

Church would be redeemed by the punctual discharge of all its obligations; and the sums left by dying believers as sacred legacies to the cause, instead of being immediately used to sustain current operations, might constitute a reserved fund to meet peculiar exigencies which may occasionally arise, or to furnish the means of sending faithful heralds of salvation into those many new and promising fields, to be found in our wide-spread territory, which the Church has never yet attempted to occupy.

Another ground of encouragement and thankfulness in reference to this department of the Church's operations, is found in the statement, presented in the Report submitted to us, of the results of Missionary labour during the past year. It is true that our Missionary to the Jews in the City of New York, greatly needs higher encouragement in his labours. His efforts for the enlightenment and conversion of a people proverbially obstinate and perverse, is one involving the need of much patience and perseverance, in spite of obstacles and discouragements insurmountable by human effort, unaided by the mighty succour of Divine grace. It requires much of the spirit by which the father of that peculiar race was animated, when against hope he believed in hope, and was strong in faith, giving glory to God; knowing that what He had promised He was able to perform. The descendants of Abraham Isaac, and Jacob, though now down-trodden and outcasts, are nevertheless Children of the Promises; and must yet be connected and restored: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Their claim is strong, not only upon the charity but upon the gratitude of Christians; for through the Promise made to their fathers, we inherit all the blessings of the Covenant. The feeble effort we are making to ameliorate their condition and bring them to an acknowledgment of the true Messiah, deserves to be strengthened and sustained by the more liberal offerings and the more fervent prayers of all who are the "children of God, by faith in Jesus Christ.

Your Committee regret that the cheering hopes entertained for the last few years of the speedy establishment of a Mission and of Schools among the Chickasaw tribe of American Indians, are, as yet, unfulfilled. We are not informed of the particular conditions sought to be imposed by the government of the United States or its agents, which rendered it, in the judgment of the Domestic Committee, expedient to decline the proffered aid from that quarter. But, as the Indians themselves desired that the Mission and Schools for their benefit might be placed under the direction of our Church, it is to be presumed, that an enlightened government would not persist in the exaction of terms inconsistent with the known principles and usages of a Church whose guidance and instruction in spiritual matters were earnestly sought by a dependant tribe of aborigines living within the borders of our territory, and under our national protection. It is earnestly recommended, therefore, that the Committee of Domestic Missions, will use every practical effort to have the objectionable requisitions, referred to in their Report, withdrawn, or so modified, that the Mission among the Chickasaws heretofore approved by this Board, may be established at the earliest practicable period.

But notwithstanding the discouragement named, in respect to these specified branches of the work of Domestic Missions, there is much that is calculated to excite our gratitude to Almighty God, in the aspect of the work at large. Many of the Missionaries in this department, both in the East and the West, are doing good service for Christ and His Church. It is believed, that the practical fruits of evangelical labour, during the past year, have equalled, if not exceeded those of any preceding one since the first organization of the Board. The statistics show, that during that period, fourteen stations have become self-supporting, three Churches have been consecrated, five Churches are being erected, thirteen have been completed, and at five other stations active preparations are in progress for the same end. In forty-six stations, nearly 900 have been baptized, between 300 and 400 have been confirmed; and 2,530 communicants are reported from seventy-eight stations. These evidences of the success of Gospel labours, and of the Divine blessing upon our Missionary work, are what the Church chiefly wants to increase its interest in this department, and should invite us devoutly to thank God and take courage, while with augmented zeal, we carry forward the work of Salvation.

Your Committee might dwell upon the wilderness of the field opened for the Missionaries of this Church in that interesting region whose golden treasures have attracted so many of our young men of energy and enterprise to become residents in a land full of exposure to physical dangers and moral temptations; where they need, more than ever, the restraining and hallowing influence of the Gospel of Christ. It is to be hoped, that the Domestic Committee may keep themselves well informed as to the actual condition and religious wants of California and Oregon, and not fail to employ all means, which may commend themselves to their judgment, for strengthening our hitherto feeble effort in that region, and for increasing the number of holy and self-devoted ministers of the Church who may be disposed to engage in efforts that will tell not only upon the character of emigrants and nations, but upon the salvation and moral destinies of the world. The particular measures to be employed for this end may be safely left to the wisdom and discretion of that Committee.

CONDITION OF THE FIELD.—Three bishops, ninety presbyters and deacons, and three laymen—total ninety-six, are, at this time, in the receipt of funds from the Domestic treasury.

Since the last meeting, twenty-seven appointments have been made: twenty-two of these are new Missionaries; thirty-three have resigned, and three have died. Fourteen stations have become self-supporting; three churches have been consecrated; five churches are being erected, thirteen have been completed, and five stations are taking active measures, either by the procuring of subscriptions or the purchase of lots, to affect the same purpose. Five stations have been at considerable expense in repairing and enlarging their churches, and two stations report the purchase of parsonage-houses.

This return shows, that commendable efforts have been made by these infant churches, for supplying the funds to raise buildings and defray their necessary expenses. Though they have not done this whole work of themselves, yet they have, in all cases, given liberally of their own means before calling in the assistance of the older and stronger parishes. These statistics also afford abundant evidence, that the aid furnished to the Church in the West has been received in a right spirit; they prove that the weak and struggling parishes are willing, as they grow in strength, to assume their share of the burden of supporting themselves.

FUNDS.—The Treasurer's report shows the amount paid to the respective sections of the Missionary field; the total amount of the receipts of the past year has been \$30,657 18, including \$5,537 55 from legacies. The payments during the same period amount to \$31,193 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

ENGLAND.—The Ministry evinced no desire to resign, and it is expected the session will shortly close in quietness. One on the Spirit Duty Bill, and subsequently on the attorney's Certificate Bill, the Government barely escaped defeat. Sir Thomas Wilde has been promoted to the Woolsack.

The House of Commons have voted £12,000 a year to the family of the late Duke of Cambridge, one of the speakers in opposition remarking that such an allowance to a first cousin of the Queen would be a most unfortunate precedent, when the House came to consider the provision that would be required for the numerous family of Her Majesty.

The British Government are about to purchase for £10,000 the Danish forts on the coast of Africa, making their lines of communication and defence complete.

The Nations Repeal Association of Ireland ended its career on Monday. The cholera has broken out again in London. Preparations are being made for laying down the new line of West India Mail Steamers. The Steamer Pilot was lost in Loch Lomond on Friday; passengers saved.

The weather and growing crops are very satisfactory.

FRANCE.—The law against the Press has been passed in the Assembly by a majority of 127. The bill has undergone many alterations. Its chief features are, that the caution money is enormously increased.—Stamps are imposed on all newspapers; Paris journals more heavily stamped than Provincial. The increase in prices of newspapers thus caused being 60 francs. Every newspaper article must be signed by the name of the author. In other words, the anonymous press is destroyed. One of the peculiarities as regards the stamp to be affixed in future is, that newspapers that publish a tale, sketch, or story, will have to pay one centime dearer per stamp. A good deal of excitement arose in the Assembly, in consequence of an abusive article directed to the Assembly in the Journal *Pouvoir*, which is considered the President's organ. Girardin defended the editor, who was subsequently summoned before the House, and fined 5000fr., by a majority of 275 to 118. From the statement of Mr. Fould, the Finance Minister, it appears that the deficit for 1840 would be 12,000,000fr., which added to the deficit of 1849 and 1848, would leave a general deficit in three years of 565,000,000fr. The railroads had produced 2,971,000fr. more than during the first half of 1849. On Wednesday the Assembly closed the general discussion on the budget. The Montaguards raised a discussion on the chapter granting 300,000fr. for the payment of the Duchess D'Orleans' jointure, which was passed by 368 by 177 votes. It is said that Gen. Changarnier has completely triumphed over the Minister of War, and that the latter will have to resign. The Custom returns for June are about equal to those of the corresponding months of last year. There is a decline on the half year of upwards of 2,000,000fr.

PARIS, Thursday evening.—Bourse firm, with slight improvement. Fives, 96, 30. Within the last few days many of the Legitimist party have openly displayed franc-pieces of Henry V. impressed thereon.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—The College of Princes has been held, but nothing definite has been effected in the settlement of the affairs of Germany. The late correspondence between Prussia and Austria, on the constitution of an Interior Central Government of Germany, has failed to produce any result; still Prussia does not abandon the hope that an agreement will eventually be made, and to effect which, she proposes to prolong the present organization of the Union for three months longer, to which most of the States have assented. The Zollverein Congress is being held at Eapel. It is considered certain that the Prussian propositions for an increase of protection to the manufacturers, will not pass.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Dates from the Hamburg to the 15th state that a hostile movement on the part of Denmark has been made. She has placed her troops across the frontier of the Duchies, with the intention it is said, of enforcing her claim in a decisive manner. Holstein is supported by Brunswick, Hanover, and a few of the Confederated German States, while Denmark has the firm support of a Russian fleet of about 18 sail of the line. It is reported that the Prussians have made a retrograde movement from Schleswig, and that the Danish Quarter Master has sent orders on as far as Fluesburgh to have quarters prepared for a large body of troops to be placed in occupation there. Several of the German and Prussian officers have joined in the Holstein army with a view to active service. In addition to 18 sail of Russian ships, it is said that additional vessels have arrived since off Rostock. The correspondent of the *London Herald* says,—"The greatest anxiety is now manifested to ascertain how far the Russian Government will intervene to put a stop to any further intervention.—The Hanoverian Chamber has expressed the greatest sense of dissatisfaction at the conclusion of the Peace, and it is likely that the chamber will force the Government to render all the protection it can to the cause of Stadholderate, against Denmark, in which case there is much reason to apprehend war, and one in which England will be more or less mixed up." Another correspondent, writing on the evening of the 15th, says, "I have no reason to doubt but that a couple of battalions of Holstein infantry have entered the Duchy of Schleswig." Intelligence have been received and posted in the Borsenhalle to the effect that the headquarters of the Schleswig Holstein Army, were to be, and are this day, in the town of Schleswig. Consequently, the war may be said to have commenced. Six Danish and Russian ships of war have been cruising since yesterday before the harbour of Kiel.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The butcher Haynau has been dismissed in disgrace from the Government of Hungary. The immediate cause of his dismissal is owing to his having set at liberty Bizerady, a confidential friend of Kossuth. The government would gladly dismiss Radetsky too from the Italian command, but he is too powerful there.

The cholera is less violent at Vienna.

TURKEY.—The news of the revolt is most conflicting. Letters from Semlin, of the 3rd announce that the Bulgarians had taken the city of Belgrade, after an obstinate resistance, and had captured eight cannon. The force of the Bulgarians amounts to 19,000 men. There is reason to believe that the revolt is of a serious character.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail reached London on Friday.

The dates are Calcutta, 1st, Madras, June 8th. China political intelligence is of no great importance. India was tranquil. A serious epidemic had broken

out in Canton, which resembled the yellow fever in the West India. It is said to be invariably fatal, and in most cases in about 12 hours. The cholera is raging frightfully at Cambodia. Disturbances continue at Banking Island.

The following intelligence from Hong Kong is to the 24th of May.

His Excellency Mr. Bonham left Hong Kong for Shanghai on the 27th ultimo, with a letter intended for the Emperor, which, rumour says, urges the Emperor to grant greater access to foreigners to reside at other ports and places in China, some of those of our selection having proved failures.

It was thought improbable that the Emperor would be inclined to grant foreigners farther privileges.

It was said that a malignant fever of the nature of typhus was raging in Canton. No cases had appeared in the factories. Trade was dull. It was reported that the crop had proved abundant, but that the teamen, encouraged by the high prices obtained last year, have settled rates 20 per cent. higher. One ship more this season was likely to get a cargo to England. The total export from China to date was 53,300,000 lbs. against 47,700,000 lbs. last year.

There is an increase of black of about 7,000,000 lb. and a decrease in green of 820,000 lb. With the increased consumption of Congou in Europe, it is calculated that even with the whole quantity that has and may go forward, the stock of this description in Great Britain by the end of September will not exceed nine months' consumption.

Our dates from Shanghai are to 13th of May. Nothing positive was known respecting the new crop of silk. It was reported to be larger than last year, and to be of good quality. A few parcels of the old stock had been picked up by foreigners, and the total export was, 14,700 bales, against 16,900 last year.

The President of the Chinese Cabinet died very soon after the Emperor.

In the Court of Chancery on Monday the 8th July, the Chief Baron delivered judgment in the Gorham case, discharged with costs the rule nisi granted on the application of Sir F. Kelly. The *English Churchman* says, we presume, the formal proceedings in the Archdeacon Court, for instituting Mr. Gorham, will shortly close the legal part of the business. We recommend Mr. Gorham to preach his first sermon from this text—"He that entereth not by the door into the sheep-fold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." We should not be surprised if the Bishop not only enters a Protest, but solemnly addresses the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese upon this subject.

ARRIVAL OF THE FAMOUS DIAMOND KOH-I-NOOR, BY HER MAJESTY'S SHIP *MEDRA*.—Her Majesty's steam sloop *Medea*, which arrived at Portsmouth from the East India, brought from Bombay, under charge of Captain Macheson, late political agent to the Governor of Bombay, and Captain Ramsey, late military secretary, the famous diamond, known by the name of Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light, which was landed there.

THE LATE OUTRAGE ON HER MAJESTY.—RE-EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.—Robert Pate, who committed the shameful assault on Her Majesty, in Piccadilly, a few days ago, was brought up on Monday for further examination at the Home Office, in the custody of Police-Superintendent Otway. Immediately after the arrival of the prisoner, Mr. Hall, the Chief Magistrate, and Mr. Burnaby, the Chief Clerk of Bow Street Police Office, before whom the last examination was held, were in attendance. Sir George Grey, Sir John Jervis, the Attorney-General, Mr. Cornwall Lewis, and other official personages, were also present. There was not the same curiosity manifested on this as on the last occasion, there being very few persons standing in front of the Home Office. The prisoner who has been in the House of Detention since his last examination, did not look quite so well as on the former occasion. His eyes appeared more vacant, and he looked altogether more dejected than before. Mr. Huddleston, the barrister, attended on his behalf. The stick with which the assault was committed was produced. It was about 23 inches in length, with a round handle, and a little silver ferrule on the end of it. It is what is called a partridge cane. The first witness called was Joseph Bas, of Pembroke Mews, coachman to Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, who stated that on the evening of the 27th of last month he was in front of Cambridge House, Piccadilly, when Her Majesty was leaving her uncle's mansion, and when she was in the carriage he saw the prisoner lift his arm and strike at Her Majesty with a small cane which he had in his hand. Her Majesty immediately fell back in the carriage, and the prisoner was secured. Sir James Clark, physician to the Queen, was next called, and deposed that on the evening of the 27th of June he was called, between eight and nine o'clock, to Buckingham Palace to attend Her Majesty. He found an incision on the left temple, with blood issuing from it, and considerable swelling. These were the only two witnesses examined. The witnesses who had been examined before had their depositions read over to them, and the prisoner was committed to Newgate to take his trial for misdemeanour; the witnesses being bound over in £100 each to appear and give evidence against the prisoner on his trial. Mr. Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of Police, was bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner was shortly afterwards conveyed to Newgate, in the custody of Superintendent Otway. When the cab left the Home Office, a crowd was collected to witness his departure, and several persons hissed and groaned.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—THE OUTRAGE ON HER MAJESTY.—The July Session of the above Court commenced on Monday. The cases are mostly of the ordinary character, and the charge against Robert Pate, formerly an officer in the 16th Hussars, for assaulting Her Majesty, is the one which creates the most public attention. Since he has been confined in Newgate, this person has exhibited the same appearance of carelessness that has characterised his demeanour throughout the transaction, and he has repeatedly stated to the officers of the gaol that his having attacked the Queen was the result of a momentary uncontrollable impulse, and that he had no serious intention of injuring Her Majesty; but he at the same time does not appear to evince any regret for his conduct, or to be aware of the heinous and disgraceful character of the act he had committed. His solicitor was in communication with him on Friday, but it was not known what course would be adopted with regard to his defence, although the impression was that the not very popular one of insanity would be set up.

Great excitement has been occasioned at Sheffield, by the expulsion of Mr. Alderman Scholesfield from the office of local preacher and trustee to the Wesleyans, because of his presence at the recent reform conference, held in London, and for his attendance at other similar meetings.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Ca.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—Being desirous of replying to injurious aspersions in the same print that gives them circulation, may I request that you will have this letter, (in reference to the communication of Dr. Beaven, dated July 23rd,) inserted in your publication of this day week.

Premising this much, I beg to draw the attention of your readers to the observations following:—

When not one individual among the parochial clergy thought it requisite to notice an observation of mine, relative to the introduction of Deans Rural into this Diocese,—when not one of those Reverend Brethren with whom the matter has really to do, was found to "venture on a public notice" of the same, no less a personage than the *quondam* Professor of Divinity in King's College, and now the Professor of Moral Philosophy in an Institution, from whose walls, he himself asserts, "The Church of England has been ejected," steps forward, and "begs leave, though late, to notice it." One would have thought that, though the moral philosophy of a "Godless College" may have strongly imprinted in his mind the "*Humani nihil a me alienum puto*" of the heathen, that Divine philosophy, which had suffered expulsion, ought to have prevented him from becoming "*a busy-body in other men's matters*,"—an "*αλλοτριωτιστικος*," freely done into English, "a meddler in another man's mission."

The learned Professor, "though late" determined to damage the impression conveyed in my remark,—"Better late than never," says the proverb. Better late than early, in this instance, I am inclined to think; for, the delay has given ample time for advice from England, which may have assisted the good Doctor to the persuasion, that the law-authorities in the mother country—only went to show, that the jurisdiction of Rural Deans is not such as can be legally enforced.—That little word "only" makes a very plausible heading to his admission of the simple legal fact. Again, he says, speaking of the English Clergy—"They were generally sensible that they could not be compelled to recognize the authority of these officers" (the Rural Deans.) With more plausibility than charity he then tries to induce us to believe that any opposition, manifested to the resuscitation of an office, having its first introduction into England about the middle of the dark ages, and suffered to die a natural death at the Reformation) must have been unquestionably very wicked.

But the wickedness of the Clergy in England, for one, beg leave to question. Where character is assailed, proof is required; and not mere surmises, and assertions ventured upon in the absence of the assailed. The Clergy in England could not be influenced by some of the evil motives asserted to them—such as a desire to keep their Bishops in ignorance of those things which they have every right to know. They must be well aware the law provides against the perpetration of any such criminality; and that the Bishops can compel all needful information, and compel the attendance of Churchwardens even, at their visitations, if they should think proper to do so. Therefore they could not have taken up their very painful position in order to shield themselves against the eye of their Bishops. This simple fact may serve to show to what length party predilections may sometimes betray good men, when they venture to impugn the motives of those who differ from them. These Clergy in England refused to recognize the right of Bishops in our Catholic Church to manufacture Dignities at their pleasure, without the Church's consent; or to "revive offices" for "good reasons" as each might fancy his own favourite devices to be good and reasonable. They therefore did consider it their "*clear duty*" to protest against an assumption, in which they recognized the first foot-print of arbitrary power and spiritual despotism; and perhaps I err in using the word, "*first*." Some circumstances may have gone before that cast ominous shadows on after events, and afforded these men a knowledge, not common to their brethren. Thus were they exposed to the perverse surmises of poor human nature.

But why not let the matter rest upon its own merits? If some few Clergy resisted from bad motives (which however is not attempted to be shown) does that prove all resistance to be evil? Must we join issue with the Romanist and brand the Reformation itself as evil, because its prime mover in England was influenced by the very worst of motives? God forbid. Such an argument is unworthy of a good cause and of my good Brother. "*Their opposition was thought to arise from*" "all manner of sin and wickedness" of course, "*was thought*." Mr. Troughton has always been a vile mischief-maker, and I hope the Doctor will cut his acquaintance. He is sustainer to a very proverb. If I did not know the personal worth of the professor of moral philosophy, I might surmise that he intended to join me to those factious insubordinators in England, who believe the office in question to be lawless, and the presence of this unregal Dignitary in their parishes to be illegal and inquisitorial; I purposely avoid repeating the word "*pseudo-official*," and I beg of him not to suppose that there is anything offensive in my using forensically, (when considering a matter of law) the terms "*lawless*" and "*illegal*." Nor do I use them in reference to the civil law only, but also to the Church's law. There is no provision for Deans Rural, or mention even of them, in Prayer Book, Homilies, or Canons; I mean the Canons of the Church of England. Their office is canonless and uncanonical, lawless, and illegal; with this proviso I give the Professor the full benefit of his "*distinction* without a difference."

As to any special grounds or motives that may make me consider it a "*clear duty*" to stand upon the law of the Land and of the Church against the creation of needless Dignities at the present time, I hold myself ready, with God's assistance, to state them; and to substantiate them upon a fitting opportunity. The Dr. seems disposed to raise a discussion himself about the matter. But I prefer awaiting the Bishop's return from a tour in England, which will most likely be as profitable to his Lordship's health and hearty constitution, as to the educational interests of the Church in this Province, the latter being of the two, in a far more tottering condition. It is the fashion, just now, to talk about the Bishop's undertaking as something very trying, and so on, for a man of his years; while it would be more like truth to speak of it as being very agreeable; and, as to his age,—I certainly don't expect to live to see it, but he is as likely to live to see half his Clergy in their graves as any other Bishop on the Bench, I believe. It is a pity to see sensible people giving in to this "*clap trap*" way of talking and writing. The Church and the truth do not require need to sustain