

Lordship would refer to an account of the Jubilee celebration in London, extracts from which have appeared in the Quebec Mercury of the 2nd instant, and he adverted, in particular to the testimony of the Archbishop of Canterbury who compared the effects of such a disastrous contingency as the failure of resource in this society to continue its operations, to those which would be seen in the natural world, from the withdrawal of the sun.

His Lordship leaving these higher views of the subject, felt that it was proper, upon the present occasion, to enter briefly into some details of a plain business-like character, relating to the financial operations of the society, in this colony; and to afford the satisfaction to any parties who desired it, of being informed what was the system pursued in the appropriations made from the Clergy Reserves, the revenue arising from which to the Church, was placed by law, (an arrangement however, in which he had no share, having never been consulted by the government upon the subject,)—under the control of this society. He proceeded therefore to state that the expenditure of the society for the maintenance of Missions and other kindred objects, in Lower Canada alone, was between £6,000 and £7,000 sterling a-year, from its own funds proceeding from the liberality of Churchmen at home; that, besides this annual expenditure, the society had, in various instances, purchased, with the same home-raised funds endowments of land and parsonage houses for the Missionaries, and made grants for the assistance of such among them as might happen to be particularly straitened; in which two different ways some thousand pounds had been expended by the society during his own administration of the Diocese before its recent division; and, farther, that the society had been the means of procuring to be raised at home, the endowment of the new See of Montreal and was itself the guarantee for the payment of the episcopal salary in that See. When the Revenue from the Clergy Reserves became, a few years ago, available for church purposes, there was what is familiarly called a block sum of about £7,000cy., and there was an annual income of about £1,200, since increased to £2,000cy. This £2,000cy, the society added to its expenditure from its home-funds for the maintenance of Missions, &c., making an expenditure for these objects of between £8,000 and £7,000 sterling, annually—and the block sum of £9,000 yielding originally £420 currency, annually, was set apart for the maintenance of a future Bishopric here (for which no provision before existed when a vacancy may occur in the See.) Whenever the accumulation of this sum shall have reached such a mark as to ensure the moderate episcopal salary of £800 sterling (or about £1000 currency) per annum, it is to be presumed that the society, having fixed this amount of salary, in the case of the new See of Montreal, will apply the surplus to the other objects of its expenditure in Canada. For this particular arrangement, the society received the special thanks of the Lay-Committee of the Diocesan Church Society.

His Lordship adverted slightly to the arrangements of the Society respecting the Clergy Reserves, in the Diocese of Toronto, with which he observed that we have properly nothing to do—and only stated that whereas the Society had seen good, when the money came into their hands (which in that Diocese was a large sum) to pay arrears of salary to the Bishop of Toronto, for the years during which he had labourously and effectively administered the Diocese without any salary in his episcopal capacity, so they had paid arrears also to their own missionaries to make up the difference between their original and their reduced salaries, from the date at which such reduction, (necessitated, at the time, by peculiar circumstances affecting the income of the Society,) was carried into effect. The particulars of these transactions were to be seen in the printed Parliamentary Returns of the Province.

His Lordship drew the attention of the Meeting to the enormous disproportion between the liberal outlay of the Society, year by year, from its home-funds, for the benefit of Lower Canada and the trifling amount of Church-revenue placed under its administration, within the Province and pointed out that matters could hardly be considered ripe for that transfer of the management of such revenue to the hands of any local authority of our own, which, in an ulterior stage of our Church affairs, may naturally be looked for, and to which there was no reason to apprehend any opposition on the part of the Society.

His Lordship regretted to take up the time of the meeting with those dry and secular details, of which he had reason, however, to believe it desirable that the members of the Church and friends of the Society should be in possession. He must hasten to his conclusion but would not part with his subject without glancing, once more, at the spiritual work of this great Society in its prodigiously extended and diversified operations, whether in heathen or in Christian communities, many of them stamped with a character of the liveliest interest; and he would select, simply as a specimen, the Petition of certain Indians, in Hudson's Bay, to the Bishop of Rupert's Land, which had been transmitted by that Prelate, to the Society, and appeared in the last number here received, of the *London Ecclesiastical Gazette*. His Lordship took occasion to observe in justice to another great Society of the Church of England, the *Church Missionary Society*, that the original planting of the Church in the Hudson's Bay Territory, more than thirty years ago, was the work of the other Society, whose Missions and Schools still flourished in that quarter; and that when he himself visited the Territory, in 1844, before the appointment of a resident Bishop, the Church Missionary Society occupied the field alone. He then read the Petition, which was couched in language remarkable both for its simplicity and earnestness, and in which the Bishop of the Territory was implored to appoint a pastor upon the spot, to dispense regularly the word and ordinances of God, and to save the souls of the petitioners and their families—and he remarked upon the singularly barbarous and uncouth Indian names which were appended to the petition that they would perhaps hardly fail to provoke a smile when read to the meeting, but that they served in a striking and interesting manner, to suggest the happy thought that, in the view of the Gospel of Salvation, there was neither Barbarian, nor Scythian, Jew, nor Greek, circumcision nor uncircumcision, bond nor free, but CHRIST was all, and in all. It was in this contemplation of the work of the society, that his Lordship trusted its friends were met together to-night and it was by a spirit of faith and love, and a desire to magnify the name of Christ, that he hoped all the proceedings in connection with this Jubilee-celebration, would be marked.

Mr. Duncomb moved the first resolution, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Percy,—

"That on this, the third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, it will become us to offer our praises and thanksgivings to Almighty God for the blessings extended, through the good offices of that Society, to the British Dependencies in general, and this province in particular."

It was then moved by the Reverend Official Mackie, D. D., seconded by the Hon. W. Walker, supported by the Rev. T. Pennefather, and

Resolved unanimously—

"That, as dwellers in a land which has so freely and so largely received, we owe it to ourselves to present such a tribute of our gratitude to the Society, as may be deemed, if a small, yet a not unsuitable recognition of its many services towards us."

Moved by T. W. Lloyd, Esq., seconded by H. S. Scott, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the formation of a Jubilee Fund (in accordance with the suggestion of the Central Board of the Church Society at its meeting in July last,) would be the most suitable acknowledgment which we could offer."

Mr. Scott said, My Lord, we learn from the experience of daily life that those blessings which we are apt best to appreciate are those which we constantly enjoy. Thus the child as he grows up with every wish anticipated, and every want supplied, seldom adequately feels his obligation to a kind and indulgent parent. The blessings and advantages with which we are surrounded; light, food, health, protection from danger, too often but faintly those emotions of gratitude which they ought to call forth; and churchmen in Canada have so long experienced the fostering aid and support of the Venerable Society whose Jubilee we this evening meet to commemorate, that they do not sufficiently realize the important benefits they have received at its hands.

After the very full opening address from the chair and the speeches from the gentlemen who have preceded me, it would be neither necessary or desirable that I should go over what would be nearly the same ground. We may safely assume that the debt of gratitude to the Society has been fully established, and proceed at once to consider the very practical and business-like resolution now proposed which professes our readiness in some small degree to discharge it—We heard from your Lordship on Sunday last, that to say the Society may occasionally have erred, is merely to say in other words that it is human, and it is not necessary that in rendering our cordial acknowledgment for benefits received, we should be prepared to approve of all its proceedings. Some may wish, as I do, that certain portions of its expenditure as Trustee of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, could be recalled or at least altered. They may regret with me that while wisely and liberally providing for the continuance of the episcopate in our own Diocese, the Society had not at the same time, and from the same funds, made a proportionate provision for increasing the scanty pittance paid to our missionary clergy. In the apportionment of the Society's own funds among its missionaries, I should gladly see it adopt the excellent example of the Wesleyan body, by establishing a difference between the stipends of single and married clergymen; increasing the income of the latter in proportion to the extent of his family, a course which would prevent our witnessing the painful spectacle of men of education and refinement, whom a high sense of duty had induced to bury themselves in the wilderness, being compelled to bring up their children in positive poverty, and comparative ignorance, because their scanty income rendered them unable to pay for their education, and the arduous duties of their mission, prevented their devoting their own time to the task. I am aware that your Lordship has repeatedly made attempts to induce the society to increase the allowance to missionaries, but I believe hitherto without success; although grants to the extent of £500 have been made for the purpose of relieving cases of distress. But relief of this nature must be as painful to your Lordship to administer, as it must be injurious to the proper independence of the clergy to receive it. I trust the time is not far distant when by the transfer of the income of the Clergy Reserves, to the legitimate trustees, namely the different Canadian Church Societies, these grave defects may be remedied; when that is effected, the laity will have no right to complain, as I now take the liberty of doing, for they will be enabled by becoming members of these societies to take their share in the management. But I must not forget that we have met this evening less to criticise any defects than to acknowledge with becoming gratitude the many and important advantages we have so long enjoyed by the munificent assistance of the society the wilderness on every side of us, has resounded with glad tidings of salvation, thus erecting as has been correctly stated by the Rev. Mr. Percy, a barrier against the advances of that powerful, wealthy, and adverse church whose missionaries are scattered over all the land.

The pious and amiable archbishop of Canterbury, truly said at the Jubilee meeting in London, that, the boundaries of the labours of this noble Society are the rising and setting sun; and aptly compared the effect which a sudden cessation of its labours in the Colonies would produce, in a spiritual sense, to that which would be produced on the natural world by an eclipse. "Darkness would cover the earth and gross darkness the people."

Let us trust that the appeal now made will be cheerfully responded to, so that when the subscriptions in the Colonies shall be published in London, Quebec may occupy a place on the list, of which we shall not need to be ashamed. I beg most cordially to second the resolution.

His Lordship the Bishop, noticing these remarks, observed that he hoped the day would come when in a more effective capacity than that of a Member of the Lay Committee of the Church Society, the last speaker might have an opportunity of promoting the interests of the Clergy—for his Lordship trusted that matters were in train to work the result, when it should please God, of our seeing a convention of the Church in the Colony, of which one branch would consist of Clerical and Lay Delegates.

Moved by Peter Sheppard, Esq., seconded by the Rev. C. H. Stewart, and

Resolved unanimously—

"That with a view to obtain subscriptions to this fund from all the Churchmen in the Parish, who may be disposed to contribute, collectors be now appointed to visit them from house to house."

Moved by C. N. Montizambert, Esq., Registrar of the County, seconded by the Revd. R. G. Plees, and

Resolved unanimously—

"That the following clergymen and gentlemen be requested to act as collectors, with power to add to their number: the Revd Messrs Burrage, Plees, Stewart, Mountain, and Wickes. The Hon. J. M. Fraser, and Messrs W. H. Anderson, Wainwright, LeMesurier, Weston Hunt, P. H. Dunn, R. Hamilton, A. Campbell, Cochrane, Jameson, Montizambert, W. Poston, John Ross, Frederic Andrews, Nettle, R. Symes, McLaren, W. H. Davies, Eckart, and Williams."

Moved by William Andrew, Esq., M.A., seconded by the Revd. W. Wickes, and

Resolved unanimously—

"That the Lord Bishop be requested to communicate to his Grace, the President of the Society, the result of our proceedings; and to assure him of the deep interest with which (in common with our brethren of the American Church, and of the Colonial Branches of the Church of England,) we regard its labours of love, and great and yet increasing usefulness."

Mr. Andrew, Rector of the High School, in proposing the next resolution, observed, that it was fortunately of such a nature that none present could hesitate for a moment to acquiesce in its propriety. Having united in celebrating the Jubilee, and in expressing their gratitude to the Venerable Society, it was natural they should be desirous of conveying across the ocean the congratulations and good wishes of the meeting and of the Episcopal community at large. No better channel could be found for such a purpose than our own esteemed Diocesan, who presided over the proceedings, and had taken such a lively interest in this demonstration of thankfulness and joy. He remarked with much pleasure the allusion to our brethren of the American church. It was well known that they had not been behind hand in hailing this important anniversary, and in testifying their grateful sense of the ancient labours of the Society. The Bishop of Massachusetts, in a sermon preached on the occasion, dwelt, in glowing terms, on these obligations, which the Episcopal Church in America always readily acknowledged. That Church had been the Society's chief charge and care during the first fifty years of its existence, and might well be regarded as the eldest daughter of its labours and of the Church of England itself. Many were the difficulties then encountered amid the distractions of a disputed succession, and the lukewarmness of political parties. Not only had all these been successfully encountered, but through the fiery trial of revolution and war, and of separation from the mother country, our American brethren had clung to the religion of their fathers, and with gratitude regarded the Society as the nurse who had fostered the childhood of their Church. It was pleasing, at the end of the thirty fifth years to contemplate the astonishing results which had been effected. Over countries which about 130 years ago, scarce twenty clergymen of our church were maintained, there were now three million of members, three thousand clergy, and fifty-seven Bishops exercising duly constituted authority. They were called upon to unite also with the Colonial Churches on this occasion. Assuredly their congratulations would not go alone, they would be accompanied by a voice of joy and sympathy from every corner of the world. It was impossible on such an occasion not to be forcibly reminded of Bishop Heber's beautiful hymn, which he was sure the meeting were prepared to repeat in one universal chorus—

"From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Pour down their golden sand,"

&c., &c.,

The Lord Bishop having, on motion of H. S. Scott, Esq., left the Chair, and the Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., having been called to it, it was moved by the Hon. W. Walker, seconded by H. S. Scott, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Lord Bishop for his able conduct in the Chair."

His Lordship having acknowledged the vote, informed the meeting that he had received a donation of Ten Pounds towards its objects, from His Excellency the Governor General. The Jubilee Roll was then produced, and a good beginning was made. The Doxology having been sung, the Benediction was pronounced by the Lord Bishop,—and this interesting meeting was brought to a close.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Canada West.

Hamilton	.....	Sir A. N. Macnab.
Kingston	.....	J. A. Macdonald.
Toronto	.....	W. H. Boulton.
"	.....	G. P. Ridout.
Carleton	.....	Edward Malloch.
Frontenac	.....	Henry Smith.
Oxford	.....	Francis Hincles.
Stormont	.....	William Matthe.
Leeds	.....	W. B. Richards.
Norfolk	.....	John Rolph.
Dundas	.....	Mr. Rose.
Cornwall	.....	Dr. McDonald.
Bytown	.....	Mr. McLaughlin.
Durham	.....	J. Smith.
Essex	.....	Col. Prince.
Glengary	.....	J. S. Macdonald.
Grenville	.....	Mr. Patrick.
Haldimand	.....	McKenzie.
Halton	.....	Mr. White.
Hastings	.....	E. Murney.
Huron	.....	M. Cameron.
Kent	.....	George Brown.
Lanark	.....	Mr. Shaw.
Lenox and Addington	.....	Mr. Seymour.
Lincoln	.....	W. H. Merritt.
London	.....	T. Dixon.
Middlesex	.....	C. Wilson.
Niagara	.....	Hincles.
Northumberland	.....	Burnham.
Peterborough	.....	Langton.
Prescott	.....	Johnson.
Simcoe	.....	W. B. Robinson.
Waterloo	.....	A. J. Fergusson.
Welland	.....	Mr. Street.
Wentworth	.....	Mr. Christie.
York, First Riding	.....	J. W. Gamble.

Canada East.

Quebec	.....	Mr. Stuart.
"	.....	Mr. Dubord.
" (County)	.....	J. P. O. Chauveau.
Montreal	.....	William Badgley.
"	.....	Mr. Young.
" County	.....	M. Valois.
Nicolet	.....	M. Fortier.
Ottawa	.....	Mr. Egan.
Champlain	.....	M. Marchildon.
Drummond	.....	Mr. McDougall.
Three Rivers	.....	Mr. Polette.
St. Maurice	.....	Mr. Turcotte.
Vercheres	.....	Mr. Cartier.
Montmorenci	.....	Mr. Cauchon.
Portneuf	.....	M. Tessier.
St. Hyacinthe	.....	M. Sicotte.
Terrebonne	.....	A. N. Morin.
Kamouraski	.....	M. Chapois.
L'Islet	.....	Dr. Fournier.
Rimouski	.....	M. Tache.
Dorchester	.....	M. Lemieux.
Stanstead	.....	Mr. Terrill.
Beauharnois	.....	M. Leblanc.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT BRANTFORD.

—On Thursday evening, master Harry Vanbrocklin a fine boy about ten years of age, son of P. C. Vanbrocklin, Iron and Brass Founder Brantford, went out along with some companions after school hours to skate on the canal, and happening to venture upon a place which had been broken up the previous day to allow a boat to pass, the ice gave way, and the little fellow was precipitated into the water. The other boys at once gave the alarm, but on immediate assistance could be given as the ice was so thin, that two of the persons who tried to reach him had to save themselves by swimming. The body was not found until about three quarters of an hour after the occurrence, when all attempts at resuscitation were fruitless. A very feeling account of the melancholy circumstance is given in the Brantford *Courier* of Saturday, from the pen of J. L. Hughes Esq., teacher, whose pupil the deceased seems to have been.

The turning of the "first sod" of the Galt Branch of the Great Western Railroad, was celebrated amid great rejoicings, at that village, on Thursday last. The appropriate ceremonies of the day were followed by a ball, which appears to have been well attended, and is described by the *Reporter*, as a most splendid affair.—Colonist.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We much regret to learn that a distressing accident occurred at

Ancaster, on the 13th inst., in Mr. Russell's factory, (the operations of which had only recently been recommenced, the building having been destroyed by fire about three years since.) Mrs. and Miss Russell, accompanied by two other ladies, were going over the building to examine the works, when, on entering the Water Wheel-house, Miss Russell's dress was caught by some of the gearing, and her left arm was injured in a dreadful manner. Medical aid was called in, and an amputation was found to be necessary. This was accordingly performed, two and a half inches above the elbow, by Doctors Craig and Dalton. We are informed that the unfortunate young lady bore the operation with very great fortitude. Mr. Russell's trials within the last few years have been great, as we learn he first lost both of his hands, near Lachine; and then had his factory burnt down; while the other day his only daughter was deprived of an arm.—Colonist.

TORONTO TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The regular Annual Meeting of this benevolent and useful body took place on Saturday evening, the 6th instant. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, the annual election of officers took place, when the following persons were appointed, viz:—

President—Mr. JAMES MALLON;
Vice-President—Mr. D. SLEETH;
Secretary—Mr. GEORGE DYE;
Treasurer—Mr. R. W. CLINDINNING;
Committee—Mr. T. HILL, Mr. T. ALTON, and Mr. J. LOVE.

Usher—Mr. R. GRAHAM.
We feel pleasure in being able to state that the prospects of the Society are most flourishing; and it has been enabled in many instances of late to give a helping hand to those who have been unfortunate in the usual avocation of their lives.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. W. M. received. The letter of A. T. on the Pound for Pound system was in answer to a private letter written to our correspondent by some friend of his not by ourselves. Having previously inserted letters of A. T., written under similar circumstances, we did not think an explanation necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Dec 17, 1851:—Rich. Browne, rem. pays for one year till vol 16 No. 16; Rev. Jas. Godfrey, rem. Y.C.; F. Evatt, Esq., rem. for Mr. Adams; Rev. G. A. Bull, rem.; Jacob Potts, Esq., rem. for Y. C.; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; Rev. E. Grasett, rem.; Alfred Philips, Esq., rem.; Thomas Bate, Esq., rem.; Rev. N. Watkins, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1851.

MISSIONARY FUND.

In conformity with the Standing Order of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which has been sanctioned and approved by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Sunday the 11th day of January, 1852 (being the second Sunday in January) is the day appointed for the Sermon to be preached in the several Churches, Chapels and Missionary Stations in aid of the Missionary Fund of The Church Society.

J. G. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

ROMISH TOLERATION.

The *True Witness*, in reply to our late article headed as above, makes an elaborate attempt to prove that the Bishop of Rome is perfectly justified in refusing permission for the erection of a Protestant place of worship within his territory. Our contemporary, though displaying considerable ingenuity, and making, perhaps, the most of an untenable cause, completely fails, as might be anticipated, to make good his point. He leaves the matter precisely as he found it; or rather, we should say, deformed with additional unsavoury aggravations.

One merit our contemporary is fairly entitled to claim—the merit of speaking plainly out in reference to the real character of his all-grasping schismatical communion. He does not, as a Hibernian Popish Prelate lately did, prate with double tongue about Rome being favourable to the claims of "civil and religious liberty," but on the contrary, asserts and vindicates the reverse of the proposition. To him the dank cells of the Inquisition would seem to be invested with all the odour of sanctity, as so many orthodox barriers against