

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, August 10, 1850.

The state of the Borneo mission has again come under the notice of the Standing Committee. It will be recollected that many months have elapsed since the Society publicly expressed its readiness to assist in providing another missionary for the natives of that remote but interesting country.

Urge, therefore, an efficient organization, and a supply of labourers to till the field, for you can do no more than regulate and superintend those under you, and cannot well be spared from the head-quarters at Sarawak if a system of education is aimed at.

Noris this the only vacant post which the Society is at present unable to fill up. In Colombo (Ceylon) a person qualified eventually to be admitted to Holy Orders is needed to take charge of a superior school.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

WHITELANDS TRAINING INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting of the contributors to the funds of the Whitelands Training Institution was held at Whitelands on July 17th, 1850, when a report was presented to the contributors by the Council, and ordered to be printed.

The Council at the same time agreed to authorize their architect, Mr. Clutton, to sign a building contract, and pledged themselves to expend in the course of the ensuing year the sum of £7000 on the enlargement and improvement of the buildings.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLMASTERS' AND SCHOOLMISTRESSES' MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

This Society, which is intended also for the benefit of Teachers in Sunday and Day Schools, and of Church of England Scripture Readers, was established at a public meeting in London, on the 11th of May, 1849, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, and present the Lord Bishops of London, Winchester, St. Asaph, Lichfield, and Manchester, &c., for the purpose of affording to Schoolmasters and Mistresses, Teachers in Sunday and Week-day Schools, conducted upon the principles of the Established Church, and to Church of England Scripture Readers, an opportunity of making assurances suitable to their peculiar circumstances, and of uniting themselves more closely together by a new bond, as a Company intent upon mutually providing for each other in times of need.

DIocese of Nova Scotia.

Extracts from the 12th Report of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, 1849-50.

The conviction has for some time been upon the minds of the Churchmen of this Province, that the day is not far distant when the support of the Church among us must depend principally, if not wholly, upon local exertions.

The necessity of providing against that period has been more evident than the means of meeting the demand.

With the view however of anticipating, and in some measure lightening, the burden, the standing Committee of this Society, at the suggestion of a valuable member, turned its attention towards the endowment of the Church. A Sub-Committee was formed to take into consideration the best means of effecting so desirable an object.

But as so grave a matter required mature deliberation, no permanent plan was agreed upon. It was however unanimously "Resolved, that each Parish or Mission should have the option of receiving back one fourth of its remittance, in Books as at present, or of applying such one fourth to the endowment of their own Parish or Mission."

It was also agreed "that special benefactions made by any parish, mission, or individual, should be encouraged by such a grant from the funds of this Society, as the General Committee may deem the state of the funds will admit of."

Several missions have already taken advantage of the former resolution to establish a permanent, though small endowment, towards the support of their Church.

We must also notice that among the resolutions adopted by several Local Committees, were some expressing approbation of this movement towards endowment.

We are all aware that the support hitherto granted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, must before long be in a great measure withdrawn, owing to the increasing demand on its munificence.

By adding to its former objects, provisions for assistant Missionaries, and partial endowment of missions, this Society has taken a great and decided step towards that high position which it seems destined yet to occupy.

It appears to be thus quietly and gradually preparing itself to fill the place, and follow the steps of the parent Society, and to relieve it of those responsibilities which it has so long supported with regard to the Church in this Province.

It is our hope that the high and noble aims which this Society has in view, will tend to retain and increase the confidence of all Churchmen; while they mark the visible and permanent effects of its exertions, and the decided stand which it is assuming with regard to provision for our Church.

We have reason also to expect that these movements will give a fresh stimulus to the exertions in every mission. They will perceive that by the present combination and timely effort so desirable an object will be easily accomplished, and the honourable burden rest gently on our shoulders.

To support these great undertakings, there is need of much and continued exertion, of labour and self-denial on the part of both Pastor and People.—Certainly much has already been done, and many have cheerfully responded to the call made upon them by the Diocesan Church Society, yet the resources of the Province for such purposes have not yet been fully called into action.

Towards this subject your Committee would especially direct your attention. For such objects we earnestly solicit the assistance, the sympathy, and above all, the devout prayers of all the faithful, that our heavenly Father would "establish the work of our hands upon us."

EXPENDITURE.—The Committee would turn your attention to the Expenditure of this Society during the past year.

Books.—The amount expended in Books during the past year is £99 15 2½. Of this sum £88 15 2½ has been returned to the Local Committees as the fourth part of their several remittances, returnable in Books according to a rule of the Society.

Table listing grants made to Rev. T. C. Leaver for Parochial Library at Lower Steviacke (£5 0 0), Rev. Mr. Filluel for ditto at Mahone Bay (3 10 0), and Rev. G. Townshend for ditto at Amherst (2 10 0).

There have also been issued from the Depository in various ways during the past year, 39 Bibles, 133 Testaments, 1170 Prayer Books, 3529 Tracts, 1313 Bound Books and other publications.

The price of the Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books now in the Depository has been much reduced by a Sub-Committee appointed for that purpose.

It appears to the Committee that the value of many of the books is not fully known; and that it is desirable that some means should be adopted in order to make their usefulness more fully understood.

VISITING MISSIONARIES.—During the past year £388 15s., has been granted under the second object of this Society.

The two travelling Missionaries who have been for some time supported by this Society are still earnestly and diligently employed in the districts assigned them by the Bishop of the Diocese.

As a proof of their success it may be remarked that the inhabitants of one district which is poor and widely extended, are not only making application for another Missionary among them, but have actually offered £40 towards his maintenance.

For the support of these pioneers in the Church, the Society has paid £368 15s. The sum of £20 has also been granted to the Venerable the Archdeacon to defray the expense of missionary visits by the Rev. H. Y. Porter in Cape Breton during 1848 and 1849.

CHURCH SCHOOLS.—This Society has granted during 1849 £25 toward the support of Schools in which due attention is paid to instruction in the principles of the Established Church.

There appears to be at present no School receiving aid from our funds.

Owing to the various embarrassments which have occurred in carrying out the Society's designs in this direction, and the numerous and pressing calls from other quarters on its resources, the committee fear that little further progress can at present be made in this most useful part of our work.

CHURCHES.—Three Churches have received assistance during the past year from this Society, viz.:

Table listing church assistance: A Church at Jeddore (£10 0 0), A Chapel at Cogmagun (£22 10 0), and A Church at Hubbard's Cove (£12 10 0).

There are now in the Province fifty-three Churches and Chapels, towards the building of which this Society has contributed.

The Rev. the President of Lunenburg Local Committee, alluding to our past labours, writes "it will be satisfactory to know, that the grants so liberally made in former years, are yielding good interest of the right kind. That is, the Churches which I have been enabled to build, are well filled by numbers, who would but for the Society's aid, be now without the comforts and the blessings of regular service on the Lord's day. Who can estimate the amount of good that is thus effected, even by one small grant toward the erection of a little 'Church in the Wilderness.'"

STUDENTS AT KING'S COLLEGE.—The sum granted during the past year to this object of the Society is £105.

The two students who have for the past three years

\* The following general order has recently been made by the Society P. G. F. P. That the missions be carefully classified according to the means which they possess of maintaining or contributing towards the maintenance of their own Clergyman; such classification to be reviewed from time to time. And that after the death or removal of any incumbent, the mission shall be either withdrawn from the Society's list, or be allowed any annual grant in proportion to the necessities of the Colony, on condition of the congregation providing a parsonage house, and guaranteeing to the Missionary such a stipend as may be fairly required of them.

received aid from our funds, have finished their Collegiate studies, and are making further necessary preparation for the fulfilment of those intentions toward which they sought assistance.

Two more are now receiving some aid from the funds of this Society, and are preparing themselves for admission into Holy Orders.

It is our duty again earnestly to draw the attention of all Churchmen to the Collegiate establishments at Windsor.

Should the threat of withdrawing the Provincial grant be carried into execution, it will be incumbent on all children of our Church to make strenuous exertion for the support of an Institution, where the religion of Christ is recognised.

ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES.—The Society has but lately turned its attention to the partial support of assistant clergymen in the larger missions. This object was announced in the Report for last year.

The offer of this Society to grant £50 yearly where an equal sum is made up by the People, has been in several places thankfully received by both missionary and congregation.

Not much has indeed been thus expended. But this is owing rather to the want of labourers in the vineyard, than to unwillingness or inability on the part of the people to do their duty. In two places the money is now lying, ready to be paid as the first quarter's instalment to any assistant missionary whom they can obtain. One missionary, when making application for assistance in this object, writes "I am prepared to relinquish £50 of my own income, and to enter into any engagements to that effect, that the standing Committee may think necessary."

This is a branch of expenditure which we hope may be yearly increased.

Toward this object £12 10s. has been paid to the Society's first missionary under this head. The Rev. J. Dixon, additional missionary in the Parish of Truro.

PARSONAGE HOUSES.—As the building of a Parsonage is a species of endowment for the mission, and so materially tends to the comfort and establishment of a missionary, it is to be hoped that the means of the Society may enable it to continue its efforts in this direction. There has been thus expended:

Table listing parsonage expenses: In a grant to Rev. Mr. Brine for Parsonage at Petit Riviere (£25 0 0), To Rev. Mr. Filluel for do. at Mahone Bay (5 0 0), To Rev. E. Nichols for do. at Liverpool (25 0 0), Making together the sum of Fifty-five pounds.

ENDOWMENT.—Two missions have during the last year availed themselves of the resolution of this Society, permitting one fourth of the remittance to be returned towards endowment.

The Rev. E. Nichols has received one-fourth of the remittance from Liverpool towards the endowment of that mission, £8 2 6.

The Rev. T. Leaver has made a similar appropriation of one fourth the remittance from the Local Committee at Truro, £3 0 0.

Making in all £11 2 6 from the funds of this Society towards endowment. These missions have thus made the first step towards provision against the time when we must be thrown upon our own resources.

In addition to the disbursements already mentioned, the following sums have been paid by the Society agreeably to the expressed wishes of the donors—

Table listing donations: The Rev. T. C. Leaver's subscription to King's College (£4 0 0), Several subscriptions for conversion of the Heathen (2 6 3).

There has been also paid for printing Report £27 2s. 6d., Masonic Hall, &c., £4 12s. 2d., for other incidental expenses £6 15s. 1d., making a total expenditure for the past year of £818 18s. 8½d., and leaving in the Treasurer's hands to the credit of the present year £113 13s. 1d., more than which amount has been already appropriated.

INCOME.—The Income of the Society for the present year is £775 8 1

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Church Almanac for 1851, again calls our attention to the rapid progress of our Apostolic Communion in this land of free opinions. The summary it gives us is as follows:

Dioceses, 29; Bishops, 32; Priests and Deacons, 1,557; whole number of Clergy, 1,589; Candidates for Orders (in 19 Dioceses), 152.

Baptisms (estimated for 8 Dioceses).—Adults, 2,698; Infants, 15,816—Total, 19,313; Confirmed (estimated for 2 Dioceses), 7,461; Communicants (estimated for 5 Dioceses), 87,794.

Marrriages (in 21 Dioceses), 2,957; Burials (in 21 Dioceses), 5,939; Sunday School teachers (in 19 Dioceses), 4,823; Scholars (in 23 Dioceses), 41,255. Churches Consecrated (in 18 Dioceses), 52. Offerings (in 15 Dioceses), \$317,374 12.

We would fain hope that the numbers here given may be regarded as indicating in a good degree the spiritual prosperity of the Church. Unhappily there are always too many who do not walk worthy of their Christian calling. But we would fain believe that few have been confirmed who have not come to the Holy Communion with the least possible delay; and that few of those who have become communicants have not been animated by the spirit of Christ to those good works, without which profession is vain. We are no longer anxious about the progress of the Church. Her own inherent strength will, with the blessing of her Divine Head, guarantee this. Besides, in our principal cities she is becoming popular and fashionable. People hasten to get within her pale because it helps them to position in society. Our anxiety is, therefore, rather for the purity of the Church than for her increase; for her humble piety rather than for her exalted state in this world.—Calendar.

From our English Files.

THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND—COLONISTS' FAREWELL.

On Tuesday last a very interesting festival took place at Blackwall. The occasion was the approaching departure of the body of colonists who are proceeding to found the settlement of Canterbury, in New Zealand. This first expedition is to consist of four

\* Through the assistance of Mr. Dixon the number of our stations has been doubled, and also the services in other parts of the mission of Truro have been much more frequent.

ships of the first class, of great size, each of which will convey about 250 emigrants. These frigate-like vessels—the Randolph, Sir George Seymour, Cressy, and Charlotte Jane—are lying together in the East India Export Dock; and they were early on Tuesday variously prepared and decorated for the reception of the expected company. On the lower deck of the Randolph four tables were laid, occupying the whole length of the ship, and covered (by Messrs. Bath and Breach, of the London Tavern) with an elegant déjeuner à la fourchette for 340 persons.

Of the company, which assembled at two o'clock and occupied every seat a little after three, we were informed that about 160, reckoning ladies and children, consisted of actual colonists, whose passages are taken in the ship. The daily journals almost express surprise at the absence of "emigrants," and seem to have been unconscious of the presence of so many "colonists." We may, therefore, state that passengers of the labouring class, usually termed emigrants, are to be regaled separately, just before their departure, on the old English fare of roast beef, plum-pudding, and John Barleycorn; and that those to whom the fête of Tuesday was given are exclusively cabin passengers—purchasers of land, and their families, who have helped to form the plan of the colony, and are going out as leaders, to carry it into effect. We were at liberty to print the names of many of them which have been communicated to us, it would be seen that they belong to a class whose members seldom "emigrate."

The name of one of them—Mr. James Stuart Wortley—was mentioned by his father, Lord Wharcliffe, who spoke with becoming pride of "contributing a son to this honourable enterprise." But this is not an isolated case; on the contrary, a large proportion of these colonists belong to the gentry class at home; and enquiry has satisfied us that they are distinguished from the mass of emigrating colonists no less by high personal character, than by their social position at home; that they are not driven from the mother-country, as too commonly happens, by the pressure of adverse circumstances, but are attracted to the colony by the prospects which its singular organization holds out. Neither are they, for the most part, younger sons, like Mr. Wortley, reverting to the old practice of the English nobility and gentry, by seeking fortune and the gratification of a laudable ambition in colonial fields, where a family of importance may be founded with means comparatively small; but most of them are heads of families, in middle age, accompanied by their wives and children; earnest and thoughtful men, whose obvious motive in emigrating is to find social room for their progeny, without depriving them of the best social refinements and enjoyments. To this class the religious and educational provisions of the Canterbury Settlement have been the attraction: the Church, with its Bishop and clergy, the College, with its Professors—the Grammar School, with its highly-educated masters—these are the facts which account for the presence at Blackwall, as emigrants, of a considerable number of ladies and children, whom it was impossible to distinguish from ladies and children of the nobility and high gentry who were invited as spectator-guests.

Lord Littelton took the chair, and grace was said by the Bishop of Norwich soon after three o'clock.—Among the company at the principal table, and interspersed among the colonists, were Lord Somerville and Mrs. Somerville, Lord Nelson and Lady Susan Nelson, Lord and Lady Wharcliffe, and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Countess Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Edgecombe, Lady Shelley and Miss Shelley, Mrs. D. Coutts, Mr. John Simeon, M.P., the Hon. H. Nelson, Lady Caroline Stirling and Miss Stirling, Mr. Somers Cocks, M.P., Mr. Thackeray, the Rev. William Sewell, Mr. Halswell, the Bishop of Norwich and Miss Howell, Lord John Manners, Mr. Watts Russell, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., &c.

We have not room for the interesting speeches delivered by Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Sewell, Lord Wharcliffe, Lord John Manners and others. These occupied several hours, and were listened to with the closest attention, and by some of the company (departing colonists, we presume) with manifest emotion. Later in the evening dancing took place on the upper deck of the Randolph, to the music of the band of the Coldstream Guards; but, notwithstanding this pleasant close of the entertainment, we observed throughout the day, and amongst the company generally, a tone of serious thought, not in the least melancholy, but of a manly and dignified cheerfulness suited to the occasion, and to the character of the English, now the only nation in the world capable of planning and accomplishing such enterprises.—Illustrated London News.

THE NEW POPULATION ACT.—The new population act for taking the census has been published. It contains twenty-seven sections. The census is to be taken on Monday, the 31st March, of all persons in houses on the previous night. In England persons called "enumerators" are to be appointed to take the account through the Secretary of State, by the Registrars of births and deaths. The parishes are to bear the expenses, and the Parliament to reimburse them. The Secretary of State is to adopt means to take an account of the number of houseless poor on the night of the 30th of March, and of persons travelling, and on shipboard. In Scotland the sheriffs are to appoint schoolmasters to take an account. The census is for Great Britain only. Schedules are to be filled up by occupiers of houses, and for refusing to give answers, or giving false answers, persons are to be liable to a penalty of not more than £5, nor less than 20s., to be recovered in a summary manner by distress or imprisonment.

We have to announce the death of two Judges this week. The Vice-Chancellor of England, which took place at his residence, the Barn Elms, Putney, on Saturday; and the Recorder of London, at his residence in Eaton-Square, yesterday. Both were Cambridge men. Sir Lancelot Shadwell was the son of a barrister well known in his day in the courts of law. He was born in the year 1779, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, at which University he took an honour degree as seventh wrangler and junior medallist. He subsequently obtained a fellowship, and in 1803 was called to the bar at Lincoln's-Inn. In 1821 he was appointed a King's Counsel, and in 1826 he obtained a seat in Parliament for the borough of Ripon. As already stated, Sir Lancelot was made Vice-Chancellor in 1827. In 1835 he became one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and he again held that office in the present year. He died in the 71st year of his age, leaving several children. The death of Sir Lancelot had been expected for some days, he having been gradually sinking under a paralytic attack for the last month. The death of the Right Hon. C. E. Law was not so expected, though he had been unwell for some time, labouring under a disease of the heart. He filled the office of Common Sergeant from 1830 till 1832, when he was elected to the dignified