We have heard that three stamed-glass windows have just been placed in the altar of Gorton Chapel. They are the gift of the Rev. B. Basnett, and, we are told, are in acknowledgment of a splendid silver tea-service pre-sented to him some time ago by his congregation. In the side windows are various Christian emblems—in the centre the crucifixion. The whole are the work of our townsman, Mr. Gardner, and are exceedingly well exe-

The parishioners of St. James's, Westminster, have presented to the Rev. Gerard Thomas Andrewes, M.A., who has been for some years Curate of the parish, a testimonial of their respect and esteem. The present consists of a handsome book-case and chair, Macklin's Bible, Brydell's Shakspeare, and a chronometer; the total cost of which has been 520L, raised by 850 of the parishioners. A purse of 40l, has been presented by the parishioners of St. Mark's, Lakenham, Norfolk, to the Rev. J. E. Gladstone, in consequence of the smallness of his income.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1847.

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Poetry-The Heroine Martyr of St. Augustine's, Ecclesiastical Intelligence Monterey. Seige and Capture of Jerusalem. Fourth Page.
Poetry The Oak.
The Rector's Visits; or
on the Lord's Prayer.
The English Ycomen.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the third of June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Clergy are requested to meet in full black

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese will be held at. Poronto, on Wednesday, the second of June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the business of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Com-The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the wages they would receive in the United States, and, if

We have been instructed to announce the following appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this City during the month of May next. May 2nd, Trinity Church 11 A.M.

" St. Paul's 3 р.м. 9th, Rogation Sunday,

St George's V..... 11 A.M. 16th the Cathedral 3 P.M.

The Address of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan on Emi-GRATION and COLONIZATION, delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of this City, has attracted no inconsiderable share of public attention, and it claims a more extended notice at our hands than the few brief extracts from its pages which we were enabled

overstocked population, -and from a conviction, which overstocked population,—and from a conviction, which states, if he chooses; others will take his place, who will we believe is universal, that the only remedial measure buy the land, and the fund will certainly be secured, for which promises to have efficacy or permanency is a the charge upon the land will be its price. It will no large annual relief of the Mother Country by Emigra- longer be open for free grant, it will become the posses

The destitution which prevails in Ireland,-to

touchingly depicted :-"I remember Ireland when she was said to be prosper-It was towards the close of the war of the French Revolution. Tens of thousands of my countrymen were going forth to fight England's battles; and every booming cannon which pealed forth the news of England's glory, was the signal of bereavement to a thousand families. Yet was the land prosperous. War, which to other nations brought paperty. nations brought poverty, and famine, and devastation, brought wealth to Ireland. It brought wealth to the tenbrought wealth to Ireland. It brought wealth to the ten-ant and the labourer, for agriculture was extended, waste land was brought into cultivation, and there was no ex-cess of disposable labour. The poor fed well, (at least as in Ireland they call well,) though provisions were very dear. I remember afterwards, when war called not for its victims, and when there was abundance in the land; but the condition of the tenant and the labourer was reduced; plenty was no plenty to them. They were too many, and if food was cheap, they were cheaper still.— Then they wished for food to be dear; and a summer came which brought no sun, and the rain poured in for-rents upon the drenched and unproductive earth, and food the land, and rich and poor became the victims of pestilence. But still there was no deficiency of provisions in Ireland to feed the Irish; but the value of labour was gone, and the poor man had nothing of value to offer in return for sustenance. Since then the progress of Ireland has been downwards. Her political condition has been sidered chimerical to expect, and dangerous to advocate. worse. In his best times the Irish peasant lived scantily qualities, but with a regard to its nutritive and passages qualities, but with a view to quantity and cheapness.—
Still, year after year added to the wretcheduess of the land. Steam brought its giant force into action, to transport the produce of Ireland to market; roads were import the produce of Ireland to market; roads were important and communications opened to all parts of the ry is reflected back upon others, whose condition is but one step from the lowest depth, but it is misery still.

subsistence, and the years coming brought with them no increased occupation for the labourer. The time was when the Frenchman was taunted for his rye bread and soupe maigre, but even the English peasant has learned to feed upon potatoes, and to endure life without roast beef over the dangerous engine, sick and languishing from

woes of the poor, are almost all that we have heard from and, until at length the failure of a crop of one article of food has brought famine,—and the young man faints as he holds out his hand to ask for a morsel of food, and as he holds out his hand to ask for a morsel of food, and the children call in vain upon the father for food, until their faint wailings are hushed by merciful death, and the infant tugs at the breast of the dead mother, and the rats gnawed the unburied corpses. And is all this to be attributed to the visitation of Providence in the failure of the potatoe crop? No; but to over-population! The the potatoe crop? No; but to over-population! The is an Irishman.'"

must have educated bis children call in wailings of him.' 'He could we should have more difficulty in parting with toat their faint wailings are hushed by merciful death, and they can be should have more difficulty in parting with toat the infant tugs at the breast of the dead mother, and the work of his own hands.' 'Then,'again I said, 'I do envy you your countrymen! This is Scotch prudence, Scotch attributed to the visitation of Providence in the failure of the potatoe crop? No; but to over-population! The just as Scotch courage.' 'Well,'said he, 'it may be all just as Scotch as you like to make it, but after all the man other periodicals established with the same intent; and as the name decided upon appeared to be the catastrophe which was inevitably approaching. The consumptive patient has caught a cold, his death is hastened by a week, but his disease was inevitable death before. Strangers could see the fate of Ireland more distinctly than men to whom her misery became familiar by daily observation."

To effect the alleviation of this highly-drawn, but not over-wrought picture, it is not enough to allure the sufferers from the wretchedness of their homes, and give them the mere chance of an improvement in their ndition from the abundance, could they reach it, which the new world affords. We must not allow, much less encourage them, to trust to any undefined and equivocal relief of this nature, nor be a party to fostering the impression that it will be enough to attract them to these shores, and that, with immediate employment, the maintenance of their families will be secured. The doubtful benefit to themselves, and especially the very limited relief to the Mother Country from an emigration which has no purpose or plan beyond this, is thus justly stated:-

"The settlers in Canada would no doubt find it pro-"The settlers in Canada would no doubt find it profitable to receive a labouring population, if the effect would be to reduce wages. I mean to say that the 50,000 families which Mr. Smith O'Brier speaks of, could be easily employed in Upper Canada if they would work for even three times the rate of Irish wages. But we shall see in a moment what would be the consequence of such a movement. For, though the United States will not receive an extensive pauper population at the Atlantic cities, they will receive any number that present themselves on their boundaries was an able for service where themselves on their boundaries who are able to pay their Let us then take the 50,000 labouring men and their families. Suppose them brought out to, and up the country at Government expense, they will then hang on the Government for present subsistence till they can find employers; when they do find employers, it will be at a rate of wages probably reduced to five or six dollars a month. Then all the farm servants is Canada will find their wages reduced to the same rate. Then all these will pack up and away into the United States. Your new labourers will remain with you just until they have enough of money to enable them to go away. Then we have the control of the same rate are covered by the wild buffalo of America.

"I am told that you may drive a waggon from one end to the other of this country of the Sacket." gration displaces your old one, at your expense, all the savings of labour, all the expenditure of Government, all the private charity, will thus be employed in finding a population for the United States, and the process must continue until, by flooding the extensive continent with your labourers, you reduce the price of labour there, and

til that price reacts upon this country.
"This will never do. We have seen the same course of events on a small scale, and often. It is true that we can receive into Canada in its present improved condition, very many more labourers than ever before were Church Society's Rooms, Toronto, on Friday, the 4th

June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

The wages they would receive in the United States, and, and by the way of the Miss not afford the relief we wish to gain. Therefore let us leave the labour market to itself, and not attempt by any as the place you sit in." Australian quackery to regulate matters wholly beyond our control, and utterly independent of our interference."

No: we must turn our immediate attention to their permanent settlement,-to give them at once a spur to enterprise, and the best motive for exertion. In other words, after having induced them to emigrate, we must provide for their Colonization. How this can be done, is thus candidly stated:-

"Let us return to our subject. I have got my settlers here, and I have got land for them, and I only want the here, and I have got and for them, and I only want the means of maintaining them a year in Canada, instead of maintaining them for several years in Ireland. How shall this be done? Why, simply by advancing the money, and charging it on the land. Those who require little, to be charged with little; those who require to be aided to the full extent of a year's provision, to be charged with it; their deeds to be withheld until the mo-

The settler may turn labourer; or he may go the United sion of some successful settler, or of some man of the

whose suffering condition the remarks of the able speaker were chiefly directed,—is thus forcibly and or loan of four millions, or even five millions, sterling, by the Government, to be repaid with interest, you have a million of surplus population provided for, who can be received in this country faster than all available means of transport could bring them, without any inconvenience. Would not this be an object gained worth the expenditure? Twenty millions sterling, was paid for the re-demption of the West India slaves. Are the miseries of the poor in Ireland less, or their claims on the country less, or the difficulties caused to the Government by their condition less, than in the case of the West India slaves? The emancipation of the latter was a pecuniary loss to the revenue and trade of the nation. Is it not absolutely certain that the addition of a million to the population of Canada would be a great gain in the way of commerce and consumption of British manufactures?
"There are between this city and Lake Huron, I

should think, two millions of acres which might be settled in this way. An appropriation of 50 acres to each family would provide for 40,000 families, or 200,000 peo-Twenty thousand, at least, would be required to occupy villages and towns, and thus you would have 220,000 settlers provided for, who might as well come in

one year as in twenty.

"But settlements need not be confined to this quarter; the greater part of the country between Lake Huron and the Ottawa is vacant-whole regions are without an inhabitant, and millions of men may be sustained by cultivating them. Provisions are abundant and cheap in the Upper Canada with her present products, could sustain a million of additional inhabitants at once. vastly improved; justice has been done her people, to an extent which a few years before, it would have been control but the best market is at home." try; but the best market is at home."

And to shew that there is nothing visionary in this plan, certain very interesting facts are adduced. Our and poorly; but of late the milk and the salt herring have been taken from the potato, and the potato itself has been encouraged, by the following: encouraged, by the following:-

proved, and communications opened to all parts of the country. Landlords were benefitted, but the peasant was no better. The numbers of his class were too great, his labour was too abundant and too cheap, and there was more of it than was wanted. If your horses are too many, you sell them; if your cattle are too many, you let some of them; if your fires are too many, you let some of them; if your fires are too many, you let some of them; if your fires are too many, you let some of them; if your fires are too many, you let some of them; if your fires are too many, you let some of the provided of them in the old country. 'Nonsense, man,' said Mr. Duggan, 'go to Capt. Fitzgibbon, and draw a lot of land, I hav'nt what will do with a lot of land, I hav'nt what will buy me a bit or sup till I get a crop.' 'Never mind that,' said his kind adviser, 'go upon the land, get a place to live in, if it is no better than a fox-hole; work with some farmer to have a lot of land, I hav'nt what will buy me a bit or sup till I get a crop.' 'Never mind that,' said his kind adviser, 'go upon the land, get a place to live in, if it is no better than a fox-hole; work with some farmer the object. them go out; if human beings are too many, beggary and starvation are the lot of the unemployed, and their misery is reflected back upon others, whose condition is but He was addressed by the same man some years after "Many have been the speculations upon the causes of Treland's misery, and many the plans for her relief; wards. 'Arrah, Mr. Duggan, do you remember the many the heartless scoff at her wretchedness, and many the heartless scoff at her wretchedness, and many the good and benevolent prayer for her redemption; but still there was one startling and appalling fact which barfield all speculation, and should have bainshed all hope arising from slight or ordinary measures. Every wards of new who are now sight and independent at the same man some years after wards. Arrah, Mr. Duggan, do you remember the man you sent to live in a fox-hole in Monaghan. God bless you, Sir, it was the best advice I ever had in my life, I have got the deed of my lot, and I have eighty head of cattle and sheep feeding on it."

"This is very like the history of thousands and tens of the same man some years after wards. Arrah, Mr. Duggan, do you remember the man you sent to live in a fox-hole in Monaghan. God bless you, Sir, it was the best advice I ever had in my life, I have got the deed of my lot, and I have eighty head of cattle and sheep feeding on it."

arising from slight or ordinary measures. Every year thousands of men who are now rich and independent, who was adding to the millions who depended noon wages for will tell you they have had hardship and difficulty; but

Even in England infant toll has hung dozing dangerous engine, sick and languishing from Chisholm, whom we used to call White Oak, for his truth protracted and unrelenting watchfulness, and the dark and filthy mine has contained women and children yoked. At the Township of Garrafraxa, a place with scarcely and fifthy mine has contained women and children yoked and crawling like beasts of burden. Yet those who suffered were the last to complain, they were thankful for the bread they carned and they knew no better. In like manner the Irish peasant knew not the comparative wretchedness of his lot, he saw not the unwholesome filth off the den he lived in, beggary which he saw all around him ceased to be a degradation, and his lot was happy because deeper wretchedness was in sight. It was not the peasant or his taskmaster, or his patriot advocate. the peasant or his taskmaster, or his patriot advocate, who saw most plainly the extent of his sufferings; it was the stranger, who visited the country, and storted in the midst of all this.—

Inside the house was a respectable-looking man, his wife and grown-up daughters. Their house was clean, comfortable, and abundant, and we fared well. The the stranger, who visited the country, and started in hor- books on the shelves, and one of the girls was reading, ror and wonder to find such things on the earth. Formerly the flerce contention of party, the blood and violence of a comagnity politically disorganized, sent to us toy of the settler on the road in the morning, I waited, its periodical tragedy; of late the sufferings of the poor, My first exclamation was, 'Well, Chisholm, I do envy you

and the party debate which made political capital of the was the first settler in these parts; and when he came, there was no white man between nm and 'He must have been poor, or he would not have come here?' 'Yes,' was the answer, 'he was very poor.' 'He must have educated bis children himself?' 'Yes, there must have educated his children himself?' 'Yes, there was no school within many miles of him.' 'He could we should have more difficulty in parting with that

this plan it is proposed to do, millions of our indigent paper was designed to contain, it was, after some confellow-subjects to these shores, we shall be leaving no sideration, adopted. eventual room for them,-that soon no spot will be system of emigration, we shall by and by experience be not incorrect, while it is certainly expressive, when

America, and look to the westward of that glorious inland America, and look to the westward of that glorious mland sea, Lake Superior. I say nothing of the mineral treasures of its northern shores, or those of our own Lake Huron, but I ask you to go with me to the head of Lake Superior, to the boundary line: you will say it is a cold journey, but I tell you the climate still improves as you go westward. At the head of Lake Superior, we surmount a height of land and thou december to the real goaden. height of land, and then descend into the real garden of the British possessions, of which so few know anything. Books tell you little of the country, and what they do say will deceive and mislead you. I tell you what I have heard directly from your townsman, Mr. Angus Bethune, and indirectly from Mr. Ermatinger, very lately from that country.

Winnipeg, and into Lake Winnipeg runs the Saskatcha-van river. It takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, and the Lake Winnipeg discharges its waters towards and into Hudson's Bay.

"This river runs from west to east fifteen hundred miles without an obstruction; it is navigable for boats carrying ten or twelve tons, it runs through a country diversified with prairie, rich grass, clumps of forest, and

enough of money to enable them to go away. Then you follow the same process next year, your next year's emibarley, oats, potatoes, in short all the crops of temperate climates in abundance.

"North of the boundary line, and still keeping within a climate equal to that of Montreal on the north, and to this place in the south, you have a breadth of perhaps six this place in the south, you have a breadth of perhaps six hundred miles, by a length of eighteen hundred. North of this again you have a country and climate equal to that of the powerful states in the north of Europe. "Here is a country worth all Canada told twenty times

over. It was still more valuable until 1825, when in one of these accursed Yankee negociations, two degrees of latitude, from the head of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, were given up to our moderate neighbours. The lost territory takes in the bend of the Missour, and by the way of the Mississipi and its tributary waters the the whole territory is nearly as accessible from the ocean

But all this is pressed on grounds of public expeliency, as well as from motives of humanity. In providing thus for the permanent welfare of our fellowsubjects, we are devising the surest means of consolidating our national strength and establishing a rival to the gigantic republic in our neighbourhood. in leaving this undone, we are permitting to that republic a power in an inverse ratio to our own weakness: the consequence is thus correctly stated :-

"What, then, will be the consequence to us, if no great movement is made to people the British territories in this quarter of the world? The United States have pressed on us in the North-east; they have got to the Northward on us in the North-east; they have got to the Northward of us in the West. We are advancing slowly, our Government is speaking with complacency of their emigrants being received into the United States, and our public lands are held back from settlement, and kept up charged with it; their deeds to be withness until the more than at the rate ney is repaid with interest. The advance, including all expenses, need not, I am sure, be more than at the rate for years. Why, the consequence will be that, outflanked by a powerful population, left without the natural public lands are held back from settlement, and kept up for years. Why, the consequence will be that, outflanked by a powerful population, left without the natural public lands are held back from settlement, and kept up for years. to give in a recent number.

This is naturally, at the present moment, a subject of deep and absorbing interest,—from the distress so prevalent amongst a large portion of the inhabitants of the Empire,—from the impression which is so general, there will be plenty of men willing to purchase.—

of £4 a head, or £20 for each family of five.

"Can they repay the money? Most certainly they real increase and nurture which a wholesome distribution of the people of the empire ought to cause, we must fall at modistant period into dependence on the American Republic. Then, indeed, British subjects will come and which, during the thirty-five years that you have mimistered to the spiritual wants of the people of the empire ought to cause, we must fall at modistant period into dependence on the American Republic. Then, indeed, British subjects will come and to the spiritual wants of the people of the empire ought to cause, we must fall at modistant period into dependence on the farming the thirty-five years that you have mimistered to the spiritual wants of the people of the empire ought to cause, we must fall at modistant period into dependence on the farming the thirty-five years that you have mimistered to the spiritual wants of the people of the empire of those long and devoted services which you have.

This is naturally, at the present moment, a subject with the present which you have mimistry that they can begin to purchase.—

The interest and nurture which a wholesome distribution of the value of those long and devoted services with the natural wants of the people of the empire of the empire of the value of those long and devoted services which you have.

This is naturally, at the present moment which a w and England will have the satisfaction of considering that she was very careful in keeping the peace, and very learned respecting the labour market of America."

In urging this step, which national considerations not less than sentiments of humanity dictate, Mr. Sullivan does not overlook the duty of connecting with our plans of emigration some provision for that moral and religious cultivation, without which physical strength degenerates into mere brute force, and animal gratification becomes the sole aim and effort of existence. Of the misery as well as degradation of any social condition which is not sanctified by religious principle, and the respect for law and order which it induces, we will not speak in detail: the last century of the history of the world is but too eloquent upon the sadness of that great truth; while the passing events of the present day offer so startling a lesson as to make it almost criminal to neglect it:-

"Well, then, in the next place I shall be told to provide Churches and Schools for the new comers. For the churches, I should like to see land given liberally; and I should trust to the people from whom the emigrants come, not to leave them without clergymen, priests and ministers. Zealous men they must be, who have their vocation at heart, and who will not turn from a settler's fare. For their support, in the first instance, and for the erection of the first homely places of worship, I should trust to the contributions of the godly and charitable in the country from whence the settlers came,—the future should be left to the emigrants themselves."

It is by no means safe to trust to the exertion of a spontaneous charity in furtherance of an object so holy and beneficial, nor should we allow ourselves to think that, as in the case of a common education, people will voluntarily-without any antecedent conviction of its value-seek the blessings of the Gospel. The Almighty, in His infinite wisdom and tenderness, did not wait till man, in the sense of his own utter misery and the dread of His judgment upon sin, sought out a remedy and supplicated for a Redecmer. This man never would have done. The means of redemption the redemption is flock, cannot be contemplated without something of melanwere provided freely, and it was one which the natural man was neither able nor willing to seize upon.

But that this remedy for sin and its consequences has been vouchsafed, changes the character of our duties, and throws upon ourselves the obligation to extend the Redeemer's kingdom and the blessings it includes. In the contemplation of this responsibility, we dare not look with indifference or coldness upon the moral world around us, nor withhold our energies from the cultivation demanded by the wide-spread spiritual desolation which it presents. We dare not, as Christians, act upon a policy merely willterian.

Your kind references to my services are, alas! far above my as Christians, act upon a policy merely utilitarian,without regard to interests beyond the comforts of the body, or the narrow limits of time. And while we help to clear up the natural wilderness around us, and bad report; but, in the discharge of such duty to you and our in planting a busy and thriving population where lately all was wildness and solitude, we must feel it to be a paramount duty to cause the Gospel's joyful sound to mingle with and sanctify the hum of activity and the bustle of worldly enterprise.

We have again to express our thanks to a correspondent of the Literary Garland for his kind wishes in respect to this journal, and for the hints which he has been good enough to throw out for its improvement. He is flattering enough to us to say, that the only objections he ever had to The Church newspaper, were its form and its name; and as these touch upon exterior circumstances only, and have no bearing whatever upon the principles or conduct of the journal, we have every reason to be satisfied with such

a testimony. For the correction of the form of the paper, we are, as we have already stated, very willing to defer to the Country: it diffused refreshing dews over the state of the bleedtastes and wishes of our readers; and we have ing Colony, nor are its virtues, under the name of the Loyal

ensure the present reading and circulation of our journal, even more than its future preservation.

It may possibly be thought that in enticing, as by fullest and most intelligible representation of what the

In secular papers, nothing is more common than to left into which they will be enabled to wedge them- prefix the term THE CHURCH to paragraphs and articles selves, and that by vigorously following up such a which refer to ecclesiastical affairs; and if that title

friend of the Literary Garland will, we feel assured, be amongst the last to find fault with us.

The election for Chancellor of the University of Cambridge resulted, as we have stated, in favour of the Prince Albert, by a majority of 116 votes. By later arrivals we learn that his Royal Highness has consented to accept the honour thus conferred upon him, and that his installation will speedily take place.

that country.

"A little to the westward of Lake Superior is Lake University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Author of "Sermons on the University of Oxford, and Oxford Seen and Unseen," who has lately forsaken the Church of England for the Romish Communion, is not the Clergyman who resided for some time in this Province, and obtained subsequently a Living in England, -the disabilities under which he was labouring from Ordination in the United States having been removed by a special Act of Parliament in his favour. The Clergyman who left Canada for Englard is the Rev. Henry Caswall, the Author of "America and the American Church," and other valuable publications.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the numes of new Subscribers to this paper.

Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, who is now on his Eastern Tour, will in a very short time visit Cana-

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the parishioners of the Cathedral Church of St. James, in the City of Toronto, was held in that church on Monday last, the 12th inst., when an Address to the Lord Bishop, on his retirement from the Rectory, was moved by the Hon. the Chief ment from the Rectory, was moved by the Hon, the Chief Justice and seconded by the Hon. Robert Baldwin; and adopted unanimously. His Lordship having expressed his willingness to receive this mark of respect and affection from his late parishioners, on the same day at five o'clock, a numerous deputation, including many of the principal and oldest inhabitants, waited upon him at the Palace for that purpose. We have much satisfaction in presenting to our readers both the Address and the Reply. To the Honourable and Right Reverend Joun, Lord Bishop of

We, the Churchwardens and Vestry of St. James's Church, cannot allow the occasion to pass of your Lordship's resigning the Rectory of Toronto into the hands of our excellent and most esteemed Pastor, the Rev. Henry James Grasett, the present Rector, without expressing to you the deep sense we feel of the value of those long and devoted services which you have. the garden of Christ's heritage in this portion of the Empire.

The kind and benevolent feelings which your Lordship has

at all times manifested towards every part of your extensive Cure, have invested you with the reverence due to the Father of his flock, and will ever be gratefully responded to in the bosoms of those whom you have resigned in Christ to your most

We are thankful to the Almighty Disposer of events, that it is only by your Lordship's elevation to a more important station in the Church that you have been separated from the particular in the Church that you have been separated from charge of this congregation, which has endured through more than the full term of a generation. In that long period, though the inhabitants of this town, in common with the rest of Upper Canada, have, by the Divine mercy, enjoyed, in a very ample measure, the blessings of peace, health, and abundance, they have yet been made to feel the chastening hand of Omnipotence. in the vicissitudes of war and in the visitations of an appalli pestilence; and in these trials it was the happiness of thi congregation to witness in their Pastor the most striking and edifying proofs of a firm, unceasing confidence in the mercy of God; of a faithful and fearless devotion to duty, amidst access of difficulty and peril, and of that warmth of Christian charit which knew no other bounds than the limit of the ability to

With our sincere and earnest prayers for your continued usefulness in the service of our Lord and Master, we, the Churchwardens and Vestry of St. James's Church, Toronto,

Farewell. (Signed) C. GAMBLE, THOS. D. HARRIS, On behalf of the Congregation St. James's Church, Toronto.

Toronto, 12th April, 1847.

To the Churchwardens and Vestry of St. James's Church, GENTLEMEN,-This testimony of your continued affection and esteem is most acceptable and gratifying to me; but it has taken me so much by surprise, that I have had no time to collect my scattered thoughts, or to prepare any thing like a suitable reply. I must, therefore, throw myself upon that kind indulgence which I have experienced on so many occasions at

choly regret, even when softened, as in the present instance, with circumstances of a pleasing and encouraging character. with circumstances of a pleasing and encouraging character.

It is true, there is no separation of place, and I can still daily see the children I have baptised, and the friends I have united for his goodness, and take courage.

Should any members of the church in this District be see the children I have will in future be more of distance. in family joys; but yet there will in future be more of distance and less mingling with your scenes of domestic life. Such changes of social relations are, however, both natural and required in the course of time, and it is my great consolation to numerous, your Committee would remind them that it has been well said. "Where there is a will, there is a way: in doing his Master's business, and has proved himself, during many years, well qualified for the responsible position in which he is now placed; and I pray that his labours may be long

desert; for no one can be more sensible than I am of my great and manifold deficiencies, and all I can plead, is a most anxious desire to discharge my duty faithfully amidst good report and

crucified Lord, I merit no praise.

Thirty-five years have passed away since my arrival in this parish: it was at that time small and feeble, and scarcely contained fourteen hundred souls; on our first Christmas twentyfive communicants only came forward, but, blessed be God, what is the state of things now? A city, containing more than twenty thousand inhabitants, of whom nearly one-half belong to our holy Catholic Church, and furnishing a greater proportion of communicants than is usually found in other parishes of equal population; in so much so, that intelligent strangers, who have happened to be present at our monthly celebration of the Eucharist, have frequently expressed their wonder and edification at the number communicating. Truly, therefore, may you say, that the parish has grown up, as it were, like the grain of

My appointment to this parish happened at the commencenent of a cruel war with our neighbours, which was productive of great misery and destitution, and then I had the first oppor-tunity of testing the Christian charity of my people, and which, few as they were at that time, was so very remarkable, as to attract the admiration of the sister Provinces and of the Mother

are bound to act upon such arrangements as will and on no worthy occasion have I appealed to you in favour of distress, without being answered in the Can I ever forget that, when our noble and beautiful Church was accidentally reduced to ashes, one still more noble and beautiful rose through your pious exertions from its ruins, and was opened for Divine worship in less than ten months!

Accept, Gentlemen, the thanks of a grateful heart for this warm expression of your friendship. It will tend to sweeten the short remnant of a busy pilgrimage, for I now enter my seventieth year; and while it encourages me to believe that my labours among you have not been in vain, it enables me more fervently to pray that every happiness may be yours in this present life, and a blessed immortality in that which is to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

And even of those who contribute liberally, how often is the motive by which they are influenced to be questioned or condemned. JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 12th April, 1847.

The ceremony of instituting and inducting the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., into the Rectory of St. James in the City of Toronto, was completed on Saturday last, the 10th instant, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, in presence be not incorrect, while it is certainly expressive, when amongst ourselves the trials and disasters of an overstocked population. Mr. Sullivan thus happily disposes of this fear:

"I dare say by this time I have established my character for being visionary and over-ardent, and impatient; but I have to lead you yet farther. Just take the map of Canada but no that will not do: take the map of North hearty wish of all who have the pleasure of knowing and estimating his worth, and by none can it be felt or expressed more sincerely and cordially than by ourselves.

> NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in presenting their Fifth Annual Report, desire to express the deep sense which they entertain of the goodness of Almighty God, in permitting them to record that measure of success which he has been pleased to youchsafe to their operations during the past year. That success has not been as great as might have been expected, when we consider the advantages and peculiar privileges so long enjoyed by the churchmen of this District; but still it affords much ground for thankfulness and hope. Your Committee are encouraged by what has of late been effected, when they recollect that a few years are nothing, almost nothing, was done in the way. ago nothing, almost nothing, was done in this way; and they would fain entertain the hope, that as their fellow churchmen are led more and more each year to consider the destitute condition of many of their brethren, and to realise more fully their own abundant means of grace, they will feel it more and more, not only their duty, but their privilege, to impart for the spiritual benefit of their brethren, a larger portion of those temporal goods, of which God has put them in trust, as stewards, than they have yet felt themselves called upon to do.

The Treasurer's account-for the past year is as follows: Wide 000000 0000 004 44 800 90 6 024 44 507 1257 16 21 2 3 5 5 funded funded funded search Parish Parish 17 8. 8. 2. 0. 0. 17 18 8. 8. 2. 11 0. 2. 000 101 00000000

During the past year public meetings, in furtherance of Paris, per Rev. W. Morse.... he objects of the District Branch of the Church Society, have been held in the churches at Port Dalhousie, Port Robinson, Thorold, Chippawa, Stamford, Dunnville, and the lake shore, township of Dunn. A similar meeting was appointed to be held in the church at Jordan; but it was omitted in consequence of the severe illness of the worthy Rector of that parish. These meetings were generally well attended, and had (your Committee would a salutary influence on these who was appeared to the severe illness of the worthy Rector of that parish. These meetings were generally well attended, and had (your Committee would a salutary influence on these who was a paragraphy. Churchen are Charles. Those clergymen of the District, who attended them, were assisted in their work of labour and love, at Thorold

and Chippawa by Rev. Dr. Beaven, at Chippawa and Stamford by Rev. Rd. Garrett, at Dunnville and the lake shore by Rev. F. Evans, and at the lake shore by Rev. W. Stuart Darling, and Thomas Champion, Esq., - whose valuable services on these occasions, your Committee desire here to record and thankfully acknowledge. Your Committee entertain the confident expectation that at an early day this District will be provided with a

travelling Missionary, the whole of whose time will be devoted to supplying, with the services of the church and the preaching of the Gospel, those portions of the District which are without the ministrations of a settled clergyman. And they would make this arrangement a ground for a renewed appeal to those of their fellow churchmen within our bounds, who have hitherto done little or nothing in this good cause—to those who have given their shillings, where they ought to have given their pounds; and also to those who have failed to throw even a single mite into the treasury of the Lord. Your Committee are well aware, that the calls upon churchmen in this Diocese have increased very much

The church has, during that during the last ten years. period, been thrown more on the resources of her individual members than was previously the case; and we must expect this state of things not only to continue, but also to increase. Yet if we will look at the past, we will be enabled to derive much encouragement for the future, Since the consecration to his high and responsible office of our indefatigable Bishop, now little more than six years ago, there have been erected within this Diocese no less than 79 new churches; many have been enlarged, and than 79 new churches; many have been enlarged, and there is not one, perhaps, that has not been much improved or furnished with at least some of those things, which though not absolutely necessary, are yet calculated to add solemnity, propriety and effect to the worship of Almighty God in his holy sanctuary.

Since the establishment of the Diocesan Church Society in 1842, almost every district Branch has been enabled to raise funds sufficient for the support of a travelling Missionary within its bounds. Besides this, which was rightly considered the first work to be undertaken, the

sionary within its bothds. Desides this, which was rightly considered the *first* work to be undertaken, the Diocesan Society has been enabled to establish an excellent Depository, where the members of the church can be supplied with suitable books on very reasonable terms; to commence in a very encouraging manner, a fund for clergymen; and to contribute towards the support of a few candidates for the ministry, whilst pursuing their theological studies. Whilst, therefore, we reflect how the Lord has helped in the years that are past, we thank him

quired in the course of time, and it is my great consolation that I have resigned this large and flourishing parish into the hands of a faithful and devoted servant of God, who delights the hands of a faithful and devoted servant of God, who delights and if we are really zealous to promote God's glory, our poverty will not stand in our way. If we have not means poverty will not stand in our way. If we have not means the many standards are shall make them by self-denial, by numerous, your Committee would remind them that it has been well said, "Where there is a will, there is a way; at our command, we shall make them by self-denial, by conquering that self which in too many cases is every thing with us; by learning our duty to give freely of what God has entrusted to us for the promotion of His glory; and by ever bearing in mind, that if we do not proportion our alms to our means, we are tempting God to proportion our means to our alms." Now, if all the members of our church in this District would act upon this suggestion, then our treasury would soon be replenished, and none would feel for a moment the want of that which he had contributed. Why, then, do we so often hear of the limited contributions of churchmen to the great work in which the Church Society is engaged? It certainly is not from want of the ability; for no one who will take the trouble to ascertain how much is wanted, and the number and ability of those whose duty it is to furnish what is wanted, can doubt about the ability. It is evidently then, in too many cases, from the want of the will. And surely those who, while they withhold from the church what she wants, and has a right to expect, are extravagant in their dress, their style of living, and in their entertainments, ought not for a moment to persuade themselves that they mustard seed, from a very small beginning, to become the largest and most flourishing of any of the plants in the garden of Christ's heritage in this portion of the Empire.

degran of a moment to persuade themselves that they are performing their duties. Every one who knows any thing of his duty, knows that his money, or other means, are talents for which he must give a strict account; and in the luxuries, or even in the comforts of life, ought to reflect that, by the practice of a little self-denial (which is the duty of both poor and rich), they will be enabled to spare of that which they have in order to prove the variance of the world.

2. Considering the comparatively small numbers of our people, scattered over the vast surface of the Diocese, and the great poverty of many of our Congregations in the newly-formed settlements, together with their utter destiare talents for which he must give a strict account; and

lence of a community politically disorganized, sent to us fits periodical tragedy; of late the sufferings of the poor, and the cry of the rich, what is to be done with the poor, and the plan of the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the plan of the minister for the relief of the poor, and the same time, we have a community politically disorganized, sent to us tory of the settler on the road in the morning, I waited adopted means for ascertaining, as fully as we can, they suppose their property is their own; to be done with the aggregate amount of their contributions. Seemed that the aggregate amount of their contributions, and Patriotic Society, entirely forgotten or unfelt after a period adopted means for ascertaining, as fully as we can, they suppose their property is their own; to be done with the aggregate amount of the reserve mem that the dod nas a claim upon them, and asserts that the volument of the sentiments of the sentiments of the sentiments of the poor, and the aggregate amount of their contributions, and the reserve mem that the dod nas a claim upon them, and asserts that the volument of the settler on the readers; and we have adopted means for ascertaining, as fully as we can, they suppose their property is their own; to be done with the aggregate amount of the though in reality proceeding from a hearty benevolence, and that the aggregate amount of the reserve mem that the dod nas a claim upon them, and asserts that the volument of the settler on the reserve mem that the dod nas a claim upon them, and the reserve mem that the dod nas a claim upon them, and the reserve mem that the dod na

wealth on the pomps and vanities of this wicked world which, in their baptism and at their confirmation, professed to renounce.

professed to renounce.

"God proportions their means to their alms."

This is often seen. Men are deprived, perhaps, in a most unaccountable way, of those ample means of which they proved themselves unworthy stewards. Nay, it has not unfrequently happened, that men have had reason to bless God for depriving them of their wealth, when this brought by the rod of affliction to see, lament and repent of their former abuse of God's gifts to them.

And even of those who contribute libearily. tioned or condemned.

The christian duty is to give according to one's ability not for the purpose of ostentation; not in order to get a good name for himself; not because his neighbour on his right hand, or he on his left, has given; but because, as a steward of God's gifts, he is bound to be faithful, and from a sense of what God has done for him.

It becomes the duty of such forthwith to adopt the golden rule of our blessed Saviour, conscientiously to ask themselves, how they would like their brethren to act towards them if their situations were changed, and they were in want, and their brethren had the means of supplying that want. It becomes them to recollect that, for their present privileges they were originally indebted to their present privileges they were originally indebted to their christian brethren in England, who felt for them in their destitution, and sent out to them clergymen, to break to them the bread of life. to them the bread of life.

It becomes them to bear in mind the practical declara-

tions of the beloved disciple of our blessed Lord, "Herein is love; not that we loved God; but that He loved us. and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins.
Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one
another." "Whoso seeth his brother have need, and
shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him: how
dwelleth the love of God in him?" But above all, it becomes them ever to remember the greatness of His love, "who though he was rich, yet for their sakes became poor; that they through his poverty might become rich."

T. B. FULLER, Secretary, N. D. B. C. S.

Thorold, Feb. 3rd, 1847.

The congregation of Trinity Church, in Galt, at their meeting on Easter Monday, elected Mr. John Davidsen and Mr. Henry McCrum Churchwardens for the ensuing year. It was also unanimously agreed that the Church should be forthwith fitted up with pews.—Galt Reporter.

[The following are remarks which we are assured apply to every parish in the Diocese; and it is only right that the facts here stated should be generally known.—ED.CH.] To the Editor of The Church.

REV. SIR,—In transmitting to the excellent Treasurer of the Church Society the small collections taken up is my parish this day in accordance with the late recommendation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, I am anxion, for the credit of my parishioners, to state, that they can be considered as nothing more than "the gleanings," after the harvest has been gathered in the harvest has been gathered in.

First, we had the district meeting, on the fourth of last month, at which the principal inhabitants subscribed, and very well too. Since that, the township committee has

met and divided the township into wards, in each of which collectors were appointed, who called from house to house and obtained as much as the people felt them selves able or called upon to give. In addition to this, in one important part of my parish a subscription list has been opened for the children, which has been well filled up. Thus, it must be evident, that for me nothing was left

but "the gleanings." However, if these contributions small as they are, furnish but two barrels of flour, they may be the means, in God's hands, of saving some families alive for a week or two, till other relief is sent; and in that case, will not be forgotten by Him who notes even a cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple Good Friday, 1847.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS made in the Churches on Good Friday 1847, to be transmitted to Ireland and Scotland for the benefit of the sufferess by Pamine in accordance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of the Diocess date 18th March 1847.

Previously announced 29 collections, amount ... £276 16 2 Lloydtown, per Rev. H. B. Osler St. John's Church, Louth £3 15 0 St. Paul's Church, Chatham, per Ch. Wardens Bytown, per Rev. S. S. Strongt..... Trinity Ch. Hawkesbury, per Kev. E. Tremayne St. George's, Ch. Goderich, per Churchwardens. St. John's Ch. Sandwich, per Rev. W. Richie! -per Rev. J. C. Usher Merrickville, per Rev. E. Morris. St. John the Ev., Cayuga, per Rev. A, Townley.
Mr. Papst's (Rev. A. Sanson's Miss.) per Mr. Papst
Chapel at Queenston, per Rev. F. Lundy S....
St. John's Peterboro', per Rev. R. J. C. Taylor per Rev. Jon. Shortt
St. John's Church, Bath 43 5 0
St. Paul's do. Fredericksburgh, 1 5 0 Huntingford, 2 15 73 Zorra, lot 28, Con. 12 0 18 15 —Per Rev. F. D. Fauquier, Additional from Rev. John Pentland

> 56 Collections..... £383 18 11 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. 15th April, 1847. The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. J. L. Alex ander the sum of £25 5s, collected among the members of his congregation at Woodburne, Binbrook, and a few others in that neighbourhood, before receiving the Lord Bishop's circular recommending a Collection in the Church on Good Friday, which has been paid over to the Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund and the Scotch Relief Fund in the proportions directed.

Besides this amount a promissary note, for ten bushels of wheat was put into the plate, which will be united to the fund for the same object, now collecting in the District.

1 In compliance with a requisition from the Congregation, the same of £48 3s, had previously been collected in this Church for the same object, one-fourth of which £9 13s, stg.) was remitted to the Bishop of Aberdeen, and the other three-fourths (£28 19s, stg.) to the Archibishop of Dublin. Added to this, special donations had been made to the Isle of Achill to the amount of £1; so that in the whole this Church has contributed for this object £62 5s. cy.

1 The collection previously made in the parish amounted to nearly £909.

1 The collection previously made in the parts.

\$ 200.

\$ Omitted in last week's announcement.

The Town and neighbourhood of Peterborough had previously
raised hearly £400 for a similar purpose.

The amount would have been very much larger had not the congrustion already given their contributions towards this object of the contribution already given their contributions towards this object of the amount forwarded from the village by the last packet, was between £50 and £70. The Rector also brought the subject under the consideration of his Mohawk flock at the Faster Meeting, when the Chiban S Pastoral Letter was read to them, on which cheep authorized him to request Capt. Anderson, Supt. of the Indians, to apply £10s. of their funds to this object. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The following Circular has been addressed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of the Diocese of Que-

Quebec, 29th March, 1847. Reverend Sir,—At the time when public measures were first taken by the citizens of Quebec, for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland and the highlands and islands of Scotland, I forbore, after consultation with friends who took a leading part in those measures, frum any official recommendation of Collections throughout the Diocese for this object, from the Congregations of the

any official recommendation of Collections throughout Diocese for this object, from the Congregations of the Church of England. The reasons which withheld me from making such a recommendation were as follows:

1. That the call being represented as exceedingly urgent and the necessity being in consequence strongly insisted on for getting in the contributions without delay, it appeared hopeless to look for any returns within the requisite time, from the more remote Missions of this Diocese, from the two extremes of which they could Diocese, from the two extremes of which they could hardly have been received in less than two months; so that, according to that, according to expectations then entertained, remittances from these Collections could not have reac home till after the calamity would have been effectual stayed by the measures of Government and the supplie

pouring in from different quarters of the world. renect that, by the practice of a little self-denial (which is the duty of both poor and rich), they will be enabled to spare of that which they have, in order to promote God's glory and the salvation of men.

But the error, no doubt, is this: they choose to be ignorant that God has a ciaim upon them, and asserts that claim; they suppose their property is their own; to be disposed of as they please; and, then, it happens that although in reality proceeding from the great poverty of many of our Congregations in the newly-formed settlements, together with their utter destitution of Cash—so that in the case of the contributions obliged to reserve them till the season of harvest—it seemed that the aggregate amount of their contributions, and the salvation of cash—so that in the case of the contributions of the case of the case of the contributions of the case of the case of the case of the contributions of the case Com