which was without the overshadowing atmosphere of re-ligion-religion which, in every Christian country, and especially in this favoured land, embraced and pervaded, and enveloped society (cheers). There were wanting the edifices of the Church—those silent monitors of good, which, whether as the lowly chapel that sprinkled the highlands of Scotland, or the more elaborate structures which beautified the plains of England, or those great structures which crown our cities, lifted the heart to considerations not bounded by the horizon of this world. When assailed spirit yearned to return to the ministrations of the Church it had propably before scorned, and longed to hear again the words which the emigrant had once witnessed and felt had breathed consolation to the fainting spirit. With had breathed consolation to the fainting spirit. With what delight, then, would he hear the sound of the churchgoing bell in the country of his adoption, and say, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him who brings good tidings (loud cheers). But a new general tion arose, to whom no such associations belonged, and if they were neglected they became an unchristianized mass, whom it was necessary to convert to the Christian faith (cheers). This occurred in a thousand instances in colonies were. They were placed in climes of every lescription—they had to endure intolerable heat and inlives in this holy cause (cheers). So small was their number, compared with the necessity of the case, that their toils overtasked human nature to endure. They had to travel immense distances, their official stations being widely separated from each other, and their labours brought on premature sickness, death, and he might say, martyrdom (cheers). This society was formed, as they had heard, to accompany the emigrants on their voyage, and it met them on their arrival. It had been stated that 40,000 emigrants left this country annually for America, who ought to be excluded from the consideration of the benefits of this society. He begged to correct that statement. Why did they go to America? Because in that country they could find the edifices, the clergy, and the a great debt to discharge. There was no one among us. episcopal order of the same Church which they left at home (cheers). Because this society had planted in that country the standard of our Church. This operation of the society, in being the means of introducing the gospel little science, or a little wealth, but that higher knowledge. into America, was sufficient to immortalise its endeavours (cheers). But after all the efforts of the society how little were they able to achieve, unless this great nation could be brought to co-operate with them. He believed they would be so brought to co-operate, and that this society, under Providence, would bear a conspicuous part in the diffusion of the Christian faith in our colonies. True, the state had done something, and he (Lord Glenelg) would admit that perhaps the state ought to have done more (loud cheers). But no public resources that any state could command for such a purpose could at all cope with the necessity of the case. Nothing but a prodigal Christian benevolence was sufficient, for its several colonies contributed themselves towards the objects of the society, but a long period would necessarily elapse before ald wholly relieve the society of the burden, and nies be left? What acts might not be performed—what crimes committed—what irreparable guilt contracted in those settlements? If the first colonial settlements made by this country had been accompanied by some such influence as that of this society, many of those acts which now left a deep stain upon us and other countries would not have been committed. The extirpation of the North American Indians, the atrocities perpetrated in South America, the cruelties of the slave trade, would these American Indians, the atrocities perpetrated in South America, the cruelties of the slave trade, would these have been committed if such a society had guided our commerce and colonists? Or would the miserable inhance with horse true horse the approach of the state bitants of South Australia have sunk before the approach bitants of South Australia have sunk before the approach of our countrymen? It appeared as if the approach of an Englishman to the son of the desert was the sentence of his death, and of the extirpation of his tribe. The Church was collecting her energies for missionary exertion, and it well became her so to do. Last year the populous districts of the north of England responded to the call made upon them by this society. The other portion of the metropolis had followed, and now the appeal was made to this splendid portion of the metropolis (cheers). made to this splendid portion of the metropolis (cheers). ty of the government to make provision for the spiritual He sejoined to find among those present some of the noblest, loftiest, and mightiest of the land, those who felt that peculiar priviless were connected with peculiar duties and responsibilities. Our church was the guardian of the Reformation; she had her martyrs and plying to the tenor of their legislation to encourage the exercised in the meckness of wisdom. Well it became that church to wipe away the reproach that, however fitted difficult to obtain the unanimous consent of the people to office must be delegated to other denominations of Christians (hear hear.) The field was vast, but the harvest was sure. If the British nation cordially supported the society, in no long period its efforts would be conspicuous in every part of the world. Wherever commerce spread her sails, or ambition conquered distant lands, or avarice wound its subtile course, there would be found a spirit more daring than ambition, more persevering than commerce, more wise than avarice, which would establish victories that should be re-echoed by the whole human race, and by those spirits who were rejoicing in the benefits it had conferred upon them. The noble lord concluded by seconding the resolution, and resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

Mr. Byng, M. P., rose to support the resolution. After apologising for following such eminent speakers, the venerable gentleman proceeded to say that he was desirous of attending the present meeting, because he had for so many years received so much kindness from the inhabitants of this county. In the first place, he was anxious to be present to return his grateful thanks to the Almighty God, who has shown for so many years a singular kindness to this country (cheers). We ought to return thanks for the great victories which the Almighty Disposer of all events had given to our troops in

singular kindness to this country (cheers). We ought to return thanks for the great victories which the Al-mighty Disposer of all events had given to our troops in a manner never perhaps witnessed before. He hoped that every one came there to-day with his gift, offered in grateful acknowledgment from the bottom of his heart, for our recent victories. Peace was now the consequence of war, and that war although it might not have added to the possessions of our Queen, would be followed by our ministers teaching thousands of the inhabitants to worship in that form of worship which would ultimately

prelate (the Bishop of Winehester), in his allusion to the had built numerous and magnificent cathedrals in South America, while we had but one small one in Calcutta for

The resolution having been then put from the chair,

was carried unanimously.

The Bishop of St. David's moved the second resolution. It was only at a late hour on the previous day that he had ceased to anticipate the pleasure of being a silent listener on the present occasion. He regretted it on his own account, on theirs, but, most of all, on account of the cause. But the nature and importance of a cause so strong and solid in itself would support him, for its strength could not be impaired by any advocacy. They were about to give an impulse which would be felt not only about to give an impulse which would be felf not only throughout the empire, but over the globe. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had many objects in view in reference to this meeting. It brought those there who had previously but imperfect means of acquaintance with the cause, and it would animate the conrictions of those who were already embarked in it. They knew the difference between the audible and the silent, or printed thought. He regretted that large meetings had not been previously resorted to by the society, but he trusted that they would avail themselves of that means destitution. If the policy of the country compelled a he trusted that they would avail themselves of that means now. The resolution he was about to propose was one intimately connected with the one they had already adopted. The object it contemplated was equally important. It was as follows:—"That the connexion into which his Christian country has been brought, through its commercial and political relations with vast numbers of the heathen, imposes upon it the duty of imparting to them the blessings of the gospel." It was impossible to adopt liberally and systematically sustained. He concurred

gain additional honour by the dignity of those who were the first without adopting his resolution also. The with the noble lord (Lord Glenelg) that if it could be Gospel in Foreign Parts, and is consequently so mucl generally be placed in their valuation, and that they are generalnow engaged to sustain it; but this was a cause which paid back the dignity of its friends—in which the highest might engage with additional honour, and the lowest might engage with additional honour, and the lowest without the smallest presumption. They knew not with we could impart. To withhold the blessing of religion what anguish the feelings of the emigrant about to leave in particular involved a sin, to contemplate which should strike a chill to the heart of any believer. Did space was the departure from the home of infancy—the separation from the hearths of their ancestors—the altars of or was the case of urgent need less strong for them than ir God. To them the colony was a new, a strange our colonial emigrants? Where the latter were counted by thousands, the former were counted by millions Where the latter were counted The latter might retain some recollections of higher hopes, but the former had never known them at all. The silence of the heathen was perhaps more impressive. It gave them almost a stronger claim upon us, and bound us more effectually to bring them spiritual relief. This country had risen to a high position, but it had also been placed there, and on it had devolved the mission of civilising, humanising, and Christianising the nations. we did not make it our object to do so, then we kept them down at a lower standard, and were using them as tools by sickness, the remembrance of former associations re-turned to them with peculiar force. Then the decayed commerce used their merchandise. Impressions might commerce used their merchandise. Impressions might exist that the work of the society was so gigantic that scarcely any means, national or private, could undertake it. Now he denied such a conclusion; persons exagge-rated the difficulty while they overlooked many other important considerations. He thought that much mor might be done by the government; but he thought wit comfort that while they were confined to private benevo-lence they avoided the suspicion that, under the mask of religion, they were pursuing interested and political ends. Under any view, however, the tribute of material!blessings would result from their efforts to the empire at large. The undertaking was one which required only a begin our colonies, and this society interposed to prevent it.

The society planted a national church in our colonies, was no extravagant visionary anticipation. with its bishops, whose bright example was followed by the clergymen labouring under them. He believed that in no age could there be found a more devoted band than, generally speaking, the great considering in the colonies were. They were placed in climes of every this country, had brought that country into a state of inclimes of every the colonies were. description—they had to endure intolerable heat and in-tolerable cold, storms and tempests—in perils by land and perils by water did these devoted men lay out their own shores, when so many objects required are side of the own shores, when so many objects required our aid at home, and who asked was there not enough of heathen-

however humble or great, who was not personally he distribution of which would tring down innumerable blessings on their country.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUERsaid, he was too

sensible how inadequately he must fulfil the task imposed upon him, from his imperfect knowledge of the details of the proceedings of the society; but he, nevertheless, rose with pleasure to second the resolution, and to lend his assistance to promote the objects of the society. It would be superfluous to enlarge upon the duty of this country to extend to those heathen nations with which we ha political connections the blessings of the Christian faith. Nations like individuals, had their responsibilities; and, if in reviewing our high position in the scale of nations it appeared that to us had been given increasing wealth, commerce and power—if to us above all European natheir idols to be destroyed, and themselves to be baptised

confessors; her prelates were united in the cause, and her primate was one whose parental superintendence was rather than to pecuniary assistance. In the unfortunate Church to wipe away the reproach that, however litted for a stated ministry, she was unequal to the generous enterprise of missionary exertion—that, however capable of deserving the truth committed to her, she was unable to spread that truth abroad in heathen lands—and that this office must be delegated to other denominations of Christians (hear hear.) The field was vast, but the harvest was sure. If the British nation cordially supported the socie—are compared with the contributions of individuals. The

soldiers engaged in the late battles, he had seen in every one of these the most distinct acknowledgments that the victories were from God, and that God should be thanked. And were they who sat at home not to be animated by similar feelings? Could they have experienced such blessings, and feel a corresponding transfulness for them and yet not be anxious to show that they were mindful of the source from whence such blessings were showered. These victories had added to our dominions another ed. These victories had added to our dominions another million of heathen subjects. They were going to receive the benefits of civilisation, which it was in our power, as it was our duty, to deal out to them. We should extend to was our duty, to deal out to them. We should extend to them deal to the great universal Church of which our Sovereign was the head (cheers). After one or two other observations the hon, and venerable member handed in a piece of paper as his subscription to the society.

The noble Chairman announced that Mr. Byng's donation was a cheque for 100l. (loud cheers).

Lord R. Grosvenor also supported the motion. He was sure the meeting would be duly impressed with what had fallen from his venerable friend, Mr. Byng, who, notwithstanding his great age and the natural infirmities attending it, had been induced to address them.

He would not bimself thus have come forward had not the committee thought it proper that he should do so, as

the committee thought it proper that he should do so, as member of a family who had so large a property and so great a stake in the neighbourhood. He trusted that the bishops would sanction from the pulpit throughout the empire that appeal to the public to which the right rev. numents and works left behind, or by the recollections of

Indian victories, had so beautifully alluded. The cause of the last war was happily a just one; but had no blood would be seen, not in the ruins of civil and ecclesiastical Indian victories, had so beautifully alluded. The cause of the last war was happily a just one; but had no blood been unrighteously spilt before in those possessions, and had this nation not to offer, not only thanks offerings, but trespass offerings, on that behalf? The Spaniards the latest period of the world the behanded down to the latest period of the world that he world the behanded down to the latest period of the world that he world that he world that he world the behanded down to the latest period of the world that he w faith. It would then be natured down to the latest period of the world that by our country the doctrines of the Church of England had in pure simplicity been preserved (cheers). The historian who recorded our history would have to say, not merely that we extended our empire, and with it commerce and civilisation, to the remot-est corners of the earth, but he would pass on us the highest tribute that could be paid to any nation, "That this was a wise and an understanding people; that this was a people who had the Lord for their God" (loud

> The resolution was then put and carried. The BISHOP OF JAMAICA rose to propose the third resolution, and was warmly received by the meeting. The resolution was as follows:—That the two-fold object of resolution was as follows:—That the two-fold object of providing means of spiritual improvement for our emigrants and colonists, and of making known the Gospel to our heathen dependencies, has under the Divine blessing, been so long and so successfully pursued by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as to entitle it to the sympathy and support of the present meeting." Notwithstanding all that had been done by this society and by the Church Missionary Society, the truth must not be concealed, that the colonies were in a state of spiritual

with the noble lord (Lord Glenelg) that if it could be done by the association of individuals, it would be better than if done by the government, but he disented from the inference that the government was acquitted of the duty of providing for the Church in the colonies (cheering two or three times renewed). True and strange it was that the legislature had withdrawn the pittance formerly given to this society, but the wisdom of the legislature and tripolitical to the colonies of the legislature and the large of the legislature. lature was not infallible, nor were the laws of the legis ture, although claiming our entire obedience, like the laws of the Medes and Persians of old, which could not be altered (cheers). If the legislature had acted from a mistaken economy, the remonstrances of the Churchme of the empire would, in time, induce a better and wise spirit in the legislature towards that Church of which i was said, "Kings should be the nursing lathers and Queens the nursing mothers" (cheer). But whatever our expectations of assistance from the state, the Church must arouse herself to greater efforts for her extension and perpetuity (cheers). After stating that he had been and perpetuity (cheers).

for 25 years a fellow-worker with this society, the right rev. prelate resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

Lord J. Manneas seconded the resolution. He said that he did so with mingled feelings of joy and regret—of regret that so great an object should require such meetings, and of joy that the result of the present was meetings, and of joy that the result of the present was meetings. likely to be so successful. Was it requiring too much political foresight on the part of their rulers—if the political foresight on the part of their rules—if the Church was not now watered with more zeal than it had been in former days—to consider whether Australia and New Zealand might not yet one day be pluked out of the glorious diadem of this country's possessions? How great ought to be their shame if they shrunk back on so great an occasion. He was convinced that the more the claims of the society were made known the nore would the great and the noble of the land respond tosuch a call as that now made upon them. It might be said that the colonies were rich and powerful enough to stpply themselves with spiritual consolation, but the yonger coloselves with spiritual consolation, but the yanger colonies had the greatest claims upon them, and those more advanced were already acting on the principle that as their weath increased, support room the mother country The resolution was then put and carried-

Lord Sandon said, that during the last 12 months it had been his duty to look into the financial means of the The alternative now before it was, that its means must either be enlarged or it must withdraw from some portions of the fields of labour in which it was engaged (hear, hear). Thirty years ago it had a revenue of 2000l. a-year; now it had reached 60,000l. But with in creased resources had also come increased responsibility ties; the aid formerly derived from the national exche-quer had been withdrawn, and the people were called upon to supply the deficiency, The resolution he had o propose was as follows:—"That while the funds of the society have of late years greatly increased, they ye fall far short of what is needful for accomplishing the great design of its institution. That with a view to the enlargement of its resources, the clergy and churchwardens within the city of Westminister be respectfully wardens within the city of Westminister be respectfully requested to assist in forming associations in their several parishes and districts, and that a subscription be now opened in behalf of the society." The only fault he could find with the society was, that, in former years, it had given assistance a little too largely in some cases in which the colonies might have been left to do slittle more for themselves. But within the last two or three ears another principle had been acted upon-thatof givg assistance on the plan of encouraging the colonies to ething for themselves, and to make a correspond-

ng effort on their part. ARCHDEACON MANNING seconded the resolution. represented tens of thousands of the poor in the city whose hearts and hands would be lifted up in thaksgiving for the oblations which had been rendered to the objects of the society. He did not think much of the fact, that the funds of the society were increasing for when he considered that the society had been in existence for 140 years, and the colonial empire for three centuries, he looked upon 50,000l. or 60,000l. a year at a very paltry sum indeed. Almsgiving was not only he luxury of the rich, but the privilege of the poor; and when he looked over the subscription lists and found they consisted of individual names spread over a large surface, he felt it a subject of shame. Membership of a society like this should be coeval with our baptism. Without a pastoral mission the Church would be a Cain-like Church, acting on the principle, "Am I my brother's keeper?" He expressed his conviction that his brethren with him would one and all strive to organize their flocks for the purpose of collecting the requisite support for his associa-tion. Great empires had fearful foundations, and the first stone was generally stained with blood. It was therefore that great empires required great expiations, and they might depend on it that our sins would find us out. The state of the Indian empire fostered the study of English literature among the native Hindoo popula-tion, and the effect had been, that at present one third of them were inclined to speculative Atheism. It must e remembered that China derived her streams of tradidolatry from Hindostan, and it should not be for- the management of that property. totten that we were bound to protect her against further Hindoo influence. As the Church of Francis would one day derive her strength from the foreign missions, so the foreign missions were her probation now. He be-lieved that the day was not far distant when the spiritual fathers of the church of England would be multiplied (loud cheers). He believed that the Church of England was destined to be either more or less than a national establishment; more if faithful, and less, if not willing to be more. It must learn to overcome its insularity, for fit did not, failure in its highest privileges would bring

isaster on its smallest undertakings.

The resolution was then put and carried; and the Dean of Westminister having proposed, and the Recor of St. George's seconded, a vote of thanks to the Dule of Buccleuch for his conduct in the chair, the meeting broke

THE CHURCH

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1846.

	CONTENTS OF	THE OUTSIDE.
The state of the s	First Page. The History of the Prayer-book. Dialogue on the Apostolical Succession. On "Baptising" or "Christening" Ships. The Unrighteous Mammon. Religious Pursuits.	Eng. Eccl. Intelligence. Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—Trinity Sunday; St. Barnabasthe Apostle. The King of Saxony's Visit to Cambridge. An Anecdote of Theodosius. The Climate of England.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA Legislative Assembly, are the following:-DISTRICT, IN JUNE, 1846.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren, the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends, D. V., to Confirm at their several Missions and Sta-

ions, in acco	ordance with	the following list:-	
une, 1846.			
7, Trinity	Sunday,	Niagaraat	11, A.M.
8,	Monday,	St. Catherines	11, A.M.
9,		Port Dalhousie	11, A.M.
		Jordan	3, P.M.
10,	Wednesday,	Grimsby	11, A.M.
11,	Thursday,	Caledonia Bridge	11, A.M.
		Cayuga	3, A.M.
12,		York	11, A.M.
13,	Saturday,	Nanticoke	11, A.M.
14,	Sunday,	Walpole	11, A.M.
15,	Monday,	Church Town Line	11, A.M.
16,	Tuesday	Church Lake	,500197
		Erie Shore	11, A.M.
17,	Wednesday,		11, A.M.
18,	Thursday,	Bertie	11, A.M.
	Friday,	Fort Erie	11, A.M.
20,	Saturday,	Chippawa	11, A.M.
	THE RESEARCH	Port Robinson	3, P.M.
21,		Stamford	11, A.M.
y vatte olds		Thorold	3, P.M.
	PARTS : LINE	to be the same	

In accordance with a standing Regulation of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that two of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,-the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose, is fixed for TRINITY SUNDAY, being Sunday, the 7th of June next.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June .-Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., in that city, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Candidates for Orders are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

interested in all that pertains to its welfare, that w ly far below what the lands are fairly worth." shall be affording our readers, we are sure, a hig gratification in giving in full the proceedings of anothgreat meeting held in London in its behalf.

Too much commendation cannot be bestowed upo the tact and ability with which the officers of the Society have thus seized upon a favourable mome for enlisting the sympathies of the Churchmen of the metropolis in aid of the good work in which they a themselves engaged. Many of them, perhaps, we previously unacquainted with its objects and exer tions, and knew little of its claims upon the co-operations, tion of every member of the Church in the Unite Kingdom; but the remarks and explanations while fell from various eloquent speakers on that occasic, while they furnished to many information on this suject which they did not formerly possess, afford enest, from the enthusiasm with which they we received by a very numerous and influential audiene, of a large harvest of fruit to this well-timed exertiq. We trust, indeed, that it is but the beginning of a general movement in its behalf throughout the Mothr Country; and that all the cities and towns of En. land, Scotland and Ireland, will speedily follow the eample just set them by the Churchmen of Londo, and, by a large outpouring of their gifts and offering, enable the Society vigorously and efficiently to cary out its operations in the great "field of the worl," the moral waste of which it has been their desire ad effort to cultivate. In the course of the Speeches we have published.

intimation is conveyed that the older Colonies, which have increased in population and wealth, would be new commensurate at least with what their brethren in the Mother Country are exerting themselves to effect on their behalf. It would be a great and noble achievement, if arrangements on both sides could be so natured and settled that, in all instances in which, in the Colonies, the moiety of what is needed for the support of a clergyman should be guaranteed from cal resources, the remaining half should be promptly and at once supplied by the Society at home. Here, of course, we must be understood to speak in general terms, and to exclude many cases, which will always occur in every Colony, where no such aid from foreign parts would be required. But the arrangement suggested, if reduced thus to a system, and practically acted upon, would soon bring about a great melioration, if not the entire supply, of the spiritual destitution under which we at present labour.

We have in this Diocese, as in some others, the achinery organized, in our Church Societies, for carrying out this system; so far it has worked successfully; and the results, it is reasonable to anticipate, will tell with a better and more effectual power in every succeeding year. But the best constructed machinery will avail not, if the means be not steadily and vigorously applied to maintain it in operation; and the projects so well arranged for supplying our religious wants, within ourselves, will fail of their effect if the energies and the contributions of Churchmen be not generally and largely bestowed in their aid.

The Collection on behalf of the Church Society esigned for Sunday next, is closely connected with the objects so powerfully and eloquently pleaded for at the great meeting of the friends of the Colonies in London; and we trust that the spirit and zeal manifested on that occasion, will animate ourselves in the good work of contributing to the extension of our Missionary operations,-by establishing a fund which may, in a good degree, ensure the perpetuity of a supply of Clergymen for our distant and unprovided settlements.

We stated in our last that our Provincial House of

Much deference is unquestionably due to the collective wisdom of our local Legislature; but we cannot persuade ourselves that this so far exceeds the united wisdom of all the petitioners we have refered to, as to establish in us the impression that we have formed any erroneous conception of the merits of the case, or that the award against us is founded a reason, justice, or patriotism. We naturally look for arguments to justify this adverse decision, but the arguments which the question elicited were allin favour of the Church's prayer; and none, on the pposite side, have met at least the public eye, which can remove the impression that, with a few exceptions, the vote against us was a party and a factious vote We are forced to this conviction, amongst other rasons, by the Report recently published by the Conmissioners appointed to "enquire into the state ad organization of the Crown Land Department"; which Report is signed by the Hon. William Morris, amember of the Administration, and James Hendersot Esq., and which, in that particular, is not dissented fom by another member of the Government, D. B. Parneau Esq. The passages in this Report which sustan tiate the reasonableness of the Petition whiq has been preferred by the members of the Church ofEngland, and the unreasonableness of its rejection by the

"On referring to the returns from the Crown Landsoffice (App. A 3, and Tables II. and III. App. B. 7) it will be observed that the charge for the sale and management if the Clergy Reserves has also been regularly increasing. If the four years ending Dec. 31st, 1841, the gross receipts forthese lands were £87,003, and the expenditure £8912 12s., or early 10½ per cent. For the four years ending Dec. 31st, 184, the receipts were £104,350 6s. 1d. and the expenditure £2,125 8s. 4d. or 25 per cent. (App. A. 7.) By instructionsfrom Mr. Secretary Murdoch, of August 10th 1841, the Clerg Reserve Fund has been charged with a per centage (40 per int.) on the whole expenses of the Crown Lands Department and this charge has to a considerable extent, relieved the Cown Land Fund during that period. "On referring to the returns from the Crown LandsOffice

this charge has to a considerable extent relieved the down Land Fund during that period.

"The Commissioners are however of opinion that a carge made on this principle is liable to the gravest objections, is it subjects the Clergy Reserve Fund to a proportion of expasse which have no reference to it; and it is obvious that in the cent of there being improper or erroneous expenditure in the nan-agement of Crown Lands, this expenditure will thus afect agement of crown lands, this expenditure with a sect those lands devoted to the religious instruction of the peple, which should be as profitably and as economically managed as possible. It is the opinion of the As-istant Commissioner of Crown Lands, that the charge on the Clergy Fund should not exceed 20 per cent. on the expense of the whole department, (Appendix 3, II., and A. 7, Queries 36 and 37); and the propriety of burdening it with the present charge is still mor questionable, when it is seen that for several years presious to 1845, (Return E. App. A. 3,) no sales of these lasts were made, and that the amount charged against them is merely for the collection of monies due by individuals for lands previously purchased. Reference is requested to the proposal of Absalom Shade, Esquire, herewith submitted, (Appendix B. 5) to undertake the sale and management of the block of Gergy Reserves and Crown Lands situated to the north and west of Woolwich, Waterloo, &c. for a remuneration of sir. exceed 20 per cent. on the expense of the whole depen west of Woolwich, Waterloo, &c. for a remuneration of six per cent. on the amount received. This proposal is for the consideration of the Government, but the Commissioners, in relation to

tion of the Government, but the Commissioners, in relation to it, would express their conviction that the service can be well and efficiently performed for the remuneration proposed.

"The attention of the Commissioners has been called to the valuation of Clergy Reserves lately made in many Districts in the Province. The Townships of Peel and Wellesley in the Wellington District, are valued at prices varying from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per acre; and the Commissioners have the opinion of Absalom Shade, Esquire, and the Hon. James Crooks, that there lands are worth on an average at least 15s. per acre. of Absalom Shade, Esquire, and these lands are worth on an average at least 15s, per acre, and could be sold at that rate. It will be seen by the evidence of gentlemen (Appendix B. 8,) who are competent judges that the valuation of these lands in the Brock, Colborne and Midand Districts, (Return V. Appendix A. 3,) are below what land Districts, (Return V. Appendix A. 3.) are below what they are fairly worth; and the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner of Crown lands, (Appendix A. 6. Query 33.) goes to confirm this evidence as to the valuations generally throughout the Province. By a regulation of the Crown Lands Office, no Clergy Reserves are to be sold at a lower rate than the price of Crown Lands, and the answers given than the fice, no Clergy Reserves are to be sold at a lower rate than the upset price of Crown Lands, and the answers given by Mr. M'Nabh, (Appendix A. 4), shew that unoccupied Clergy Reserves in many Districts, valued at prices ranging from 1s 3d to 7s 6d per acre, have been sold at 8s per acre. The parties to 7s 6d per acre, have been son appointed to value these lands appear generally to have been chosen not from any peculiar fitness they possessed for the dui Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

chosen not from any pecuniar incompetent and others irresponsible; and the Commissioners, from their own knowledge and from the evidence before them, have no hesitato the venerable Society for the Propagation of the tion in expressing their conviction that little or no reliance can It is then recommended in the Report .-

"That instead of a proportion of the expense of the Depart-ent, the Clergy Reserve Fund shall be charged with a per centage on the amount actually received for Lands sold or mo-nies received on its account, such charge not to exceed six per

Having perpetrated an injustice in this case, our local Legislature are about proceeding to the commission of another, in the long contested University Question; for although the Resolutions of Mr. Gowan, even by the admission of the opponents of the University, contain misstatements which we are willing to mpute to ignorance or inadvertence, we can hardly venture to hope that the sensible and excellent Resolutions of Mr. Boulton, which will be found in another place, will gain the concurrence of a majority of the

King's College, must demonstrate the absurdity and impropriety of leaving great constitutional questions, already, we should believe, immoveably fixed as to their principles,-to the arbitrament of local Legislatures; and it shows, what we have often contended for, that they should never be permitted to interneddle with what concerns the integrity of the principle, or interferes in any shape with the endowments of the National Church. These are composed of men of all denominations; and while a large proportion are Roman Catholics, no inconsiderable number are ready to support any religious heresy, Unitarian or Universalist amongst the number, whose claims may afford occasion for the display of a little popular libeality. And with such a constitution of our local our endowments for educational or religious purposes

will ever be safe, if such interference is permitted? We believe that the French members of the Roman Catholic persuasion very reluctantly lend their aid in trespassing upon any vested rights which pertain to the Church of England; but it appears that the claims of party have proved stronger with them than the obligations of justice; and they have sacrificed a moral duty to propiliate certain political allies. The party of Reform which they are thus assisting they may by and by learn are a dangerous one to invest with power; for the spirit of that Reform, whose name is now so enchanting, will sooner or later lead them on to abate the "grievance" of an endowed religion by sequestrating the property of the Romish Church in Canada East. And if it should be found that many of the Churchmen who sit so loosely to their own principles, and who have so meagre an amount of zeal for the welfare of their own cause, will be voting on the side of such sequestration and plunder, they must in some degree blame the evil xample which themselves have set. They who sow the storm, must expect to reap the whirlwind.

We hope that upon a calm review of the proceedngs of the present Session when it shall have closed, re shall be presented with something in the shape of public boon to abate the discredit of this designed or perpetrated plunder in regard to the endowments of the Church; and that coming generations will have experience of some benefit conferred by them, which shall atone for the want of that religious in struction which their sanction of a wasteful improvience has caused, and compensate for the ruin of a noble literary Institution, which their trepidation under the threats or frowns of a factious few has induced them to sacrifice.

It is our intention to present our readers, in our next number, with an account of the Consecration of that beautiful edifice dedicated to the worship of God, TRINITY CHURCH, in the city of New-York. A very excellent description of the solemn ceremonial appears cal), in which he will find the validity of Swedish Orders Assembly had disposed of the question of the Clergy in the Churchman; from which we understand that Reserve allottment in opposition to the petitions of the arrangements were skilfully managed, and that several thousand members of the Church of England every circumstance connected with the occasion was who prayed for a different and less wasteful system in of the most auspicious and gratifying character. The Incumbent of the Church, we are informed, is the

Rev. Dr. Berrian.
We avail ourselves of the present opportunity to congratulate our contemporary upon the enlarged size and improved appearance of his Journal.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Thomas Ryall rill, in a few days, proceed to the principal towns of Canada East, and will probably extend his journey to parts of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Bruns wick, on the business of this Office. It is requested that our several Agents on whom he may be enabled to call. will be kind enough to pay him over the amount of any subscriptions they may have in hand, and that the several Subscribers who may be in orrear, will be pleased to settle with him the amount of their respective dues.

Communications.

SKETCH OF THE CLIMATE OF THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE ONTARIO, IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF TORONTO. LAT. 43° 39' N. LONG. 79° 36' W. No. I.

The following sketch is the result of nearly fifteen years observations, made on the North Shore of Lake Ontario, at an elevation of about thirty feet above the level of the lake. The climate of that magnificent region termed Upper or Western Canada, has, like most other matters connected with the country, been the subject of much misrepresentation abroad. Not only have the exmatters connected with the country, been the subject of much misrepresentation abroad. Not only have the extremes of temperature been greatly exaggerated, but many absurd and erroneous ideas have been formed, having not the slightest foundation in fact. Thus, in many of the popular works, from which the common notion respecting the climate is derived, we find it stated that spring and autumn have no existence; that the Great Lakes are frozen over in winter, &c.;* while the cold of winter and heat of summer are greatly magnified. These "vulgar errors," as they may be called, arise from various causes. The early accounts,† speaking in vague and general terms, cannot be expected to afford any precise and definite information, and as little reliance is to be placed on the details of later but mere transient travellers, always highly tinctured with exaggeration. In speaking of the climate of the country, the impression conveyed seems to be that it is of the same standard throughout. We must bear in mind that, till within the last few years, the more westerly parts of the Province were considered little better in the Mother Country than a kind of "ultima thule,"—little known and little regarded. What was known respecting to the neighbourhood of Ourshee and Motters eting the temperature, &c., must be considered as respecting the temperature, &c., must be considered as referring to the neighbourhood of Quebec and Montreal, and the more castern regions; and this was under the server as a standard for the whole country generally. But the chief source of error has been the want of data, of a regularly organized system of Meteorological observation In no department of natural knowledge is the field less trodden, or a want of facts more sensibly felt. Many important elements remain to be settled, and many important problems resolved, which nothing can effect but portant problems resolved, which nothing can effect but grown and patient observation. Meteorology is a plant of long and patient observation. Meteorology is a plant of slow growth—it is a science every where in its infancy—and here can scarcely be said to be in existence at all—and here can scarcely be said to be i extending throughout the length and breadth of the

* Take the following specimen from De Roos' Travels, pp. 142,

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* Take the following brief and the following travels and the following brief the following travels, in his Geog. Canada, a fluvio cognomine dicta, insula description of Canada: "Abuc constat. Solum Canada quantumvis an pars continentis parusium, eximic tamen fertile, aurique metallis acertimis frigoribus obnoxium, eximic tamen fertile, aurique metallis acertimis frigoribus obnoxium; eximic tamen fertile, aurique metallis acertimis fertile, aurique metallis aurique metallis acertimis fertile, aurique metallis aurique metallis aurique me its , be reckoned the change produced by draining may be reckoned the change produced by draining may test so often referred to, "the memory of the the marked change has taken place in the climate a market place and this for the better, of opinion that "no material change has taken of Canada for the last 200 years at least." Vide the route of the climate of Lower Canada by Dr. Kelly, able that at present artificial means have been of produce such an effect, even were this possible of recorded facts is necessary to determine the iss we have only the future to look to.

New York a mass of interesting facts has been oh.

New York a mass of interesting facts has been oh.

State, and the mean temperature, &c. of the whole state, and the mean temperature, &c. of the whole pproximation towards the actual state of them.

reach of almost every one, and by this means a valuable collection of facts might be accumulated, on which to ground a theory leading to more certain conclusions. To onfine ourselves, however, to the subject before us, we confine ourselves, however, to the subject before us, we may say, in general terms, that the climate of the shore of Lake Ontario, so far from being of the extreme rigour generally represented, is, in reality, in many respects a genial one. The temperature, proceeding westward, is sensibly much milder, and this effect is still further increased by the presence of sensets held of water in creased by the presence of so vast a body of water, mitigating both the heats of summer and the cold of winter. tigating both the heats of summer and the cold of winter. Even a very short distance inland the difference in both respects is plainly perceptible to the most superficial observer. The early frosts, which occasionally do so much damage, are here comparatively harmless. What is a storm of rain on the shore of the lake is frequently snow but a few miles further back from it. The snow likewise but a few miles further back from it. The snow likewise isappears much sooner in the spring, and the average epth is considerably less. In short, it may fairly be said, depth is considerably less. In sho that to an emigrant from the British isles to Western Canada the change is no less surprising than agreeable. The history of the Clergy Reserves, and that of temperature are never of long duration, tempered by the fresh gales sweeping the surface of the magnificent Ontario. And if it be admitted that the weather of spring is ccasionally variable and unpleasant, this is more than ompensated for by the brightness and beauty of the summer and autumn, extending often far into November.— There is no doubt but that spring commences at least a month or six weeks earlier than in Quebec and Montreal; month or six weeks earlier than in Quebec and Montreal; that the extremes, and likewise the sudden variations of temperature, are of far less intensity. Winters in Upper Canada (as will be more particularly specified) sometimes occur with scarcely any snow at all, and a very moderate degree of cold,—a fact never noticed in the Lower Propince—and the further westward we proceed the more rince,—and the further westward we proceed, the more favourable is this difference. All that has been said in genera terms, is founded upon the following results, derived from personal observation, which are submitted to the noice of those who prefer facts to fancies.

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the noice of those who prefer facts to fancies.

At a preof of this, we for a collection were cold weather, when the forming columns of favestic and beautiful forms.

Taking of extremes, it may safely be affirmed that the greatest excess of solar heat ever win was safely be affirmed that the greatest durance than that produced by selficial means. A writer, quoted by by the aid of stoves, are rendered to produce the collection of the canadian lives within doors, is sufficient to kill any one not from the Canadian lives within doors, is sufficient to kill any one not from the Canadian lives within doors, is sufficient to kill any one not from the Canadian lives within doors, is sufficient to kill any one not from the Canadian lives within doors, is sufficient to kill any one not from the Canadian lives within that temperature." The practice of overheads infancy accustomed to ment, public or private, is universal throughout the country. The pilan is to procure a sufficient number of oblong iro, become from the canadian lives supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and day, every door and windowing these supplied with fuel night and large with fuel night and large with fuel night and large with fuel n United Kingdom

THE PARTY NAMED IN	at Toronto—1831 April 2. 1832 April 16.
	1833 April 4
	1834 March 14
	1835 March 30
	1836 April 25,
11.496	• 1837 April 16.
	* 1838 April 2.
	(To be continued.)

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—An able Correspondent of the Church, in the seventh number of a connected series of Dialogues on the Apostolical Succession, states that the Swedes are "Episcopalian only in name." I venture to question the cor-rectness of this statement, and to refer him to a late numdefended, and by arguments which I think he will admit The case is very different with regard to Denmark.

Your's faithfully,

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir. Perhaps your youthful classical seaders may be pleased with the following ENIGMA, and the softsion which accompanies it. The Enigma appeared in a Eng. lish paper, and a few leisure moments invited me hazard the reply appended to it, which, I apprehend, is

Your's, &c. ENIGMA.

Primum tolle, vides quod gramine ludit aperto, Et præbet lautis divitibusque dapes. Caudam deme, patet quod sylvis floret ubique, Et quod pauperibus commoda multa tulit. Viscera tulle, manet quod nobis gloria constat, Atque olim nostrum nomina cuique dedit.

Totum pone, jacet vastă quod mole recumbit,
Quod nisi tu solvas, stultus asellus eris.
C. DE LA PRYME.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

ANSWER. ANSWER.

Affectare parant regnum cœleste gigantes.

Accumulant montes, vexat acervus humum.

Cervus (scriptoris patria) lætatur in agris;

At nobis cervos sylva profunda tenet.

Umbras tendit acer quæ (essis higora præbent;

Sentit acer ferrum,—duleia meña cadunt.

Grandævi natos cupiunt multosque nepotes;

Sit veneradus mus,—nomen habemus avi. Sit venerandus avus.—nomen habemus avi.
Hoc nunquam (lector!) Thebanam terqit arbem;
Mente nec infausti solvitur Œdipodis.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO QUINQUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Mission Stations throughout the Diocese, in conformity with the Constitution of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to form a fund for the support of Students in Theology, and placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolution passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on the 7th January 1846. the 7th January, 1846:-

Previously announced, in number 110, in am't 279 1 11 116 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, June 3, 1846.

eston and Etobicoke do. Treasurer of the London Branch Society 4 6

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. (From the Montreal Morning Courier.)

(From the Montreal Morning Courier.)

The following documents, which appear in the last number of the Church newspaper, we transfer to our columns, believing that they will be perused with satisfaction by the friends of our venerated Church. It will be observed that the subject to which these papers refer, was taken up by a number of the Clergy of the Church of England, in consequence of a communication which appeared some time since in a London journal, stating that the Theological Institution over which Dr. A. N. Bethune presides is a "hotbed of Tractarianism," or in Bethune presides is a "hotbed of Tractarianism," or in other words—of Puseyism.

The same assertion has been made by the writers in one or two of the ultra-radical journals of Upper Canada; but we never thought it worth our while to notice what was said on the subject, because we believed the assertion was made to serve political purposes, and not for the

Whether a similar plan might not be advantageously canada; and further, supposing certain institutions were that the public expence, whether atlay could be called "a profligate expenditure of the oney?"

benefit of true rengion.

With these few observations we place the documents before our readers, being persuaded that if any doubts have been entertained regarding the soundness of Dr. Bethune's views, they will be removed on a perusal of

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