

The introduction of William Cotton, Esq., afforded Dr. Phillimore an opportunity of alluding to his high position as a manager, and his public services as Governor of the Bank of England in 1844. It was not perhaps generally known that Mr. C. was distinguished also as a scientific character, and had evinced his ability in that respect by his invention of the peculiar scale and glass weights for the Bank of England for weighing gold, as well as for his clipping machine, by which an imperfectly formed sovereign was clipped in two at once, and then by some mechanism turned off, without the necessity of being taken up by the workman. Mr. Cotton, however, had other claims on his country's gratitude; for he was foremost in every good work, and furnished the best evidence of his desire to promote the comforts of his poorer brethren, by his munificent donation of £200 towards the establishment of public baths and wash-houses in London.

The last individual presented by Dr. Phillimore was A. H. Layard, Esq., Attaché to the British Embassy at Constantinople, who is about to return to the East, where he will be engaged on a special mission by the British Government for the settlement of the boundaries between Turkey and Persia. He has long been resident in the least-known parts of the Turkish and Persian dominions, and a memoir upon the ancient provinces of Susiana and Elymas, written by him, was published in London by the Royal Geographical Society. He has been lately engaged in Geology in the sites of the ancient cities of Assyria, and has made important discoveries among the ruins of Nineveh, the results of which have not only determined the true site of that city, but have also furnished new information respecting its history, manners, and civilization of the ancient Assyrians. Several palaces, buried for nearly three thousand years, have been brought to light by him, their walls covered with bas-reliefs, paintings, and inscriptions, in the cutaneous character of which, especially in the achievements, and religious ceremonies of one of the most ancient and interesting nations of antiquity, whose history was for a long time connected with that of the Jews. Mr. Layard is grandson of the Dean of Bristol of that name, who distinguished himself in this University.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.
79, Pall Mall, July 8, 1848.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
The Society has received a letter from the Rev. Geo. King, dated Fremantle, Dec. 23, 1847, in which, after earnestly requesting assistance for his native school, he proceeds to give the following account of his labours, and of the efforts of the Church of Rome:—

"With reference to my own position, I would beg to leave to inform you that the difficulty which I apprehend is likely to embarrass my superintendence of the remote churches which are under my care was not over-rated; but the peculiar circumstances of those churches, and the acknowledged zeal of our ever-wakeful enemies, — Dissent and Zionism — threatening at the same time the peace of our Zion, precluded any consideration which might induce me to leave exposed our present position. In order, therefore, to maintain my missionary home, I have devoted my entire garden, the only land I possess, to my support, so that my family have not a single vegetable of any kind from it this year; his extra efforts, however, notwithstanding this sacrifice, amount to a tax incompatible with my salary. You will not, therefore, I trust, impute my notice of this subject to any feelings, which, however, I have a little secular or relative views, for, indeed, they are a little Church is concerned, and were I able, like some of my brethren, to bear a part of the burden by the labour of my own hands, I would cheerfully do so; this, however, to me is impracticable. To ride thirty and forty miles daily for several months, and to be absent from my home, my Divine Service as I go along, to me is only the course of ordinary duty; but to plant a cabbage, or raise a potato, I dare not attempt it, although you may perceive what economy might accrue from such a labour when I inform you that we pay for our bread and other necessaries at the usual price of the market. Indeed, I would submit tacitly to many personal privations rather than enter upon such an explanation, but it is not consistent with my duty in other respects to do so.

"Popery is now, by its peace and persevering labour, putting forth its most efficient strength here. About three months ago the Romish Bishop purchased a house in the very centre of Fremantle, and with much ceremonial parade, installed two nuns as teachers of projected free-school. On their first carriage, they were accompanied by the Mayor, and a large number of the gentry, and superior education which they offer to all classes, might prove too potent for the principles of many of our people; and having made it a subject of prayer to Almighty God that I might be directed, solely by his directing hand, in my visit to our free-school some few weeks ago, I marked the absence of four children, daughters of a poor and uneducated but well-disposed woman of our Church, and accordingly I called upon the mother to ascertain the cause of her children's neglect, and she candidly informed me that she had sent them to the nuns, where they would receive a better education, and be under the tuition of the school. I then explained to her the true nature of the case, and concluded by showing that such an education must lead the mind either to a slavish and unchristianized popery if the nuns be of the higher order, or to a total infidelity, if true to their profession of non-interference in religion. The woman saw the force of my argument, and her children are again under our superintendence. The danger is great, and there exists much necessity for judicious efforts for the truth.

"I have made repeated efforts for six years to establish a daily school at the Murray River, but my views have been frustrated. Colonel Irwin, however, lately promised me to grant £10 per annum for the purpose; and consequently, on my next visit to the district, I held a public meeting, after Divine Service, for the purpose of considering this subject, and the inhabitants subscribed £30 per annum towards the maintenance of the school. The want of a school is a grievous evil, and one which the Government proposed to remedy—not by advancing funds for its erection, but by using our church for this purpose. But when I pointed out the impropriety of such a proceeding, the settlers immediately commenced erecting a suitable building, and the roof ready on the spot, so that within a few weeks it will be for use."

THE CHURCH.
TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1848.

CONTRIBUTORS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Original First Page. Disruption of Church Lands. Ecclesiastical Intestines. The Ceremonies for the Healing of the King's Evil. The King's Evil. Daily Service for the Holy Spirit. Grace before and after Meals.

THE ANCHORAGE OF YORK (D.V.) visit the several Parishes or Missions in the London, Western and Huron Districts, at the periods mentioned below; when he would desire to meet the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and other parishioners of those places respectively, chiefly for conferences or communications upon the temporal affairs of the Church. It is requested that such meetings be commenced with Morning or Evening Prayer.

Westminster Wednesday, August 23, 4 P.M.
St. Thomas Thursday, " 24, 11 A.M.
Port Stanley " 24, 4 P.M.
Danforth Friday, " 25, 11 A.M.
Delaware Saturday, " 26, 3 P.M.
Munsey Town Sunday, " 27, 11 A.M.
Wardville Monday, " 28, 11 A.M.
Stations at Bell's " 4 P.M.
Zona Mills Tuesday, " 29, 11 A.M.
Dawn Mills " 29, 4 P.M.
Morpeth Wednesday, " 30, 10 A.M.
St. John's Col. Little's " 30, 6 P.M.
Mersea " 31, 11 A.M.
Colchester " 31, 4 P.M.
Amherstburg Friday, Sept. 1, 11 A.M.
Sandwich Saturday, " 2, 11 A.M.
Chatham Tuesday, " 6, 10 A.M.
Walpole Island, Wednesday, " 6, 3 P.M.
Moore, Thursday, " 7, 10 A.M.
Errol, Plympton, " 8, 6 P.M.
Warwick, Friday, " 8, 11 A.M.
Adeleide, " 9, 4 P.M.
Katesville, Saturday, " 9, 11 A.M.
London, Monday, " 11, 11 A.M.
Do. Township, " 12, 11 A.M.
St. George's, Tuesday, " 12, 4 P.M.
St. John's, " 13, 4 P.M.
Biddulph, Hodgson's, Wednesday, " 13, 11 A.M.
Devonshire Settlement, " 14, 3 P.M.
Stephens, " 14, 3 P.M.
Goderich, Thursday, " 15, 3 P.M.
Stratford, Friday, " 15, 6 P.M.
Haysville, Saturday, " 16, 11 A.M.
Elora, Monday, " 18, 11 A.M.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY JUBILEE.

RESOLUTION adopted at the anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society, May 2, 1848; His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Vice-President, in the Chair, succeeded by the Earl of Chichester, President.

"That a review of the history of the Society at the entrance upon its fiftieth year, in respect of its success at home, and of the abundant first-fruits of its labours abroad, presents both a pressing call and a fitting occasion for special praise and prayer, and for special efforts, under special financial circumstances of the Society, for strengthening and enlarging—instead of contracting—its missions; and that the new committee be instructed to arrange and set on foot some plan for suitably commemorating the Jubilee of the Church Missionary Society."

RESOLUTIONS adopted at a special meeting of the Committee, May 22, 1848; the Earl of Chichester in the Chair.

"I.—That, reviewing the mercy and goodness of the Lord which have followed this Society since it entered upon its course, and the prospects of its future usefulness, it is desirable that some day within the Jubilee year should be observed by all the associations at home, and by all the missionaries, teachers, and congregations at the several missionary stations of the Society throughout the world, as a special commemoration of the epoch, the main object of such commemoration being, that the friends of the Society may unite in praising the Lord for all his past mercies; in humbling themselves before God for their inadequate improvement of the various advantages enjoyed; and in being also a day which the Church of England has dedicated to the commemoration of the one's mystical body are knit together—in a suitable day for the Jubilee commemoration; and that all the friends of the Society be invited to observe that day; or, if local circumstances render that day inexpedient, some other day, as near as possible to the first of November, in the way described in the former resolution.

"II.—That an address to the friends of the Society, explanatory of the views of the committee upon this subject, be immediately circulated; and that, as soon as possible, short and popular discourses of the past history of the Society, of its different missions, and of the special dispensations of Providence which have marked its course, be prepared for circulation.

"III.—That the Jubilee Fund be immediately opened, at home and abroad, as a thank-offering, for receiving additional donations and contributions from the subscribers and collectors of the Society, beyond their usual subscriptions and collections, as well as donations from other sources, to be called 'The Church Missionary Jubilee Fund.'

"V.—That the Jubilee Fund shall be applied to such special objects as may both conduce to the extension of the Society's operations abroad, and may also serve as a permanent memorial of the occasion, that the following objects, fulfilling both these conditions, appear most suitable for the proposed fund:—

"1. The augmentation of the fund for disabled Missionaries, &c., so as to release the General Mission Society from all charge for the relief of sick and disabled Missionaries, and of the widows and orphans of deceased Missionaries.

"2. The providing of a boarding-house, as a home for the maintenance and education of the children of those missionaries who are devoting their time and strength to foreign work abroad.

"By these arrangements the comfort and benefit of the Missionaries will be more effectually secured, and an annual sum of several thousand pounds, now expended for these purposes, may be set free for the extension of the Society's Missionary operations.

"3. The establishment of a moderate fund to be employed in assisting the native Christian churches to support their own native ministers and institutions; so that the churches become natural Christian habits and attainments, and may be devoted to the evangelization of the heathen beyond them."

"4. The erection in the missions abroad of buildings of a permanent character for missionary purposes, where needed, especially seminaries and normal schools for training native ministers and teachers.

"That, while the committee reserves to itself the ultimate distribution of the Jubilee Fund according to the amount which may be raised, and to the circumstances of the Society at the time, donations be also received for any one of the objects specified.

"VI.—That, reviewing the national mercies by which our beloved country has been lately distinguished, and the signs of the times as to the future prospects of the world and of the Church of Christ, it may reasonably be hoped, that every subscriber who last year contributed to the Society, will, during the year of Jubilee, make a special effort in behalf of the Jubilee Fund; so that, by the multiplications of individual exertions, a large amount may be raised, without taxing the zeal of those devoted to any one of the objects specified.

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"VII.—That it is humbly to be hoped, that by the blessing of God upon the proposed means, the zeal of Christians in the missionary cause may be enlarged, and a new impulse may be communicated to the operations of the Society; so that its income, which has been comparatively stationary for the last seven years, may again become progressive, as in the earlier stages of its history, in some degree corresponding with the progressive enlargement of the missions."

LEGACY TO THE CHURCH.—Mrs. Mathewman, a native of Leeds, has bequeathed property worth £25,000, to be used by them for the promotion of divine worship in Leeds, according to the liturgy and usages of the Church of England, under the sanction of the Bishop of Ripon.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
Aug. 29, SUN. SEPT. AFT. TRINITY.	1 Kings 18, Acts 18.	1 Peter 5, 2 Peter 5.
" 30, MON.	Daniel 4, Acts 19.	5, 2 Peter 1.
" 31, TUE.	" 5, Acts 20.	" 6, Acts 21.
Sept. 1, WED.	" 6, Acts 21.	" 7, 2 Peter 2.
" 2, THU.	" 7, Acts 22.	" 8, 2 Peter 3.
" 3, FRI.	" 8, Acts 23.	" 9, 2 Peter 4.
" 4, SAT.	St. Bartholomew, Ap. & M. E. M. Reclm. 2d. 23.	2 Peter 5, 2 Peter 6.
" 5, SUN.	St. Cuthbert, Bishop cont'd 1842. E. M. Reclm. 2d. 23.	1 John 1, 1 John 2.
" 6, MON.	" 2, Acts 24.	Daniel 10, 1 John 3.
" 7, TUE.	" 3, Acts 25.	" 11, 1 John 4.
" 8, WED.	Prince Albert born 1819. M. E. M. Reclm. 2d. 23.	Hosea 1, 2 Peter 7.
" 9, THU.	" 4, Acts 26.	1 Kings 21, Acts 24.
" 10, FRI.	" 5, Acts 27.	" 22, 1 John 4.

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Admitting for the sake of argument, that the grosser evils resulting from this species of amusement have been, to a certain degree, exaggerated—we should still look with concern upon its permanent establishment among us. We should do so, were it for nothing else than that it has a natural tendency to induce a lightness and frivolity of mind, altogether incompatible with an effective discharge of the duties of every day life—and with a cultivation of those arts which elevate and advance a people. Our Province is still, comparatively, in an infantile condition. Education, in the highest sense of the term—throughout the last years it has made a most gratifying progress—has by no means acquired the vantage ground which it has attained in Great Britain, or even the neighbouring Republic. We want, for instance, an effective, well patronized Mechanics' Institution, which would afford systematic instruction in the Arts and Sciences. An Institution, where the great mass of our youth might be initiated into those leading principles which, when carried out, and practically applied to the requirements of every day life, would tend to advance the Mechanical, Manufacturing, and Agricultural interests of our Colony. Now, universal experience has demonstrated, that in a limited community, such as Toronto presents, a taste for the Stage greatly militates against the cultivation of these important pursuits. We speak from correct data, when we say, that there are at the present moment in our City, hinged to every subscriber who last year contributed to the Society, will, during the year of Jubilee, make a special effort in behalf of the Jubilee Fund; so that, by the multiplications of individual exertions, a large amount may be raised, without taxing the zeal of those devoted to any one of the objects specified.

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THE KING'S EVIL.

In our First Page will be found a curious document illustrative of the superstitions of our ancestors, viz.—'The Ceremonies for the Healing of them that are diseased with the King's Evil, used in the time of Henry VII.' The edition from which our reprint is made is very scarce, and bears to be printed at London, 'by Henry Hills, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, for his Household and Chapel—1686,'—and to be 'PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND.' We are here furnished with an illustration of the luckless James's bested infatuation. At the very moment when his kingdom was sliding, so to speak, from beneath his feet, the doomed monarch had the folly to command the re-publication of a manual where, *inter alia*, confession was enjoined to be made to 'the Blessed Virgin Mary and all Saints.' Truly he merited the taunt of a contemporary poetaster, that he was a very honest gentleman, who had parted with three Crowns for a Mass.

THE EARLY ANGLICAN CHURCH.

The error into which the Times fell regarding the Church in England before the time of Augustine, to which *Placidius* calls our attention, was certainly a very gross one. We should assuredly have anticipated upon it last week, had it not escaped our notice, for which we are as penitent as our 'placable' brother can desire. In point of fact, the British Church presented on her roll, a goodly number of bishops and martyrs, long years and centuries before Augustine ever set his foot on the shores of Britain, A.D. 596. Some of the earliest Councils of the Church were indebted to the wisdom and experience of British Bishops; and London, York, and Lincoln, each sent her Diocesan to assist at the Council of Arles, A.D. 314. When Augustine landed on the coast of Kent, he found Christianity on its throne, in the person of Bertha, who had been accustomed to worship in the very church where Luidhard had publicly officiated in all the rites of their common faith. So far was Augustine from being the first to preach the Gospel to our Saxon ancestors. For further information respecting the early history of the Church of England, we refer our readers to an interesting Tract, by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, of Thorold, and published by the Church Society in this Diocese.

THE THEATRE.

We learn that a building is being erected in Toronto, which is mainly to be devoted to the purposes of Theatrical Amusements. Regarding us, we honestly do, the acted Drama as a pregnant source of social

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Admitting for the sake of argument, that the grosser evils resulting from this species of amusement have been, to a certain degree, exaggerated—we should still look with concern upon its permanent establishment among us. We should do so, were it for nothing else than that it has a natural tendency to induce a lightness and frivolity of mind, altogether incompatible with an effective discharge of the duties of every day life—and with a cultivation of those arts which elevate and advance a people. Our Province is still, comparatively, in an infantile condition. Education, in the highest sense of the term—throughout the last years it has made a most gratifying progress—has by no means acquired the vantage ground which it has attained in Great Britain, or even the neighbouring Republic. We want, for instance, an effective, well patronized Mechanics' Institution, which would afford systematic instruction in the Arts and Sciences. An Institution, where the great mass of our youth might be initiated into those leading principles which, when carried out, and practically applied to the requirements of every day life, would tend to advance the Mechanical, Manufacturing, and Agricultural interests of our Colony. Now, universal experience has demonstrated, that in a limited community, such as Toronto presents, a taste for the Stage greatly militates against the cultivation of these important pursuits. We speak from correct data, when we say, that there are at the present moment in our City, hinged to every subscriber who last year contributed to the Society, will, during the year of Jubilee, make a special effort in behalf of the Jubilee Fund; so that, by the multiplications of individual exertions, a large amount may be raised, without taxing the zeal of those devoted to any one of the objects specified.

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