-The Eastern District Branch Association-

through W. H. Bottom, Esq., Treasurer, £23 6 6 T. W. BIRCHALL, 25th March, 1845.

CHOIR OF ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO. At the Meeting of the Vestry of St. James's Cathedral, oronto, held on Monday the 24th day of March, 1845—

The Lord Bishop in the Chair: It was moved by J. G. Spragge Esq., and seconded by Dr. Burnside, and Resolved-That the thanks of the Congregation of St. James's Cathedral be tendered to Mrs. Gilkison, and the Choir, for

In moving this Resolution, Mr. Spragge took occasion to say that an apology was due to the Choir, for neglecting last year to pay them this small compliment, which was the more to be regretted, as it was the only way in which the congregation could testify the high value they

set upon their voluntary and very efficient services. The Rev. G. W. WARR thankfully acknowledges the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land, is nearly receipt of the following sums, in aid of a fund for erect-Church in the village of Palermo, Township of

Amount collected in Montreal, £26 8 0 His Excellency the Governor General,... 10 0 0 B. Turquand Esq., Montreal,..... 1 5 0 Amount collected in Toronto,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BISHOP'S FUND.—We are glad to learn that, in respect to this fund, a nucleus has been formed, around which the required sum may be expected shortly to gather, and that at a meeting of the subscribers, held at Trinity Church, esterday, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of ecciving the subscriptions which have been made in the rovince, and of making the necessary arrangements rior to their being regularly invested. gentlemen compose the Committee:—Honourable Chief Justice Chipman, Honourable Judge Parker, Robert F. Hazen, Leveret H. De Veber, John V. Thurgar, and

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

The Petition of the Visitors of King's College

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners have learned, with much concern, that certain Bills are to be brought into the Legislature during the present Session, which they have seen in a printed form, and by which it is proposed—to deprive King's College of all the privileges and powers of an University, which it holds under the assurance of a Royal Charter, including the power of conferring Degrees in the Arts and Sciences-to remove from the College the President appointed to it by the Crown, and to appoint another to be President in his room, in disregard of the Royal Prerogative, and in contravention of the express terms of the Charter, which vests the right of appointment and removal in her Majesty—to take from King's College the property conferred upon it by the Crown by Letters Patent, and all monies and securities arising from the sale of its lands so granted, which are now in possession of the College, "or to which it is legally or equitably entitled," and to vest whatever is at this moment by Royal Grant the property of the College, in a new University, to be established by an Act of the Legislature; which University is to be prohibited by its constitution "from passing any statute, rule or regulation, for religious observances

by the students;" in other words, from prescribing as a duty any act of religious worship. We beg respectfully to state to your Honourable House, that when the Royal Charter, which was granted in 1827, by his late Majesty King George the Fourth, was altered in some respects by an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, passed in 1837, all interference with the property of the College was carefully avoided. We believe that to have been the first occasion in which the provisions of a Charter under the great Seal of England had been altered, with the Royal sanction, by a Colonial Statute; and we believe also that there were many who, though not convinced of the regularity of such an Act, were yet led to acquiesce in it under the hope that, if the concurrence of the Crown were obtained, it would be a final measure.

We now beg to be permitted to prefer to your Honourable House our earnest petition, that no such Bills as are about to be introduced for abolishing the privileges and taking away the property of King's College may be allowed to pass,—because we are fully persuaded that, except in times of civil tumult and violence, no example of such an invasion of chartered rights and of the rights of property can be found in the history of Great Britain or any of her Colonies, - because we are satisfied that such illness, or when the parents dwell too far from the places of public worship,) on Sundays, immediately after the table of your Honourable House will be loaded with petisecond Lesson, either at Morning or Evening Prayer, as tions against any measure which would place an Institution, in which the youthful members of the said Church, order of Divine Service, but as the congregations in general and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are prepared to the particular the particularly those who are prepared to the particular than the particular the particular than of the Gospel, would seek for education, under a governing body composed of the representatives of various religious religious policy. alleged as a foundation for the proposed measures,— because not merely in every part of the United Kingdom, but in many of the Colonies, there exist coporate bodies, affecting King's College, at this late period of your Session, when a very large portion of her Majesty's Upper Canadian subjects must be thereby denied the simple jus-

hold their estates under the same description of title Because there have been for ages, and are at this moment in Canada, endowments of very great value appropriated to the support of Religion and the advancement of Learning, which rest on no other foundation, but which have been always hitherto scrupulously and justly respected; and to this day there exist similar endown for Colleges and Churches in various parts of the United States of America, which, having been made by British Monarchs at an early period, were safe, even amidst the violence of revolution, and although the Government, which made them, lost all power to protect them, they

have survived every political change.

And, because, if an experiment is desired to be made of establishing a seat of learning, within whose walls no religious doctrine is to be inculcated, and no religious duties or observances prescribed, such an experiment, we To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Theo-Philus Baron Metcalfe, of Fernhill, of the County lege, and to all who value religious truth as the noblest PHILUS BARON METCALFE, of Fernhill, of the County of Berhs, G.C.B., one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British of resources which are by law at the disposal of the Legis lature, and not by taking from a College, founded by Royal Charter, for the advancement of sound religion and learning, the endowment which our Sovereign bestowed

J. Jones, Archd. McLean,

CHR. A. HAGERMAN, Visitors of King's College. Toronto, 10th March, 1845.

Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA. The arrival of the Steamship Cambria at Boston, on Tuesny merning the 18th instant, - after a passage of less than fourt in days—has put us in possession of intelligence a month late than our last advices. The extracts which follow are derived chiefly from our London Files; but we have likewise availed ourselves of a number of Willmer and Smith's European Honourable the Legislative Assembly, to whom the said petitions were referred.

Assembly, to whom the said rimes, which has reached us. The Cambria, it appears, experienced a detention of twelve hours from some ice which she untered, and was compelled, in consequence, to remain six hours at Halifax, in order to repair her floats. The Queen's Speech, which we publish below, upon the opening of the British Parliament, was delivered on the 4th February, the day on which the Hibernia left Liverpool, and has been brought out by the Cambria. the Cambria. The copy of this document which was transmitted by the conductors of the European Times - as they inform us in the interpedant of the European Times—as the control of the European Times tain its destination in time.

> OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH: My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I rejoice that I am enabled, on again meeting you in Parliament, to congratulate you on the improved condition of the

Increased activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture; trade and commerce have been extended at home and abroad; and among all classes of my people there is generally prevalent a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

I continue to receive from all foreign Powers and States assurance of their friendly disposition.

I have had much satisfaction in receiving at my Court the Sovereigns, who in the course of the last year visited this

The journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken at a great sacrifice of private convenience, was a proof of the friendship of his Imperial Majesty, most acceptable to my feelings.

The opportunity of personal intercourse thus afforded to me may, I hope, be the means of still further improving those amistrain

cable relations which have long existed between Great Britain The visit of the King of the French was rendered especially welcome to me, inasmuch as it had been preceded by discussions, which might have impaired the good understanding happily established between the two countries.

I regard the maintenance of this good understanding as es-sential to the best interests of both; and I rejoiced to wines that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all classes of my subjects, on the occasion of His Majesty's visit, were entirely in unison with my own.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared, and

will forthwith be laid before you.

The progress of steam unvigation, and the demands for protection to the extended commerce of the country, will occasion an increase in the estimates connected with the naval service. My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have observed with sincere satisfaction, that the impr ent which is manifested in other parts of the country has extended to Ireland.

The political agitation and excitement which I have had heretofore occasion to lament, appear to have gradually absted, and, as natural result, private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprises, undertaken through the friendly co-operation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland

I have carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was ceived, the Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests. I recommend to your favourable consideration the policy of approving and extending the apportunities for academical edu-

The report of the commission appointed to inquire into prepared, and shall be communicated to you immediately after ts presentation.
The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and to other banking establishments in that country, and in Scotland, will no doubt occupy your attention

The health of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom, has been the subject of recent income. ject of recent inquiry before a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you. It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and sugar gestions contained in that report shall enable you to devise the beaus of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes

I congratulate you on the success of the measures which three years since were adopted by Parliament for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the public revenue, and arresting

the accumulation of debt in the time of peace.

The Act which was passed at the time for imposing a tax upon incomes, will shortly expire.

It will be for you, in your wisdom, to determine whether it may not be expedient to continue its operation for a further period, and thus to obtain the means of adequately providing period, and thus to obtain the means of adequately providing to the whole service and extreme the continue is a formating a reducfor the public service, and at the same time of making a reduc-

whatever may be the result of your deliberations in this respect, I feel assured that it will be your determination to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of the country, and firmly to uphold that

public credit which is indispensable to the national welfare.

The prospect of continued peace, and the general state of domestic prosperity and tranquillity, afford a favourable oppor-tunity for the consideration of the important matters to which have directed your attention; and I commit them to your deliberation, with the earnest prayer that you may be enabled under the superintending care and protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good-will between different classes of my subjects, and to improve the condition of my people.

FISCAL STATEMENTS AND TRANSACTIONS. (From Willmer and Smith's European Times.)

Parliament, our readers are aware, assembled on the day that the last steamer sailed, namely, the 4th of February, but nothing of striking interest occurred until Sir Robert Peel brought for ward his financial ward his financial expose for the current year, some days after. That statement is not usually laid before the House until April, but as the magnitude of the interests affected by the changes are great, it was brought forward at this early stage to give the parties timely intimation and warning. On the 5th of next month Sir Robert Peel calculated that the revenue would stand

Excise Chinese Compensation
Half-year's Income Tax, due at Michaelmas..... £30,795,000 6,601,000 6,932,000

£49,691,000 This is his estimate of the income and expenditure as they will stand on the 5th of April next; but the Income-tax will the in the expire, together with the Chinese compensation money, in the present year. Supposing, however, the Income-tax to renewed, as it will be, the matters will stand thus Estimate above.....£51,100,000

Total Estimate for the Year..... £53,700,000

From this, however, he deducts the £600,000 of Chinese compensation, as it is an accidental income, so that it will be