

REMITTANCES.
G. McG., Pickering, 5s; T. B. Port Hope, 5s; J. B. do, 5s; E. B., do, 5s; E. H., do, 5s; Mr. L., do, 5s; J. B. H., do, 5s; J. H. H., do, 5s; J. M. Novar, Hamilton, 5s; Mr. P., Scarborough, 5s; Mrs. H., Cobourg, 5s; Miss B., Toronto, 5s; Wm. R., per W. R., Kingston, 5s; D. P., Cobourg, 1s 3d; R. C., do, 7s 6d; Dr. B., do, 5s; Mrs. D. McD., Toronto, 5s; H. G., Cobourg, 5s; P. E. Y., Victoria, 5s; Mrs. D., Toronto, 5s; Rev. A. H., Bradford, 5s; H. S., Hamilton, 5s; Mrs. E. P., Brockville, 5s; P. McD., Martintown, 5s; E. H., Camden East, 5s; Rev. H. H., London, 5s; Dr. P., do, 5s; J. G. F., Kingston, 5s; Mr. L., Toronto, 5s; Wm. B., do, 5s.

ECHO FUND.
A. H., Cobourg, 1s 3d.
Irish Church Missions.
The Treasurer of the Kingston Ladies' Association thankfully acknowledges from Mrs. A. Kingston, 10s; Mrs. M., do, 2s 6d; Miss B., Toronto, 10s; Miss C., do, 10s; Miss M. C., do, 5s; F. C., do, 5s.
The Rev. R. V. Rogers acknowledges most gratefully 10s. from Mrs. M. A. S.

POSTAGE STAMPS.
We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a kind note from G. L. B., Hamilton, enclosing one dollar's worth of Postage Stamps, which are very acceptable.

The Rev. R. V. Rogers begs to acknowledge the sum of £2 10s from Loyal Orangemen of Warwick, C.W., by the hands of the Rev. Mr. Smyth, for Irish Church Missions.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.
Considerable misapprehension having arisen respecting the accounts sent with the Echo a few weeks since, the Publishers beg to repeat that where the charge is only One Dollar, it is not for arrears, but in advance for the current volume, which will end November next; and that all charges above a Dollar are for arrears, at the rate of Two Dollars per annum.

NOTICE.
Our friends in remitting us will please notice, that they should have their letters registered when posted, as by late Post Office Regulations the words "Money Letter" being written on them is disregarded, and unless handed for register they will be passed by as ordinary letters, and then all means of tracing them lost, should they go astray.

Correspondents giving instructions respecting this Journal should, in all cases, be particular to give the name of their Post Offices. Inattention to this rule often leads to confusion and difficulty.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.
All correspondence of a financial nature is to be addressed to our Publishers, MacLear & Co., Toronto. As the books are all in their hands, we have no means of giving any information about the commencement of close of subscriptions, or any other matter of a business description. Our task now is exclusively Editorial.

NOTICE.
Remittances and letters on business matters to be addressed MACLEAR & CO., 16, King Street, Toronto.
Communications and correspondence on Editorial matters to be addressed "Editor of Echo, Port Hope."
All Letters must be post paid to insure attention.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The large circulation now enjoyed by "THE ECHO," and the additions which are daily made to the subscription list, renders it one of the best mediums to Advertisers that is offered.

EXCHANGES.
It is particularly requested that all Exchange Papers, and all Books or Pamphlets for notice or review, be addressed as follows—"Echo, Port Hope."

The Echo.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1856.

Notice.
The Annual Parochial meetings of the London and Huron District Branch of the Church Society are appointed to take place as follows:—

St. John's, London Township, Feb. 1, Friday	12 a.m.
St. Thomas, " " " " " "	7 p.m.
Port Stanley, " " " " " "	7 p.m.
Vienna, " " " " " "	7 p.m.
Biddulph, " " " " " "	12 m.
Goderich, " " " " " "	7 p.m.
Stratford, " " " " " "	7 p.m.
St. Mary, " " " " " "	2 p.m.
London, " " " " " "	7 p.m.
Delaware, " " " " " "	"
Strathroy, " " " " " "	"
Warwick, " " " " " "	"

By order of the Managing Committee of the District.
H. HAWARD, Secretary.

The Barrie Herald.

This journal is somewhat the reverse of courteous in saying that "the Echo has spoken falsely;" that its statements are simply untrue, and that it wishes to deceive. Our contemporary has mistaken the article he refers to, respecting the Kingston Bishopric.

The Barrie Herald is wholly wrong in his uneditorial assertion, that the communication in the Echo signed "1858," is not a bona fide communication, but an article suggested by the editor, or written in consequence of information supplied by him.

As to "the general style of the Echo," and "the choice expressions" which the Barrie Herald promises to "cull from that journal, for the public benefit," we are content to leave the matter to the public taste and judgment; as we have neither time nor space to spare from more important subjects.

Irish Church Missions.

A letter on this important subject from the Rev. R. V. Rogers, M.A., will be found in another column to which we invite the sympathising regards of our readers. He says, in a private communication, "Something must be done, at once, to meet the wants of the Society. And I am persuaded that in these cold regions, there are warm hearts beating for Ireland's liberty. I have no pen for description of scenery, &c.; indeed all has been told often enough about Ireland's scenic beauties. But I can tell you of what I saw of God's doings in that hopeful land. Shall the hearts of the faithful laborers grow sick from disappointment in their anticipation of aid from their Protestant brethren, and their hearts fail, because not held up by their liberality? Shall they cry 'Come over and help us,' be unheeded? Shall the poor Romanists, whose eyes the Lord is opening, say 'no man careth for my soul. Amidst the abundance of which our fellow-countrymen in Canada are partaking, our wants are forgotten, our destitution is unprovided.' I believe otherwise, Dear S—

"Ireland's wants have never been properly made known to Ireland's children in Canada."
As our Reverend brother was specially charged to visit Ireland, on the part of the Auxiliary Association in Kingston, we may expect a very interesting Report of his Mission; and the friends of the cause would materially aid by sending orders for numerous copies for distribution.

Bishopric of Kingston.

Action is being taken, in various quarters with reference to this matter. In our last we gave the Report of a meeting held at Ottawa. We now lay before our readers the account of a meeting held in Brockville, at which the following resolutions were adopted.

1. Moved by W. B. Simpson, Esq., seconded by J. L. Scofield, Esq., and resolved—That this meeting has learned with pleasure, that a division of this Diocese, and the creation of a new Diocese, east of Toronto are in contemplation, as the wants of the Church urgently demand increased Episcopal supervision; and that any movement to secure this desirable object in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Church in Synod assembled, will receive the cordial support of this Parish.

2. Moved by George Sherwood, Esq., seconded by W. B. McClean, Esq., and resolved—That this meeting has been informed by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, that the Parish of Brockville has been called on by the Ven. the Archbishop of Kingston, to contribute to an Episcopal fund, secretly raised for the express purpose of securing the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Hincks, at the hands of the Governor General, it therefore earnestly protests against any such scheme, as being contrary to the instructions of our Diocesan, respecting the Episcopal fund, opposed to the wishes of the Synod, and fraught with danger to the best interests of the Church, by the revival of political appointments therein.

3. Moved by Ormond Jones, Esq., and seconded by Samuel Keeler, Esq., and resolved—That this meeting cannot refrain from expressing its regret and disappointment that the imperial Gov't should have so long neglected to accede to the address of our Legislature, containing the reasonable request, that the Church of England be placed on the same footing with other Denominations with regard to the power of self government; an address to which had been given, inasmuch as the Imperial Government had so promptly assented to the act which confiscated the property of the Church and formally severed her from the State in this Province.

4. Moved by D. B. O. Ford, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Reynolds, and resolved—That this Parish has already largely subscribed towards the endowment of the new Bishopric, on the condition that the Bishop be elected by the Clergy and Laity, and that this meeting highly approves of such conditional subscriptions, and if necessary, will increase it.

5. Moved by R. P. Stead, Esq., and seconded by John M'Mullen, Esq., and resolved—That until the principle of the Election of our Bishop by the Clergy and laity be recognized, this Parish will contribute nothing towards the endowment of the new Bishopric.

6. Moved by John Reynolds, Esq., and seconded by Samuel Ross, Esq., and resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Bishop of the Diocese, with a request that he will be pleased to lay them before his Excellency the Governor General and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

7. Moved by J. Weatherhead, and seconded by Dr. Hatfield, and resolved—That this meeting before separating, desires to express their appreciation of the affectionate zeal and unvaried industry, which our venerable Diocesan had so long devoted to the interests of the Church in this Province.

8. Moved by W. B. Simpson, Esq., and seconded by J. C. Buell, Esq., that the thanks of this meeting be given to John Crawford, Esq., Mayor, for his able conduct in the chair. Also to W. B. McClean, Esq., as Secretary.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Mayor, Chairman.
W. B. McCLEAN, Secretary.

In reference to this meeting the Rev. R. V. Rogers, A.M. of St. James' Church Kingston has written the following letter to the Daily News:—
Sir,—Permit me to draw the attention of the members of the Church of England to a report of a meeting held at Brockville, respecting the proposed Bishopric of Kingston, at which the speakers, I respectfully suggest, have fallen into some mistakes; and I feel persuaded, when corrected, will be willing to admit them as such.

In the first place: We have no Synod—properly so called—i. e., an Ecclesiastical court or body, whose doings are binding on the church. That there was a voluntary coming together of certain members of the Church of England and Ireland, is beyond doubt; and that they expressed themselves in a certain way, is equally true; but these expressions of opinion were in no way binding, nor were they considered so by many who were there.

The Church of England and Ireland is a branch of the Established Church of England and Ireland, and, as such, can have no higher privileges in this country than at home. Synodical action has been refused there—it has been refused here. Why should we claim this as a right?—we may ask it with a boon; and if the Government do not feel prepared, at this time, to grant us this favour, we may hope for it at some future day. This is a measure that evidently requires great consideration, because the colony of Canada has no right to expect greater privileges than all other colonies, and, consequently, the measure must be general, and not special.

No Episcopal fund has been secretly raised, &c.
The truth is simply this. When it was proposed to divide the Diocese of Toronto, some members put forth the name of the Rev. Dr. Cronyn as a fit and proper person to fill the episcopal chair of London; others put forth the Archbishop of York for that of Kingston; some having known the Rev. T. Hincks, personally; others, believing their testimony, as to his high character and qualifications for so important an office, at once fixed on him as their choice. It is believed that all but the whole of the London endowment has been subscribed conditionally. Why should not that of Kingston be so too? It is quite a mistake that the appointment of Mr. Hincks would be "a rival of political appointments." The Rev. Mr. H. is, it is true, brother of the Hon. F. Hincks, and there ends his connection with politics.

By those who best know the Rector of Derrykeighan, he is valued as a hard-working, devoted, judicious, parochial minister—the very qualifications from which, we should hope, his incumbency of the new see of Kingston would be of the highest advantage to all the interest concerned. Beyond doubt, the Governor General may consult the Synod, and receive its nomination; but, it is believed that His Excellency's instructions are "to designate," after consultation with the Bishop and such other ecclesiastical authorities as he may think fit. Certain it is, that the so-called Synod is not an ecclesiastical authority. I believe myself to be as anxious as any other that we should have over us one who, in every sense of the word, would be a blessing; and of from my acquaintance with the Rev. T. Hincks, I fully believe that, if our Bishop, he would be such.

Believe me, truly yours,
R. V. ROGERS.

Synod of Montreal.

The Montreal Herald contains a full report of the proceedings of the Convention of Clerical and Lay Delegates, held in Montreal the week before

last, for the purpose of considering the desirableness or otherwise, of forming a Diocesan Synod. After a discussion, which lasted two days, the resolution affirming the desirableness of so doing, was carried by a majority of 65 to 22. The objections of the minority, which were ably and strongly pressed, seemed however, not to touch the real gist of the matter, but rather to refer to the hardly more than nominal cation of this branch of the Church with the State in England. The Bishop wisely contented himself with the affirmation of the principle; and postponed further action for the present.

Churches for Working Men.

The Record, in speaking of the Sunday evening services established lately in Exeter Hall, remarks, as follows:—
We cannot notice these and similar attempts without recurring to that which is always present to our mind, as one of the foremost causes of the present alienation of the working-classes from public worship. We mean the vicious arrangement of nearly all our churches and chapels.

It is important, when we speak of this, to bear in mind the real date and origin of the evil which we complain. The pew system, or rather the whole internal arrangement of the churches and chapels of the metropolis, is not ancient; it is not Roman Catholic, nor is it Protestant. It took its rise nearly two centuries after the Reformation, in one of the darkest and most deplorable periods of the whole British history.

London and Westminster have very few ancient churches. The fire of London destroyed most of the City churches, and nearly all the Westminster ones were built within the last 150 years. The proprietary chapels are of the same date. They were all built at the period which MACAULAY has so graphically described, when "Spire Weavers" was a portrait of the country gentlemen of England, and "Parson Trulliber" of the clergy. The first half of the last century, within which most of the present churches and chapels were built, was a period in which religion, morals, science, and literature were at the lowest ebb. Unblushing corruption in the Government, and vulgar selfishness among the people, characterised the age.

Yet a traditional respect for the religion established by the law still existed. The churches of the City were rebuilt; and, as the Westminster parishes largely increased in population, new churches were built for them. But throughout the whole one principle of action is everywhere discernible. The upper and middle classes built the churches for themselves.

Examine any of them, and see what provision is made for the largest class of all—the working men and their families. Enter St. Clement's Church or St. Martin's, St. Paul's, Covent-garden, St. George's, Bloomsbury, or St. John's Chapel, and see what seats have been provided for those who form two-thirds of the population. A few benches up the middle aisle, or at the back of the galleries, constitute nearly the whole accommodation set apart for those whose numbers, in the immediate vicinity, must be told by thousands. What wonder is it, then, if the mechanic, entering such a church, and feeling himself regarded almost as an intruder, resolves to go there no more? Is not the resolution, on the part of a man not yet religious, a very natural one?

The truth is, we have gone in the very teeth of St. James's injunctions, and are now "reaping that which we have sown." The simple remedy is repentance, and immediate restitution.

The Scissors Talent.

The Montreal Witness has some good remarks on the subject of the difference of newspapers, as to size and originality. It is quite true, that many persons, in estimating the value of a newspaper, look too much to the size, and to the typographical execution, without sufficient consideration as to the nature of the matter with which it is filled. On the part of smaller papers it is remarked, "that if a large paper has nothing worth reading, it is only the greater bore, and that a small paper, judiciously filled, is as much as most people have time to read."

Many persons, on taking up a newspaper, look only at the editorial columns; and according to the quantity of original matter there contained, make their estimate of the value of the paper. With reference to secular journals, especially daily ones, this may do, but with regard to religious papers, if the editor be judicious, and correct in his opinions and sentiments, the selected matter will generally be the best worth reading. It is much easier for any one who is tolerably expert with his pen, and has sufficient leisure, to write column after column full of such ideas as occur to him at the moment; but it will often be found that "such easy writing is very hard reading." Much more time and thought is required in order to make such selections as may all tend to carry out most efficiently the peculiar object and design of a journal.

Speaking of a prominent religious paper, whom he does not name, but who claims support on the ground of being the largest religious newspaper in the world, and possessing a long list of distinguished editors and correspondents, the Witness says:—
"It complacently assures the readers that it employs brains instead of scissors. But if the recommendation of size be a questionable one, this is still more so; for distinguished men have their whims and hobbies, and are sometimes apt to occupy a most unreasonable space with matters that are interesting only or chiefly to themselves. But if they be in the official position of editors or correspondents who can decline or condense their lucubrations? We were once offered an official connection in our editorial labors with one of the greatest, ablest and best men in Canada, which we were obliged to decline, under the conviction that if we had to publish all that he saw fit to write, and became involved in all the questions that were personally interesting to him, the Witness would not survive two years. Again, the boast we have alluded to, quietly takes for granted that the brains employed upon the paper in question are of a superior order to those employed on any other papers. For it is the advantage of scissors that they can command the very best portions of the very best articles of the very best writers of both the old and new world. Original articles are very good, provided they be pithy, pointed and short; but it would be great vanity, in our estimation, for any editor anywhere to pretend that his original articles were more valuable or interesting than those he could select. It is in selecting judiciously that the great strength of a newspaper lies, and it is a great comfort that by merely sitting in one's own office, looking over the papers brought by every mail, with a pair of scissors at hand, the obscurest editor can press into his service the best talents in the world. We would respectfully suggest to our brethren of the press to improve the scissor talent. It is a very great one."

"The Leisure Hour."

A specimen number of this excellent publication has been sent to us, accompanied by an "appeal," which we gladly insert. "The Leisure Hour" and "the Sunday at Home," are publications of the London Religious Tract Society, and may be had from any of the Agents or Depositories. The number of the "Leisure Hour" before us is the 210th. The back numbers are to be had bound in handsome volumes; they are suitable ornaments on the table of the parlor or drawing-room; and from the nature of the contents, form suitable books for five or ten minutes reading in the odds and ends of unoccupied time so frequently occurring. These publications are very cheap; and we strongly recommend them to universal patronage. For more particular information we refer our readers to the "appeal."

Religious Intelligence.

Church Society, Diocese of Toronto.

A meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, 9th instant at the Society's Board Room.
Present—The Lord Bishop in the chair; Hon. James Gordon; Hon. J. H. Cameron; Rev. Dr. Beaven; H. Rowell, Esq., and the Secretary.

Proceedings commenced with the usual prayers. The minutes of the December meeting were read by the Secretary, confirmed by the meeting and signed by the Chairman.
The statement of the receipts and expenditure during the past month, and the balances of the various accounts were read by the Secretary, and laid on the table.
The Secretary stated that the Hon. J. H. Cameron had that day paid over to the credit of the Mission Fund of the Society, the sum of £65, received by him during the past six months, as fees for various opinions.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the sum of £17 was ordered to be paid to Rev. Dr. O'Meara, to reimburse him for Expenses incurred in visiting several Indian stations during the past summer.
The following letter was read from the Rev. Dr. O'Meara:
REV. AND DEAR SIR, Toronto January 2, 1856.
During my labours in England last winter in the cause of our missions on Lake Huron, I was often met with the objection that so little had been done by the Church in Canada for the support of her own missions among the Aborigines of the continent; in answer to which I always stated, that a large proportion of the funds of your Society were yearly devoted to that object, but that your resources were inadequate to outlay which the proposed extension of them required, seeing that so many other claims demand your consideration. It was suggested by the Secretaries and influential persons of the different Societies to which I applied for aid, that some special effort on behalf of Indian Missions should be made in the province as soon as possible after my return; indeed the yearly grant made by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts was expressly accompanied with the recommendation that such effort should be made.

In order to redeem the pledge then given, on which I was promised very important aid, amounting to the sum of £250 sterling per annum towards the support of missionaries, from the three societies which responded to my call for assistance, I would now beg to submit the matter to the consideration of your committee.
It is not, I trust, necessary for me to urge on your committee the duty of the Church as regards the race to which, as colonists, we owe much, and need only to state the fact that not a single ordained missionary is at present supported for the benefit of the Indians by your Society, in order to make it plain that something ought to be done to arouse our people through the province to a better sense of their duty in this particular.
This will, I think, be made more plain by the statement of a fact known to your committee, but perhaps not so well known to churchmen in general throughout the province, that while Methodists and the Jesuits have been greatly extending their missions on Lakes Huron and Superior, the latter being represented by a staff of ten active, able and energetic labourers, with a bishop at their head, the cause of our Church has now for fourteen years have been maintained within the same district by one clergyman, who, if he had confined himself to his stipulated duties or listened to wishes of the government by whom he was paid, would not have gone beyond the Indian establishment at Mahnetoaning.
It is self evident that this state of things cannot long exist, and to remedy it, at the suggestion of our indefatigable Diocesan, who, having been himself the originator of the work on Lake Huron, has ever taken a lively interest in all that concerns it. I last year visited England, with the result which I have already mentioned. There are, however, no funds which would be available for the erection of the necessary buildings, residences, chapel, schools, &c., which are indispensably necessary to the occupation of the advantageous positions that offer themselves as missionary stations, and for this purpose it is desirable that something should be done as soon as possible, as well that excites such an interest in our missionary work in that region as will secure its permanent and adequate support.
As to the measures which should be adopted for the attainment of these desirable objects, I confidently leave them to the collective wisdom of your committee, assisted by the counsel of our respected Diocesan in the matter.
And remain, Rev. and dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
FRED. A. O'MEARA.

Rev. T. S. Kennedy.
The Secretary stated that the present annual charge on the Mission Fund of the Society for the assistance of our Indian Missions amounted to £250, the assistance of which a sum of £100 had lately been granted for the erection of buildings at Garden River.
The Standing Committee having recommended that previous to making a special appeal on behalf of the Indians, a statement should be drawn up, and published, setting forth what is now done, and what yet remains to be done for them. The Secretary read a copy of a letter which he had addressed to the several clergymen connected with Indian Missions, which was approved of by the meeting.
The Rev. Arthur Hill having certified that Herbert Mortimer, Esq., had contributed the sum of £25 to the fund for endowing the parish of West Gwillimbury with a glebe and parsonage, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, Mr. Mortimer's name was ordered to be added to the list of life members.
A note was read from the Rev. John Langtry, stating that the Lord Bishop had, when at Cookstown, in the summer, promised some of his Sunday School teachers, that if a petition for Sunday School books were sent in to the Society, he would back it; on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, books to the amount of £2 10s. were granted.
On application of the Rev. John Hilton, sets of service books were voted for the use of his churches at Perrytown and Elizabethtown, and also books for Sunday Schools at the same places; the grant being recommended by the Standing Committee.
On application of the Rev. J. S. Lauder for a grant of £2 5s. to add to the sum already subscribed by his congregation at Bellamy's Mills, Mission of Carleton, for the purpose of purchasing a set of service books for St. George's Church, at that place; the sum was granted.
The quarterly report of the C. T. Committee was read, approved of and ordered to be entered into the minute book.
The Rev. Edward Morgan, of Barrie, and the Rev. H. O'Neil of London, were unanimously elected Incorporate members.
The concluding prayers were read and the meeting adjourned.
[CIRCULAR.]
The members of the Clergy Trust Committee are

respectfully reminded that the days appointed for the quarterly meetings of said committee are the second Wednesday in February, May, August and November, at 11 A.M.
January, 1856.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, in the month of January, in behalf of the General Purposes of the Society:

St. George's, Clarke	1 2 6
Newton	0 10 0
per Rev. H. Brent	£1 12 6
Brook, per Rev. R. Garrett	0 15 0
Three collections, amounting to	2 7 6
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.	
Previously announced	337 12 4
St. John's, York Mills, per Churchwarden	4 0 0
St. Mary's, Warwick	0 12 6
Brooke	0 5 3
Warwick East, Capt. Alison's	0 2 6
Crones	0 4 9
per Rev. J. Smyth	1 5 0
St. George's Church, Guelph	6 2 2
Church in Puslinch	0 15 0
per Churchwarden	6 17 2
Elizabethtown	1 3 5
North Augusta	1 0 5
per Rev. W. W. Clarke	2 3 10
St. John's, Mono	0 11 0
St. Mark's	0 5 8
St. Luke's	0 6 0
Trinity	0 2 4
per Rev. John Fletcher	1 5 0
St. James', Paris, per Churchwarden	2 17 5
St. James', Perth	3 12 6
St. Paul's, Lanark	0 7 6
St. John's, Baldersons	0 5 0
per Rev. Alex. Pyne	4 5 0
Queenston, per Churchwarden	1 11 3
St. John's, Oshawa, per Rev. J. Pentland	1 10 0
Haley, per Rev. James Godfrey	1 10 0
Missions in the Johnstown District, per Rev. F. Tremayne, secy.	1 2 0
St. John's, Jordan	0 16 3
St. James', Port Dalhousie	0 15 7
per Rev. A. Dixon	1 11 10
St. George's, Clarke	1 10 0
Newton	0 7 6
per Rev. H. Brent	1 17 6
St. James', Dundas	2 0 0
St. John's, Ancaster	4 0 0
per Rev. W. McMurtry	6 0 0
Cartwright, per Churchwarden	1 6 3
Woodstock	0 13 6
North Augusta	1 13 7
Eastwood	0 12 1
per James Ingersoll, Esq.	8 19 2
St. Mary's, Blanchard	0 10 6
Biddulph	0 10 0
per Rev. A. Lampman	1 0 6

152 Collections, amounting to

Station in York Mills Mission, per Churchwarden	1 5 0
Elizabethtown	1 6 2
North Augusta	0 12 0
per Rev. W. C. Clark	1 18 2
St. James', Perth	2 0 0
St. Paul's, Lanark	4 5 0
per Rev. Alex. Pyne	2 5 0
Queenston, per Churchwarden	1 8 9

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

W. H. Lee, Esq., Legislative Council	1 5 0
Rev. F. Denroche	1 5 0
T. S. KENNEDY, Secretary.	

LONDON DIOCESAN CHURCH-BUILDING SOCIETY.—Proposed fund of half a million pounds.—This society has put forth an appeal, specially, but not exclusively, to landowners, with a view to raise a fund of £500,000, in ten years, for the purpose of promoting the formation of one hundred new ecclesiastical districts now urgently required to meet the growing spiritual necessities of the diocese.

The scheme originates, we understand, with Lord Robert Grosvenor, who gives £1,000. Considerable sums have been raised or promised. Her majesty bears the list with 500l. Among other munificent donations we find—
The Crown (from land revenues) £10,000
The Duke of Bedford 10,000
The Marquis of Westminster 10,000
The Bishop of London 5,000

With such a commencement, there is little doubt of effective and speedy progress. The committee state that the proposed fund is "not designed to supersede, but to call for and aid local efforts, and would, if judiciously expended, suffice to keep up with the probable increase of population during the next ten years." They add the following important passages:—
In distributing the funds intrusted to them, the committee leave the local subscribers, in every case, to determine in whom the patronage shall be vested, and are careful to avoid all unnecessary restrictions or requirements. They intend, as soon as sufficient funds are placed at their disposal, to promote in large parishes the formation of new districts, to which a minister may be appointed to collect a flock, and to obtain temporary accommodation for the performance of Divine service until a permanent structure can be provided.—Record.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP WEEKS AT SIERRA LEONE.—By the African mail steamer Canadach arrived at Plymouth, on Tuesday, we (the Record) learn that Bishop Weeks and his missionary party reached Sierra Leone in safety on the 14th of November.

The New Era, a Freetown paper, thus notices the arrival of the bishop in his diocese:—
"The Ethiope brought us our long-looked-for bishop, the Right Rev. J. W. Weeks, D.D., with a number of missionary clergymen, for this and the coast. The arrival of Dr. Weeks among us, as may have been expected, from the familiar acquaintance with him of the many who had, in days long past, experienced the benefits of his earlier ministry, created an almost indescribable excitement. One and all rushed to the wharf to greet him who, though new as bishop, was still their same old friend.

"The demonstration on the part of the native people was pleasing in the extreme. All eager to shake hands with their old father, and their beloved matron, Mrs. Weeks, they seemed, for the moment, to forget all decorum and, hugging, as closely as possible to the beloved pair, a little timidity alone restrained them from giving vent to their natural warmth of African gratitude and affection.

"The appointment of a bishop to this colony could not have been more happy. The people seem to feel at home with him, and to regard him with the affection of a father, whom they have long loved. Their simple and unaffected demonstrations could not fail to be pleasurable even to the most disinterested observer."

THE LATE CASE OF BOYLE & WISEMAN.—The Rev. Richard Boyle has published, as a pamphlet, a full statement of the causes which necessitated his actions against Dr. Wiseman, and of the Doctor's proceedings throughout the case. As an exposure of Romish ecclesiastical discipline and disunion this compendium is most important. A Roman Catholic clergyman's opinion of it is thus expressed:—"One of the most extraordinary works which has ever issued from the English press, extraordinary, as evincing a sad lack of practical charity, justice, and truth in certain bishops, many priests and numerous laymen of the English Catholic Church—extraordinary, as showing the miserable bondage of the whole of the Catholic press—extraordinary, in fine, as exhibiting a system of spiritual tyranny and oppression hardly credible in the nineteenth century in this free country."