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The Church.

of the Parent Society-for instance : the City of Hamilof the Parent Society—for instance: the City of Haller ton contributes £99 6s. $0\frac{1}{2}d_{*}$, one quarter of which, or £24 16s. 6d., only is remitted to the Parent Society, while the London Association has collected and for-warded to the Parent Society, £32 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}d_{*}$ for general objects of the Church Society." The account of the funds of the London Branch and the parent for lead chiefts within the part

of the subscriptions for local objects within the past

on 10th Feb., 1850. £3 7 6
Ditto for Missionary Fund. 5 12 3
Ditto, Widows and Orphans' 12 0 0
Ditto, General Purposes, 7 12 6-£28 12 3 January 13, 1850.
£60 14 63
Collections have been made in the Church during the
past year, for the following purposes, all of which are
embraced in the objects of the Church Society :
For Sunday-School £12 12 8
In aid of the fund for the erec-
tion of Church at Muncey
Town 14 6 4
In aid of the Port Stanley Mis. 5 0 0
£31 19 0
The following sums have been contributed during
the past year, for local objects:
For the erection of Galleries and changes
made in the Church £355 0 0
Subscribed for a peal of bells, ordered
from England, and now on their way
to Canada 456 0 0
For Organ just completed 450 0 0

Furniture for Church, imported from Eugland, from the house of Gilbert French, of Bolton, consisting of rich velvet cover for Communion Table, linen cloth and napkins for ditto, cornet robes &c carpet, robes, &c.... Paid towards the liquidation of Church 108 0 0 debt 294 0 0

Total contributed for local objects£1663 0 0 Your Committee are happy to be enabled to report that the object which this District Branch has so long had in view, had at length been obtained, by the appointment of a Travelling Missiohary for the Town-ships of Biddulph, McGilivray, and Blanchard. The Rev. A. Lampman who was ordained by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, last October, has entered upon his labours in these Townstips with every prospect of success. Mr. Lampman has been occupied in his success. Mr. Lampman has been occupied in his Mission but for a few months, and he has furnished a report of his preachings, which shews the zeal with which he had undertaken his labours and also the difficulties with which he had to contend; we trust the Lord's blessing will be with him, that he may be ena-bled to set forth with all faithfulness, the truth as it is Jesus, that the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit may accompany the word, and that the desert may rejoice and blossom as the rose.

London, C. W., 23rd April, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

Halifax, April 29, 1851. The Royal Mail steamer Niagara reached her dock at 7 P.M. She has forty one passengers. ... Thuy, at 3 P.M.

The City of Glasgow sailed on the 16th, with a heavy freight and 120 passengers.

The Hon. Mr. Clemson, American Minister at Brus-sels, is among her passengers.

The steamer Artic arrived out on the 15th, at 7 P.M. She left New York on the 2nd April.

In England, nothing of interest had occurred in Parliament, previous to the adjournment.

The political news is generally unimportant. Par-liament adjourned for the holydays, to meet again on the 28th.

Her Majesty will open the Great Exhibition in state. Nothing of interest had occurred in Parliament, previous to the adjournment for the bolidays. On the motion for going into committee on the bill for the Assessed Taxes, Mr. Disraeli moved the resolution of which he had given notice, "That, in any relief to be granted by the remission of the adjustment of taxation, the previous chould be used to the depressed conditioned due regard should be paid to the depressed condition of the owners and occupants of lands in the United Kingdom." He commented with great severity on the course pursued by Government during the present session, with reference to the agricultural interests; inveighing against their conduct, in refusing to relieve the distress which they acknowledged to exist, and disappointing hopes which the farmers had been led to entertain by the expression in the Royal speech.— He intimated, before he sat down, to agree to the re-peal of the window tax; but to oppose, to the utmost. due regard should be paid to the depressed condition peal of the window tax ; but to oppose, to the utmost, the imposition of any kind of income-tax on farmers. The speech was received with loud cheers from the Protectionists.

Mr. Labouchere replied, and argued that the relief afforded to the agricultural classes, by the repeal of the window and modification of the house tax, would be greater than would result from measures originally proposed with that object, or than would be given by the repeal of the income tax, as recommended by Mr. Herries. Lord John Russell complained of the delusions Lord John Russell complained of the defusions practised on the country by these motions, which when brought forward in Parliament, distinctly dis-claimed any intention of changing the free trade po-licy, but the result of the divisions on which are paraded to the country as proof of the partiality of the House House.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- Late accounts from the Cape | the courage with which he has carried out his princiof Good Hope state that the British forces had obtained a decisive victory over the Caffres, at Kat River. Still there was little prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

New York, May 9, 1851. The steamer *Europa*, Captain Shannon, reached her dock at seven this morning, in eleven days and sixteen

hours from Liverpool. Cotton has again declined, and has been sold 2d. to 2d. lower than at the sailing of the last steamer. Corn and flower also lower.

The Canada arrived at Liverpoool on the 21st, in eleven and a half days from Boston. The steamer eleven and a half days from Boston. The steamer Herman, Captain Crabtree, left Southamptom on the 25th instant; with between fifty and sixty passengers. ENGLAND.—The following notice was posted up on the 25th of April :—" Notice — All exhibitors are re-quired to compete their fittings on or before next Mon-day ; after that day no person will be admitted except it is absolutely necessary for arranging the goods.

FRANCE.—Paris, Thursday evening —In the As-sembly, to-day, a motion for allowing newspapers to be sold in the streets was negatived by a vote of 404 to 226; and another motion, for prohibition, was adopted without a division. The uncertain state of political affairs causes a complete stagnation of business at the Bourse, and the funds are lower.

PORTUGAL.—The announcement that Guacot is to be brought forward as a candidate for the representa-tion of the department of Landes caused some sensation

The following telegraphic despatch announces the failure of the insurrectionary movement in Portugal: it was received at the Portuguese Legation of Wednesday :-

Madrid, April 21, 5 P.M.

The Ambassador of France to the Minister of The Ambassador of France to the sumster of Foreign Affairs, recording despatches of the 16th re-ceived by the Portuguese Ambassador, and communi-cated to me, it appears that General Salvanha, dis-couraged by the bad reception which he met with at Cerimbra, had directed his course towards the Spanish frontier Letters from Madrid state that of Portugal Government is disposed to assist that of Portugal against the Duke of Salvanha, in case of a conflict, but that it is desirous to act in concert with England. The accounts from Madrid state that the Minister of Finance is actively preparing his budget, which will be presented to the Chambers early in June.

AUSTRIA.-We learn that Austria has proposed, in case of certain events, to march 200,000 troops through Piedmont.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE COLONIES. (From the London Times.)

It appears from despatches laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 8th of this month, that a most momentous change has just been effected in the relations between this country and the colony of Canada. The Canadian Legislature is dissatisfied with the salaries of its officials, which it considers to be higher than those paid in the neighbouring States of the American Union. These salaries were settled ori-tion to the the salaries were settled ori-tion to the salaries were settled ori-tion to the salaries with the amount, an Act of the Imperial Parliament was obtained encluing the becoming dissatisfied with the amount, an Act of the Imperial Parliament was obtained, enabling them to repeal these salaries, and make other provision in that behalf. This right they again exercise, and are now dissatisfied with the amount of the salaries. Under these circumstances they apply to Lord Grey to enable them to recal those grants, and to fix salaries at a these circumstances they apply to Lord Grey to enable them to recal those grants. and to fix salaries at a lower scale. To this, by a despatch dated the 14th of last March, Lord Grey replies, that although disap-proving the reduction of salaries, the Government, after mature consideration, is willing to place the civil list wholly at the disposal of the Canadian Parliament; that the salary of the Governor is to be defrayed out of the Imperial Treasury, and that, by way of equiva-lant for these concessions, since Canada now possesses that the salary of the Governor is to be defrayed out of the Imperial Treasury, and that, by way of equiva-lent for these concessions, since Canada now possesses in the most ample and complete manner in which it is possible she should enjoy it, the advantage of self-go-vernment in all that relates to her internal affairs,— the troops maintained in Canada should be confined to the garrisons of two or three posts of importance, pro-bably only Quebec and Kingston. Lord Grey reminds the people of Canada, with great justice, that the ad-vantages of self-government ought to be accompanied by corresponding responsibilities; that it is only due to the people of this country that they should now be relieved from a proportion of the charge which has hitherto been imposed upon them for the protection of a colony now able to do much towards protecting itself; that he is only reverting to the former colonial policy of this country; that the American and West Indian colonies not merely protected themselves, but gave valuable miliiary assistance to the mother country in her wars with France; and that this policy would have been introduced at an earlier period, but for the depres-sion which the change from protection to free trade horought upon Canadian interests. In conclusion sion which the change from protection to brought upon Canadian interests. In conclusion. Lord Grey emphatically remarks, that " if must not be for a moment supposed that the measures are contem-plated under any idea that the connexion between the plated under any idea that the connexion between the mother country and the colony could be dissolved without great injury to both, or that there is any proba-bility it will be so. On the contrary these measures are regarded as safe, because Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that the great body of the people of Ca-nada are so fully satisfied of the great benefits they enjoy from the system of constitutional government, now happily established in the Province, under the authority of the British Crown, that it may pro-perly be left to themselves to take their share of the burden of maintaining and defending an order of things from which they reap so much advantage. Under from which they reap so much advantage. Under this impression, and in the earnest hope and confident belief that Canada may long continue to form an im-portant member of the British empire, Her Ma-jesty's Government have adopted the conclusions which I have now explained to you." We have felt it our duty on many occasions to censure the colonial policy of Lord Grey, and as advocates of the distant, the helpless, and unrepresented, to point out grievances unredressed, and mistakes uncorrected ; but in this instance, we are bound to give Lord Grey every credit for the wise discretion which he has exer-cised in acceding to the remonstrances of Canada, the from which they reap so much advantage. Under every credit for the wise discretion which he has exer-cised in acceding to the remonstrances of Canada, the statesmanlike and comprehensive spirit in which he has availed himself of the opportunity to read just the fiscal relations between the colony and the parent state, and

the courage with which he has carried out his princi-ples to their legitimate consequences. Si sic omnia. Neither can we forbear contrasting this liberal and economical manner of dealing with Canada, with the narrow opinions avowed by the heir of the house of Derby, in which we fear we see a sample of the colonial policy of a Protectionist Government, and recognize doctrines which, if carried into practice, would dis-organize and disunite the empire. But we must again express our unfeigned astonishment that, with such a signal proof of their entire adoption of the principles of Sir William Molesworth, staring them in the face, Ministers thought it worth while to controvert by their speeches and arguments doctrines which they had alspeeches and arguments doctrines which they had al-ready put into practice in the most dangerous as well as the most important instances in which their application could be demanded. From the numerical majority of an alien race, from its proximity to a powerful republic, from the scarcely healed wounds of the recent rebellion, and from a well-grounded confidence in her own strength, Canada is, of all the colonies of Great Britain, that which is most likely to be actuated by an anti-English feeling, and in which the preservation of allegi-Engish teeing, and in which the preservation of a large ance by the coercion of a large military force, if such coercion really availed anything towards preserving al-legiance, would be most indispensable. This *experimen-tum crucis* the Government has not shrunk from making; tam crucis the Government has not shrunk from making; it has acted boldly and wisely in so doing; but why, after giving this practical proof of its sincerity, does it use every effort to demolish the very principles upon which alone its justification lasts? While Lord Grey, as the organ of the Government, is confident that the withdrawal of the troops has no tendency to dissolve the connexion between England and her colonies, Mr. Hawes as the orran of the Government dependence. the connexion between England and her colonies, Mr. Hawes, as the organ of the same Government, observes, in a spirit of mock pathos:----'It might be we were too poor to hold our own, that we had fallen from our high estate; but he must say that the voluntary aban-donment of such an empire was a sacrifice which no country had been known to make;'' and Lord John Russell, after douncing the tendency to dissolve the empire, and praising the speech of Mr. Stanley, every word of which contained a pointed condemnation of his where of the same race, to whom the colonists would naturally recur for protection." Surely this is carrying the Christian principle, of not letting the right hand know what the left hand does, a little too far. We were aware that our Government was highly departmental, but we did not expect to find the Frsi Lord of the Treasury, in such emphatic terms, denouncing the con-duct of the Colonial Secretary. According to Lord John Russell, Lord Grey merits impeachment for dissolving the empire, and flinging our colonies into the arms of America. According to Lord Grey, this very step was adopted after much deliberation by her Majesty's Go-vernment; so that, assuming both statements to be true, nothing is left for Lord John Russell and Mr. Hawes but to impeach themselves, or to recall their condem-nation of Sir William Molesworth's principles, and join in concocting measures of colonial reform.

CLERGY RESERVES.

We find from the Scotsman that the first business brought up before the Scottish Established Church Commission was a statement put forth by the Com-mittee of the General Assembly, on the subject of the Canada Clergy Reserves, which they viewed as a mat-ter of very great importance not only b Canada itself, but as involving the principle of an Ecclesistical Es-tablishment. The matic is the statement is the statement was held at Edinburgh, on the 5th March last, in the Assembly Hall—the Rev. Dr. Graham, Moderator of the Assembly, in the Chair.

After entering into a general history of the Reserve question, Dr. Clark, Vice-Convener of the Colenial Committee, said that the Church of Scotland had done much to promote the efficiency of the Church in Ca. nada, and under that conviction they thought that they could not to soon adopt some measures to endeavour could not to soon adopt some measures to endeavour to avert such a calamity as had come upon their bre-thren in Canada. When they had the sanction of a solemn act of the British Leigslature—obtained under very difficult circumstances—he thought that they had a vested right; and he was of opinion that, by strong representations in the proper quarter, the Church of Scotland might yet be sufficiently powerful to prevent the great calamity that was threatened. He trusted that he would not live to see the day when so great an evil would descend upon Canada.

evil would descend upon Canada. Principal Macfarlane, after explaining the history of the Clergy Reserves in Canada, said that there had been of late years an infusion of the Republican spirit of the United States from the other side of the St. Lawrence to the British possessions. There had been a multitude of *ultra-liberals* and *republicans* mixed up with worshippers of all denominations, creeds, and forms; and there was combined with them the influ-ence of a very different Church indeed, but one equally ready for everything in the shape of aggression on the Protestant Churches of the British Empire—the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada. These combined influ-ences were now at work, and had brought about these ences were now at work, and had brought about these changes which the Church now regarded with so much alarm, and against which it was now called to contend. Dr. Simpson stated that, on looking at this proce-

Dr. Memes saw nothing in the official documents to imply the alienation of the property from the pur-poses of religion. Dr. Simpson held that the documents plainly and explicitly implied the confiscation of the property in question.

question

The resolution was then agreed to without further debate

In the Montreal Gazette of the 5th instant, we find a very interesting communication, most probably from Mr. Leeming, Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Industrial Exhibition, which we transfer entire to our columns: to our columns:

LONDON, 18th April, 1851.

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LONDON, 18th April, 1851. SIR,—The Crystal Palace is now close on comple-tion, and the Commissioners are determined to open it on the 1st of May. Indeed it would be a national dis-apointment to retard it. The Queen is to open it in person, and the day is looked for with great anxiety for the peace of the city. Whatever may be the infor-mation possessed by the Government, as to the inter-tions of the foreigners, who are here in countless num-bers, I can neither hear nor see anything to instify any bers, I can neither hear nor see anything to justify any fear of disturbance. The Ministry are, however, well prepared for anything that may come. The article in the New York *Herald* on this subject, has created much bad feeling here. For me, I know the character of that journal, and laugh at what it says, but with the English people generally, who are ignorant of its style, English people generally, who are ignorant of its style, it is different. As I an looked upon something in the light of an American, I come in for a share of their criticisms criticisms.

The Canada Division, Mr. Houghton is determined shall not be behind for display in fitting up. He has certainly done everything to give as good an effect as possible to our productions, and I am convinced that by his attention to our interests, we shall not be in-ferior to oftler nations in competition with us.

ferior to other nations in competition with us. Our goods, with one or two exceptions, have all ar-rived safe, and are now being disployed. Hilton's Furniture is greatly admired for the wood and the workmanship. Herbert's Piano also attracts very great attention.

The Fire Engine is examined with close scrutiny, and draws much notice. Australia surpasses us in spe-cimens of copper, some of them weigh half a ton con-tainining 75 per cent of pure metal.—Our grains are very much examined, as also our specimens of wood. I am sure we shall beat the Americans, both in our display, and in the prizes we shall draw. From their general puffing much more was expected of them; and it is thought odd that after all their great bragging they do not occupy one half of the space allotted to them. As a nation they will not come up to a third class Power, and they will see this themselves by ead bye. The Fire Engine is examined with close scrutiny

chass Power, and they will see this themselve bye. On Tuesday, while I was engaged arranging our goods, all at once there seemed to be something up beyond the common. So after a few minutes, I heard a general speaking of the Queen's name. To me this chance was not to be lost, so on I rushed to where Her Majesty was, and was much astonished when a genue-man pointed her out to me. There was England's Majesty was, and was much astonished when a gentle man pointed her out to me. There was England's Queen, withoutescort, or pomp, or pride, busily exami-ning the statuary, dressed in plain black, leaning of the arm of Prince Albert, and accompanied by the Royal children. For the first time, since Lord Elgin signed that outrageous Rebellion Losses Bill, I felt as if I could have shouted God save the Queen. The people did not speak. All seemed dumb-struck from resnect, as they surveyed the Royal pair. As her Ma-jesty and the Royal family passed, every head was un-covered, and every one made them a salute, which was graciously returned.

graciously returned. The Canada Division was the first that Her Majesty The Canada Division was the first that Her Majest visited. Now, thought I, is my time to speak to Queen Victoria. I made all haste to uncover some goods, but before my task was completed, they arrived where was. Hilton's Furniture was the first thing that their attention was directed to. I shewed it to Her Majesty avplaining the wood, of which she admired the beauty and expressed her sentiments warmly. I then easily much of the beans, and the Prince pronounced the where and the peas excellent. All the time the Queen was examining our goods, thousands stood round are covered, and I thought it no wonder that the peaple adored their Sovereign.

covered, and I thought it no wonder that the per-adored their Sovereign. The last Overland Mail brings intelligence of the total, destruction, by fire, of the ship Buckinghamshine one of the largest Indiamen, while on her voyage home from Calcutta to London.—She left Calculta on the 1st March, with a cargo of India produce, and about 200 people, consisting of troops passengers, and crew On her fourth day out, and when off Canterbury Point, she was discovered to be on fire. Every possible exer-tion was made to extinguish the flames, but, however, without success. She was subsequently run ashare and all hands, with the exception of six who was drowned, were providentially saved. She continued burning for three days before she sank. No property was saved from her, and the total loss is estimated at £120,000.

Two accounts, brought by the last steamer, from the Two accounts, brought by the last steamer, from me Church of England are in some respects mournful, net for the Church, but for those misguided sons who lured by false lights, have made shipwreck of their faith. In all this wretched crew, there is but one for whom we have much concern or sympathy. That one is the light of the state of the st whom we have much concern or sympathy. That is the late Archdeacon Manning, we say, in deeper sorrow than if the cold grave had received him. For for he is, to us who loved him once, no more long those dishonest and faithless men who have been pure trying at Leeds to graft a false system upon the pare faith of the Church, we only look upon their departure faith of the Church, we only look upon their departure which each contract a false system (Manuing as a testimony to the soundness of the Church which such persons could not remain. Mr. Manning is also but a sad proof of the little confidence which can be placed in man. The English Churchman thus speaks of the subject ... speaks of the subject :--"In our Diocesan Intelligence will be found an at "In our Diocesan Intelligence will be found an an nouncement that several Clergy and Laity, more less connected with St. Saviour's Church, Leeds, have joined the Anglo-Roman Schism. We also deeply re-gret to see a statement, in the *Times*, that the Rev. H. E. Manning (late Archdeacon of Chichester), and Dr. J. R. Hope, the eminent lawyer, have done the same There is a *legitimate* use to be made of the secessions, in urging the claims of the Church to her Synod, to a sound Court of Appeal, and to an honest conformity with her Doctrine and Discipline, on the part of the Bishops and Clergy; but there is also an *illegitimate* use made of them, when the denial of these claims is made an excuse or justification for secession, or whan made an excuse or justification for secession, or it is put in the place of that indifference to R Ron errors and corruptions which lies at the root, and is the primary cause, of course, at the root, and is the primary cause, of secessions to Rome." This indifference has been shown in every case of Clerical secession, we believe, by the fact that, not-

On the vote, there were for the motion 250 ; against

it, 263-being a majority of 13 against it. A petition has been presented by Lord Stanley in the House, from the inhabitants of British Guiana, praying for an entire alteration of the representative

Earl Grey agreed with the noble lord, in thinking that Guiana should have free institutions as soon as it was fit to receive them.

PORTUGAL.—An insurrection, headed by the Duke de Saldanha, had broken out in Vincimpia; the in-surgents were 5,000 strong. The King has taken command of the royal troops.

INDIA .- The overland mail from India had arrived. The political news from India and China is unimportant. ness is steady but inactive at Canton. Freights £1 10s. ; a decline expected.

ore distant bearings, he felt additional alarm. He felt alarmed at the confiscation of Church and in. The fert harmed at the confiscation of ordered property any where, and in any form, and he deeply deprecated the beginning of any such procedure, for they knew not where such a system might stop if once began. Dr. Simpson concluded by moving a resolution alluding to the disastrous consequences they believed would ensue from the contemplated measure, resolving would ensue from the contemplated measure, resolving to present an humble address to her Majesty on the subject, and expressing their confidence that the Assembly's Committee on Parliamentary business would not fail to co-operate with the Colonial Committee, in the event of such a bill being introduced, in taking every step, by petitions, deputation, or otherwise, to prevent its passing into a law.

Mr. Mille seconded the resolution. Dr. Robertson said he had great doub's whether the Act of 1840, by which this aid was extended to other religious denominations than the Churches of England and Scotland, should have received the sanction of this Church—but that was passed. The present measure contemplated the transference of these Clergy Reserves altogether for the purposes of secular education. It would have been a most grievous evil if anything of It this kind had been contemplated in a country in which Christianity had been long established; but looking to the state of Canada, and considering the large numbers of emigrants constantly settling in that country, he could not conceive any case in which a Legislature ought more cordially to rejoice at any portion of pro-perty being preserved for the spiritual benefit of the