

reverenced by the great bulk of the people, and thus the reproach of this country has been wiped away. According to the predictions of those who valued property more than the discharge of their duty, and by whom the claims of millions to Christian instruction were regarded as a thing of nought, the introduction of Christian missionaries would lead to rebellion, and occasion the loss of India to England. Such predictions had failed, and no instance had yet occurred of the public peace having been disturbed in consequence of the introduction or labours of the missionaries. They were found the exemplars, as well as the dispensers of Christian charity, the instructors of youth, and the consolers of the afflicted. Wherever they went they were treated with respect, and, when intimately known, beloved.

The meeting was most numerously attended, and a delightful Christian feeling seemed to pervade the assembly. *There was no lavishing compliments on the living.*

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.

Annual Meeting, May 25th, at Freemason's Hall.—Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. This we believe is the oldest Protestant Missionary Society in existence, having been established in 1701. It is supported and managed principally by high churchmen.

Sir T. Ackland said, "For one hundred and twenty years the Christian church in our North American colonies had been entirely dependent on that society for support, and in that respect the Society had discharged its duty well. From the report that they had just heard, that the Bishop of Nova Scotia had consecrated forty-four churches in the course of his late progress, and he trusted that as many would spring up when he next travelled through his diocese. The report drew a melancholy picture of the state in which our colonies had once been, but now he was happy in being able to contemplate the likelihood of all their villages resembling our once native hamlets in comforts and neatness, and, above all, in presenting the village spires rising to the skies."

Rev. Dr. Phillpots, complaining of the stinted efforts of the British government in former years in favor of a "religious establishment" among her colonies, *attributed to this cause the American revolution!*

"The natural consequence of her inertness," he says, "had been, that the colonies, left to themselves, had severed themselves from their mother country, Thirteen States had detached themselves, and were irretrievably lost; and thus was the greatest link of England forever dismembered. (*Cheers.*) And the proof of the curse brought upon her by her neglect was that during the rebellion that preceded the final separation, it was the (Episcopal) clergy that had remained faithful to the cause of England. If, therefore, nothing more than mere earthly policy were weighed in the balance, it would be found that to neglect the religious information of the colonies, was an unwise and unsafe course."