wandering in the wilderness, he had caught a single glance of the gardens of Irim, and then lost them again for ever."

ship of a Protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English scatter among them, it does not permit them even to erect a Church in which to meet. Without the walls of the city, just beyond the Porta del Popolo, a large 'upper room' has been fitted up for the British Chapel, and there on sufferance they gather each week. There is no organ—no singing—every thing is as plain as possible. Yet never did I so much enjoy the services of the Church as on this occasion.—Never did I feel so grateful to the Reformers of the Church of England, that at the cost of their own lives they had bequeathed to us primitive purity. I thought they had bequeathed to us primitive purity. I thought of the time when eighteeen centuries ago, while the magnificence of a Heathen Ritual was going on in old Rome, perhaps some little band of Christians had met beyond its walls, in seclusion to offer up their simple worship.—How great must have been the contrast between the two scenes—the splendour of those forms and arrangement scenes—the splendour of those forms and ceremonies with which thousands bowed around the altars of the Capitoline Jupiter, and the simplicity and purity with which the few disciples of Christ prayed to their crucified

Master!
""Did you receive much spiritual benefit from the services at St. Peter's this morning?' said a friend to me as we were leaving the British Chapel. 'Yes,' answered, 'indirectly, I received much; for it taught me to realize the value of our own services as I never did before, and I trust therefore to use them for the rest of my life with greater benefit. It is the contrast between the Church in the days of Leo X. and in the time of Constantine.

Most heartily do we commend Mr. Kip's delightful volume to the notice of all classes of readers, containing, as it does, matter which must improve the taste, gratify the curiosity, and add to the useful knowledge priety, and be productive of very beneficial results.—

ENGLISH CHURCHWOMEN OF THE SEVENTEENTH CEN-TURY. New York: Stanford & Swords; pp.

This is an American reprint of a little work which has been very favourably received in England. To quote from the preface:

"With respect to the particular model of religious character which it presents, all that need be said here is, that it is essentially a Church one; that it bears the true Church marks of humility, charity and self-denial. The Church has a peculiar power of at once clevating and chastening her religious minds, which other communions have not, or at least have not in at all the same significant way in which she has. There is a devotional model which strikes us immediately as being the Church one; which we can hardly describe except by the vague but characteristic term, ecclesiastical. Without entering into particulars or trying to define, the whole tone of Church all Church saints, from the lowest to the highest, the of saintly model of all of them."

We, of the present day, know too little of the domestic religion of the period embraced by this book,of the fruits brought forth by the Anglican Church under the spiritual culture of such self-denying saints as a Taylor, a Hammond, a Sanderson, or a Thorn- the perfect and scriptural theory of our beloved Aposdike, and of the myriads of other "eminently godly" divines, whose names shine like stars of the first magnitude, amidst the gloom of that fearful time, when iron-sceptered Hypocrisy sat amidst the ruins of the throne and the altar, and ruled over a land polluted with the blood of a martyred King and Primate.

Of the practical religion of good Church-people in those dark days, we say there is too little known, and we therefore gladly welcome the little volume which heads this notice, as being likely though limited in its delineations to one sex, to render a knowledge more general of the high religious standard of the period.

Spelling: By W. A. Stephens, author of "Hamillon" and other poems. Toronto: Brewer, Mc-Phail & Co: 1848.

It is with pleasure that we can speak in favourable terms of this modest and unobtrusive little volume .-The idea is good, and Mr. Stephens, on the whole, has carried it out pretty successfully. In another edition, however, should he amend some of the rhymes, -as for instance, Bay and America, -we think that the Poetical Geography might be advantageously used in

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

uss Princple in Church Extension.
c- Christ is Risen.
Louis Philippe's Passage from
Havre to Newhaven. mers. Our Monthly Review.

REPEAL.

We learn from a correspondent of the Times, that "the venerable Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has peremptorily interdicted the Clergy of his Diocese from taking any part whatsoever in matters not strictly pertaining to their clerical duties; and they are admonished to abstain from attending all meetings of a political nature-Conciliation-Hall inclusive, to the funds of which they are further warned to cease from the Roman Catholic Primate (Dr. Crolly).'

ago! Who can estimate the amount of misery and nation, who had hurled down a tyrant, and raised up a crime which thereby would have been prevented? Charity itself is forced to believe that a large proportion of the murders which have for so long stained the records of the sister kingdom, and the executions which are weekly taking place within her hapless borders, are all so many sacrifices to the hideous and insatiable Juggernaut of Jesuitism.

In connection with Papal Hibernian agitation, we extract the following passage from a communication in a late number of the Banner of the Cross. The writer, who is an Irish Clergyman, after stating that Henry II. of England, previous to his invasion of Ireland, applied to Pope Adrian the IV. to sanction the

wrong-thus proceeds: "In his Bull addressed to Henry, Adrian claims, without explaining how, the right of the successors of St. Peter to the temporal sovereignty of all islands whatever, e abstract title to universal sovereignty as the delegate of the King of Kings. In virtue of such right, he conveys to Henry and to his successors, the Lordship of Ireland, on the simple conditions that he should hold it as derived from and subject to Papal authority, that he should compel the inhabitants of the

To quote his own words, he "endeavoured to look at land to pay the impost of Peter's pence to the Papal See, the Church of Rome without prejudice, and while his invaligation strengthened the unfavourable view he before had of the practical working of that system, he still has not withheld his tribute of praise from any possession of the kingdom thus authoritatively conveyed to him, and that the immediate occasion of his carrying thing he saw which was truly Catholic. The work of the saw which was truly Catholic. The work of the saw which was truly admire in these graphic sketches is the vein of fresh, boy-like enthusiasm which pervades them like a golden thread. Who does not envy the spirit which can look back upon beautif 1 Lialy with the gusts indicated in the following sentence:

"Thy bright and sunny clime—thy land so richly dowered with loveliness, thy antique and solemn ruins—how ered with loveliness, the antique and solemn ruins—how inducing or compelling the Bishops and Clergy to submit "Thy bright and sunny clime—thy land so richly dowered with loveliness—thy antique and solemn ruins—how will the recollections they furnish mingle with the stern realities of coming days, and soften the carking cares of this working world. They will return to us like the glorious visions which ever after floated before the eyes of the Arabian shepherd, when—as Eastern fable tells us—whate wandering in the milderness he had caught a single glance After describing the glittering and theatrical serces in St. Peter's on Christmas Day, the author proceds to detail a scene of a very different character:

"From this gorgeous and unsatisfactory show I was glad, at a later hour of the day, to repair to the pure worship of our own Church, for I felt that thus far I had been doing nothing to keep the solemn Festival of the Nativity. The Papal power, which in our own land talks so loudly of toleration, here will not allow the worship of a Protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only a protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only a protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only a protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only a protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only a protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only a protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only a protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only and the protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only and the protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only and the protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money which the thousands of English only and the protestant within the bounds of 'the Eternal City,' and almost supported as its people are by the money of the Eternal City a clerical Repeal incendiaries. It was through the tory terms of poor misguided Ireland. The accounts intervention of England that Romanism obtained a footing in Ireland, and yet the McHales and Laffans uniformly speak of the Saxon as having from first to last been the curse of their country! Balaam-like, reason to dread rioting and blood-shed, and that to a they enunciate an unpremeditated truth, for certes the formidable extent. paction with Adrian was the blackest event which the chronicles of Ireland exhibit.

"LADIES' HOME."

Under this heading we find the following advertisement in a late number of the English Churchman:

"A MARRIED PRIEST, residing in a very healthy inland town, beautifully situated in a Northern county, wishes to receive into his house LADIES desirous of living by Ecclesiastical rule, and devoting much of their time to the service of God, in the duties of piety and mercy. They will enjoy the privilege of the daily Service and frequent Communion: and will be employed, during a portion of every day, in the Schools, in visiting from house to house, or in other duties calculated to aduse to house, or in other duties calculated to advance the cause of Christ's Holy Church, UNDER PROPER

CLERICAL AND EPISCOPAL SANCTION.

"Payable on admission, Fifty Pounds, and Twenty-five Pounds every six months thereafter. Reference to the Bishop of the Diocese, to Noblemen, and others.

"Address, Rev. A. C. M., Office of English Churchman, 159, Fleet-Street, London.'

Though fully alive to the abuses which, under Romanism, have prevailed in monasteries and institutions of a similar description, we have long been of opinion that societies based on some such plan as that detailed in the above quotation might be established with pro- We are too prone to copy the gilded vices of the mo-A desirable refuge would thereby be provided for many a lonesome, bewildered female-" who had seen better days''-deprived by circumstances of the security of a parent's fire-side. Cases are constantly occurring which demonstrate the urgent necessity for social ha vens of this description. No one conversant with the DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF GLASGOW moral statistics of London and other large cities, can be ignorant of the discomforts under which the female orphans of clergymen, half-pay officers, and others, frequently labour; and the multiform temptations to Having had the privilege of an intimate acquaintance which they are exposed, even when possessed of a small stated income. To such, a home possessing

nothing else than to counteract the proselitizing influence of the Sisters of Charity,—those benevolent in his usual health. After family worship in the evening, devotion strikes us as being different from that which is even aimed at in Sectarianism. The Church has her own form of the humble, sweet, penitential, simple character, which is to speak generally, peculiar to herself. This character is capable of infinite varieties of shade and complexion, and gradations of height and splendour; but it at the same time the one comprehensive character of the lower orders to Popery, which have lately as under his Episcopate the united Diocese of Glasgow. plexion, and gradations of height and splendour; but it is abundant evidence to show that many of the percentage of Glasgow is at the same time the one comprehensive character of sions of the lower orders to Popery, which have lattely and Galloway has risen to a comparatively large and ing to the instrumentaken place, have been mainly o tality of this well-trained sisterhood. And sure are served by twenty-two Clergymen. His great literary we that pious females,-visiting from house to house, -under proper Clerical and Episcopal sanction,would mightily strengthen the hands of God's ministry, and carry out more effectually than has yet been done

THE FLEXIBILITY OF POPERY.

One of the most notorious peculiarities of Romanism is the marvellous facility with which it adapts itself to all conceivable circumstances and situations. In Hindostan it accommodated its teaching and ritual to the wild legends of the Shaster; and in revolutionary France, it can stoop to pander to the vilest and most impious caprices of a Parisian mob. A few weeks ago, the bust of the Republic! was borne in triumph to the Church. Notre Dame des Victoires,-surrounded by garlands, flags, &c. What ensued? Were A POETICAL GEOGRAPHY, and Rhyming Rules for the miserable wretches warned of the consequences of mists when it serves their own purpose, her priests modating ministers of an infallible Church.

STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The political mania which is working such turmoil in many quarters in Europe, scarcely appears to have indicated its existence in Great Britain. A few riots have occurred in the manufacturing towns of England and Scotland, but they originated, apparently, in the distress occasioned by the mercantile paralises which prevails, -and were repressed with comparatively little

The London Chartists strave hard to improve the proceedings of their brother seditionists in France, but the attempt proved a signal-we might almost say a ludicrous failure. Seditious is an overly important contributing, the most Rev. Prelate conceiving that in designation of the meeting which was congregated in thus acting he is but carrying out the spirit and inten- Kennington-Common; it was little else than a saturtion of the recent letter addressed by the Holy See to nalia of the pick-pockets and idle vagabonds of the metropolis. The leading speaker called upon his au-Would that this interdict had been issued ten years dience to express their sympathy with the great French noble and perfect form of government; -but his climax was received by the patriots making a rush upon a baker's cart which had the misfortune to be in such a disreputable neighbourhood. And when another orator implored the meeting to respect the rights of private property, he was met with the response, "WE'LL RE-SPECT A BIG LOAF MUCH MORE." In point of fact, the bulk of the English people are heartily sick of political agitation. The visions of milk and honey with which the imaginative league filled the land, have vanished like the Mirage of Arabia, leaving dust and ashes instead of bread-and demonstrating what kind of reliance is to be placed upon the quack remedies

of liberalism, so called. The following observations of a London paper we have much pleasure in laying before our readers. There is something very touching and refreshing in the allusion to the religious character of the special constabulary force :--

"We have told the number of Chartists; now what

them from their usual avocations, but the manhood of the years, providing that he regurally pays the intethem from their usual avocations, but the manhood of the metropolis, from the high spirited nobility and gentry downward through all the gradations of society, to the strong-armed artizan, and the robust drayman or coal-whipper. Yes, the special constables enrolled yesterday presented a body for spirit, strength, and number, not to be matched out of Great Britain, on the face of the earth. How truly did we say, a few weeks ago, that every Sunday saw meekly kneeling in the churches of the metroday saw meekly kneeling in the churches of the metro-polis, a body of men that could laugh to scorn the assault of any enemy, foreign or domestic, that could by any possibility be brought to confront them. These men look for spirit, and strength, and safety, to the right quarters are the strength of t

look for spirit, and strength, and safety, to the right quarter, and they themselves yesterday exhibited the proof.

The military preparations of the government were prudent, as providing against the danger of local success on the part of the enemies of order, but it is plain that they did not operate by terror, for a soldier was not to be seen; it was the little staff of the special constable that quelled the sedition, and it is right that this should be known to all our foreign enemies and to domestic traitors, as a proof beyond all doubt that the people of England are firmly united in defence of their constitution.

We have something to say of the part acted or attempted

we have something to say of the part acted or attempted to be acted, by foreign incendiaries. The disappointment of these malignant wretches, who were bushing about with great activity, until some of their heads came in contact with a few seconds. with a few special constable's staves [the operators were chiefly law students], was certainly not the worst jest of

We regret that we cannot speak in equally satisfac-

PROFANITY IN HIGH PLACES. It was with pain that we perused the following pa-

ragraph in one of our latest British exchanges:-"The Leander, 50, a new frigate by Mr. Blake, late when the ceremony of christening her the Leander was performed in the usual manner by Miss Prescott, daughter of the gallant Admiral Superintendent of the establishment, in presence of the chief officers and the workmen, and amidst the plaudits and music incidental to such interesting a whibitions." such interesting exhibitions."

Is it possible to conceive of anything more insanely blasphemous than the ceremony of CHRISTENING a frigate? No one who in the slightest degree realizes the surpassing solemnity of the baptismal Sacrament, can read such a detail without feeling the blood curdle in his veins. As well might the holy term of Eucharist be applied to the festivities of a political entertainment; -the sin would not be one whit greater or nore revolting.

We regret that this usage-repugnant alike to the Churchman and pious sectarian-has been extended to our Province. In time to come, let the sicrilege be a matter of history so far as Canada is concerned. ther country,—but the precedent even of a British Admiral's daughter will be pleaded in vain before the Judgment-seat of Christ as a palliation for making a mountabanks' sport of one of His most sacred and momentous ordinances.

AND GALLOWAY.

It is with no ordinary feelings that we make the following extract from the English Churchman .with the lamented prelate, we can testify that the eulogy of our contemporary is merited to the very letter :the recommendations above detailed would be indeed a blessing of the highest order, both in a spiritual and temporal point of view. The evils of orphanhood would be more than one-half abated.

Moreover, the Anglican Church confessedly stands in need of an organized female agency,—were it for nothing else than to counteract the proselitizing influ-

Hoprishing district, consisting of twenty congregations attainments are sufficiently evidenced by his numerous and interesting works."

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Some 18 months ago we published a Table shewing the time at which Building Societies would expire, at the various rates of bonus from 21 per cent. to 40 per cent.* This table has been copied in almost every prospectus of the many Societies of this nature which have since that period been established in the Province. Believing that such Societies, if properly managed, may be the means of doing great good both to those who wish to save and to those who wish to borrow, we again turn to the subject, and particularly so, as another-the fourth-Society, has just commenced operations in this City, under a most highly respectable directory. It is not now necessary to explain the manner in which these Societies are managed; they have occupied so much attention that their sin, and threatened with excommunication in the every person who cares about them at all is aware event of a contumacious continuance therein? Thus that the Shares are £100, each, and the Subscriber would the Parisian Priests have acted, had they been must pay 10s. per share per month, and continue Catholic: but being Roman, they threw common proeaven, AND BESTOWED THEIR BENEDICTION UPON THE expiration of the Society, he will have to pay OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN OF TREASON, MURDER, another 10s. per month from the time at which it is AND SPOLIATION !! Such is Popery in the nineteenth borrowed to the expiration of the Society. It is century-such has Popery ever been-neither fearing necessary, however, to caution those persons who draw God nor regarding the true interests of men, when her out their shares-or in other words, borrow-against own insatiable aggrandizement is concerned. Legiti- an error in the mode of reckoning Interest which appears to be very common. A person borrowing at make no difficulty in swallowing the camel of Repub- 40 per cent. bonus, receives £60, and he probably licanism. And should the strumpet Goddess of Reuson estimates that the Society will exist eight years, during be once more put forward for the homage of France, which time he has to pay £12. per annum, or in all we question not but that she would be sprinkled with £96. He argues that eight years' interest on £60. holy water, and perfumed with incense by these accom- is £28. 16s., at 68 per cent., which, with the principal, will make a total of £88. 16s.—therefore he is only paying a bonus of £7. 4s. on his loan, or perhaps that he is paying only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, as eight years' interest on £60. at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would be £36, which, with the money he had received—£60.—just makes up the £96. he has to pay. Now the fact is that he will pay for his loan at the rate of 12 per ct., as will be seen by referring to the note.† will make a total of £88. 16s .- therefore he is only as will be seen by referring to the note.†

It is very probable that—taking into consideration the very easy mode by which the loan is repaid-it may be safe for many persons to borrow money on these terms; but the only prudent way for the borrower to look at the question is, whether he can, for the present use of £60, or whatever other sum he may pe disposed to take for his share, pay £12. per annum during the existence of the Society. Borrowers should be particularly careful that their income is sufficient to meet these payments, or they will certainly and quickly find themselves embarrassed; and should the ject. curities be put to sale subject to the conditions of the Moragage, the probability is that their property would be sold at much below its real value. Although is to be hoped that when the Building Societies have to sell the property mortgaged to them, they will put it up subject to the payments to the Society, allowing the owner to grant such terms of payment for the sum that may be given over and above those payments as he may imagine will best promote his own

Whilst the Society may be a great benefit to the borrower, it is unquestionably the very best mode that can be adopted for improving to the greatest advantage small sums of money which can be periodically invested,-as should the average bonus reach 30 per cent., the shares will all be paid off in 8 years, which would give the non-borrower very nearly 20 per cent. on his investment, as 8 annual payments of £6 each,

invested at 20 per cent. would make £99. The Building Societies might be used with great advantage, as a means of accumulating money to pay off a debt. For instance, suppose A. B. owes C. D. £500., the principal of which he has so arranged ed that it will not be called for in less than ten Norfolk.]

rest, viz., £30. per annum. Now, if under these circumstances, A. B. invests another £30. per annum in the Building Society, it is clear that whenever the Society shall pay off the whole of its engagements, which it is hardly possible will exceed 10 years, he will be in a position to pay the debt of £500.; but, if on the other hand, he was to use the whole £60. to pay off his debt of £500., by annual instalments it would require, at 6 per cent. interest, very nearly 13 years to pay the debt.

* TABLE-Shewing the number of monthly payments, of 10s. each, that must be made to liquidate the shares of £100, the money being invested monthly, to give compound interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month.

The Society will have paid off all its Shareholders in The Shares being all paid off at an average bonus of 82 months 124

This table is reckoned, supposing all the shares to be paid off at the same rate,—that is, if every share was paid off at 40 per cent., they would all be paid in 82 months; but should the shares sold at the commencement of the Society be disposed of at a higher rate, and those towards the winding up of the concern at a lower rate-making an average on the whole of 40 per cent.—the time required to pay off the whole would be somewhat shorter; and on the other hand, supposing the rate at the commencement was lower than 40 per cent., and higher than 40 per cent. towards the close, (a case which it is extremely improbable will occur) but averaging 40 per cent., the time required to close the concern would be somewhat

The annual payment of £12 for 8 years, in consideration of receiving a present sum of £60, is equal to a loan at the rate of nearly 12 per cent., as will be seen as follows:

	£		8.	d.
y borrowed	60		0	0
ears' interest at 12 per cent	7		4	0
	67	-	4	0
First year's payment	12		0	0
SERVICE TO SERVICE THE PROPERTY OF	55		4	0
year's interest	6		12	6
year's miterest	-	110	200	
	61		16	6
Second year's payment	12		0	0
	49)	16	0
years's interest	6	,	19	0
	5!	-	16	0
Third year's payment	15		0	0
			216	-
in the selection were established as a			16	0
year's interest		5	5	2
	4	9	1	2
Fourth year's payment	1	2	0	0
	3	7	1	2
year's interest				11
Selector doservine for a vil annual			*	
Tree .			10	1
Fifth year's payment	1	2	0	0
	2	9	10	1
year's interest		3	10	
	-	3	-	11
Sixth year's payment	1		0	0
male unite the territory \ - the return to the				100
Control of the Contro			0	
year's interest		2	10	6
	2	3	11	1
Seventh year's payment	1	2		(
Thomas on the layers	-	1		1
year's interest	1	1	11	10
Jear o luterest			0	
W. 1.1			19	
Eighth year's payment]	2	0	(
	1	0	19	

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church the opinions of our Correspondents .- Ep. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—I notice you have inadvertently misprinted a word in my letter of last Friday. In speaking of the choir of the College Chapel, I said, "a choir of fine boys." This you have printed "a choir of five boys." In looking over my letter since printed, it has struck me that in my the College Chapel, I have made a mistake in stating that the elements were brought from the Vestry by Beaven." If I am in error on this point, I regret I am

unable to recall the exact particulars to my memory. I observe with surprise, in the note which you append to my letter, your assertion in regard to the credence You say there is no rubric for such a piece of furniture. I reply, neither is there a rubric for a couple of hairs at the Altar. The authority for the credence table is rested on the plainest principles of common sense, viz. its necessity, for enabling the clergyman to obey with decency and propriety the imperative commands of the Church; and accordingly its usage is found of immemorial date in the Christian Church. Such a piece of furniture is, I believe, to be found in every Cathedral in Eng land; and in every Church which I have ever entered Greek or Armenian, I have never found wanting such a table, or some substitute for it. It is bad logic for a clergyman in substance to say, I cannot fulfil the express commands of my Church in the administration of her most solemn service, because I have no conveniences for doing so, and as I have no rubric for such conveniences, I am therefore justified in violating the positive rubric which she has given me. It is painful to reflect that, as regards the placing the bread and wine on the Lord's le, and by which a high Catholic doctrine is set forth, our clergy generally might take an example of reverence from the dissenting meeting-house. Amongst the Pres-byterians and other sects, God's table is not allowed to there be any meaning in the awful prayer of consecration, that whole bread and whole wine on the Altar is consecrated; that is to say, it is no longer common bread and common wine, but hallowed by God to his own use. Now what becomes of the wine remaining in the flaggon, and the bread left on the Altar, after the service is finished? It is awful to think of it; the wine is returned to the bottle whence it was drawn, and the bread consumed, God only knows how.
It is in vain, Mr. Editor, to offer any palliation for such ndecences as these,—an attempt to do so is but adding to their sin in the sight of God.

I will not add a word more on this most painful sub-

[Tallis has not succeeded in shewing the necessity for the edence table. The Canon referred to in our last is as fol-

"XX. Bread and Wine to be provided against every Com-"The Churchwardens of every parish, against the time of

every Communion, shall at the charge of the parish, with the advice and direction of the Minister, provide a sufficient quantity of fine white bread, and of good and wholesome wine, for the number of communicants that shall from time to time receive there: which wine we require to be brought to the communion table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoop of pewter, if not of purer metal." It is evident that the Bread and Wine should be brought to

the table by those whose duty it is to provide the same. And there would be no difficulty in the Churchwardens doing so after they have brought to the Priest the alms and devotions of

We are not sufficiently acquainted with every Cathedral in England, to contradict the belief that such a piece of furniture as a credence table is to be found in them as well as in the Greck and Arminian Churches. But in Hart's Ecclesiastical Records we find only three mentioned as follows, there is one on the south of the altar at Winchester Cathedral; another at the Church of

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House. An adjourned meetting of the Society was held on Saturday, the 8th April, 1848, at 3 o'clock, P.M. His Lordship the BISHOP OF TORONTO in the chair. After the usual prayers, the minutes of the last meeting

The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the table, shewing a balance of £924 5s. 11d. The receipts during the past month have been :-

 Sales in Depository
 £ 43 0

 Collections—Mission Fund.
 209 7

 & O. Fund
 1 6

 Special Donation
 do
 1 5

 Brock District Branch
 83 5

Life Subscription, Hon. J. Gordon Eastern District Branch Nicolas Heffins, on S. P. G. account Toronto Parochial Association

The payments during the same period have been:-Salary

The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts:-Cash disbursement on account of Depository£1 14 7 do. do. Lands ... 0 18 9 9 13 4

22 0 2

Messenger's Wages It was ordered—That a grant of £2 10s. be made to the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, for books for his Sunday School. It was ordered—That a Bible be granted to the Rev. John McIntyre, for the reading desk, and books and

Salary Superintendent of the Depository ...

It was ordered—That a grant of £12 10s. be made to the Churchwardens of St. James' Church Kingston, towards the erection of a Parsonage, providing it be built

f brick or stone. The Select Committee, to whom was referred the pro osed bye-law for the management of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, reported the amended bye-law, in accordance with the principle adopted, and further reported mother bye-law for the same purpose, both which were

On the recommendation of the Land Committee, It was agreed-That the thanks of the Society be given the twas agreed—I had the thanks of the Society be given to Edward George O'Brien, Esq., for his donation to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of the North half of Lot No. 12, west of the main road on the VIII. Concession of Sunnidale, containing 100 acres, in trust the site of a church, if suitable, and the endowment

of the Township.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Lawrence Lawrason, Esq., for his donation to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of the South half of Lot No.

of the Diocese of Toronto, of the South han of Dot No.

16 in the VII. Concession of Collingwood, containing 100 acres in trust for the support of Missionaries, and the augmentation of the stipends of poor Clergymen.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, M.A., for his donation to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of the North half of Lot No. 7, in the XIX. Concession of Tiny, containing 100 acres in trust for the general purposes of the Society That the thanks of the Society be given to F. W. Bar on, Esq., M.A., Principal of Upper Canada College, for

his donation to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of Lot No. 71, on the North side of Collier Street, in the Town of Barrie, in trust for the maintenance nd support, in whole or in part, at Upper Canada College such one or more of the sons of the Clergy of the nited Church of England and Ireland, duly licenced in the Diocese of Toronto, as may, from time to time, be

the Diocese of Toronto, as may, from time to time, be nominated to that privilege by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for the time being.

That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. Peter Adamson, K.T.S., Colonel in the service of Portugal, for his donation to the Lord Bishop of Toronto of a site for the Church in the Village of Norval.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

(From the Colonist Extra.)

PAROCHIAL STATISTICS.

On Easter Monday a meeting of the congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity was held, pursuant to notice, when an account of the money given at the Offer-tory since the commencement of the regular celebration of Divine Service in the Church, was exhibited; and Mr. Champion and Mr. Brent were appointed Churchwardens

for the ensuing year.

The whole amount of the Offertory collections since October 27, 1847, when Divine Service began to be celebrated, up to Easter Day, 1848, and exclusive of Easter Day, has been £75 4s. 7½d., including £12 received by the Churchwardens as a voluntary contribution at Easter of several members of the congregation towards the general expenses of the Church. Of this sum, £14 5s. 9d.

were the monthly Sacramental offerings.

These Sacramental offerings are looked upon, first, as oblations to meet the necessary expenditure connected with the Holy Communion; and secondly as alms, for the relief of cases of necessity occurring among members of the congregation, and for the support of the Sunday

The ordinary Sunday offerings are looked upon oblations for the maintenance of the public worship of Almighty God within the Church, excepting the Offertions there has been one since the consecration of the Church, viz., for the Missions of the Diocesan Church

For the relief of necessitous persons, and to-wards the support of the Sunday School..... 14 To the Mission Fund of the Church Society... 8 To the servants of the Church..... 0 16 4

The number of communicants on the occasion of the first regular Communion in the Church, 28; the number of communicants on Easter Day, 84; the number of bap-

10 A. M.; second at 3 P. M.

A Parochial and Sunday School Lending Libray has been commenced. The contribution, by some benevolent ladies, of valuable articles of needle-work, has procured for the congregation this desirable acquisition. Very sincere thanks are tendered to the kind persons who have thus been instrumental in the formation of this library.

On Saturday the 15th of January and blanks.

On Saturday the 15th of January, articles of clothing and blankets to the value of £50 were distributed to 60 persons within this Church, at the desire of its still unknown munificent founder.

The baptisms are public, and are administered at a beautiful stone font,—a special donation of the founder of the Church,—erected near the south door, on a stone plat-form of three steps; so that every thing connected with

the administration of the Holy Sacrament is visible and audible and instructive to the whole congregation.

The marriages are solemnized in the Church, as the Prayer-book directs. Also public churchings have been

The excellent interior arrangement of this Church, particularly of its Chancel, admits of all the public services being conducted with great simplicity. One object kept in view has been, to present to the people the rites and ceremonies of the Church, with as close a conformity as ticable to the directions laid down by our Protestant Reformers, in their sacred legacy the Prayer-book.

The lively interest and audible part taken in the res-onsive portions of the services, by the large congrega-ons assembling in this House of Prayer, have been very eering and heart-warming, and have rendered the employment of a parish-clerk unnecessary.

The possession of an organ has not fallen to the lot of this Church, and nothing has been attempted by the Quire beyond the plainest and oldest and best-known psalm-tunes, and the most fallen to the lot of nes, and the most familiar chants. But the building itself, with its "high embowed roof," gives a softenn richness and fulness to the voice; and the position of the singers, in two opposite divisions in front of the Chancel, in that part of the Church which is usually called "the Quire," is found to be well adapted to induc St. Cross, near Winchester; another at Romsey Church, near Hants; and if I mistake not, the remains of one at Colkirk, in out fear or diffidence, to unite with one voice in the

ENGLAND.

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BY THE ACADIA.

The consecration of Dr. Hampden took place on the 4th Sunday in Lent, (March 26) at Lambeth Palace. The Bishops officiating were, John Bird Sumner, Primate and Metropolitan; Edward Coppleston, Bishop of Llandaff; Edward Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, and Henry Pepys, Bishop of Worcester. The Preacher on the occasion was Dr. Hinds, one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Archhishan of Dublin, and of the second behavioral exhapl. Archbishop of Dublin, and of the same theological school. His text (by the way) was Matthew xxviii. 20. "Lo I m with you alway," &c.
Dr. Hampden takes his seat at once in the House of

Lords. It is expected that he will be installed in the Cathedral Church of his Diocese, early in April. As his election and confirmation are believed by many to have been illegal, he will not by them be recognised as the Bishop of Hereford, but simply as Bishop Hampden; his consecration as Bishop being deemed valid, but his election to the particular see being considered null and void. It has been proposed to introduce into the "Clergy

Offences Bill," now passing through Parliament, a proviso, making the XXXIX Articles the standard of Heresy. The Bishop of Exeter has addressed an earnest letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, apprising them of this design, and calling their attention to it, in order that they may, if they think fit, present their judgment on it to the Bishops and to Parliament. His Lordship justly regards with alarm, the proposal to exclude the teachings of the Catechism and the declarations of the Liturgy from the

The Rev. Thos. Kenworthy Brown, having been appointed British Chaplain, in the island of Madeira, by Lord Palmerston, vice Mr. Lowe, dismissed without any charge being alleged against him, he has proceeded to the island in the teeth of the Bishop's (of London) refusal to grant him a license. Mr. Lowe continues to officiate under the Bishop's license, having among his parishioners twelve out of the fifteen clergymen in the island. Mr. L. formally and solemnly protested, on Mr. B.'s arrival, against any unauthorized intrusion into his ministerial sphere. test of Heresy.

The Rev. H. G. Liddell, Head Master of Westminst School, it is reported, is to be the Tutor to the Prince of Wales. Mr. L. is one of the translators of the celebrated Wales. Mr. L. is one of the translators of the celebrated Greek Lexicon of Passow: a work well known to American scholars through the labours of Professor Drisler of Columbia College.

In the House of Commons a Select Committee has been appointed to inquire into the composition and management of the Ecclesiastical Commission for England an Wales. In the House of Lords, in reply to some queries of Lord Stanley, upon the subject of the increase of the Episcopate the Marquis of Landsdowne said, that the Government still entertained their intention of augmenting the number of bishoprics. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Lord Monteagle deprecated any such increase, and eulogized the working clergy at the expense of the Bishops, who were warmly defended by the Bishop of Oxford.

It seems that the Stall in Durham Cathedral, vacant by the translation of Dr. Sumner to the Archiepiscopal See is not to be filled.

The receipts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, during the year 1847, amounted to £85,068, 7s. 3d. Of this sum £40,253, 3s. 3d., belong to funds for new and special purposes.

The Rev. James O'Sulivan, late a parish priest of the Diocese of Kerry, and John Fitzgerald, Esq., with several other respectable persons, renounced the errors of popery on the 5th ult. in St. Thomasic Charles Deblin. on the 5th ult., in St. Thomas's Church, Dublin. Dr. Gorham was, on the 31st of March, elected Bishop of Chester by the Dean and Chapter. When consecrated he will not have a seat in the House of Lords, until a vacanty occurs in a sear that the House of Lords, until a vacanty occurs in a sear that the House of Lords, until a vacanty occurs in a sear that the House of Lords, until a vacanty occurs in a sear that the House of Lords, until a vacanty occurs in a sear that the House of Lords are the House of cancy occurs in a see, other than that of Canterbury, York, London, Winchester, or Durham.

London, Winchester, or Durham.

The Bishop of Exeter has refused to induct the Rev. Mr. Goreham, presented by the Crown to a living in his Diocese, on the ground that his doctrines were not in accordance with those of the Church of England. One of the examinations lasted eleven hours and a half. The Lord Chancellor has consulted the Attorney General, as to what steps should be taken in the premises.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill has passed to a third reading. The House decided twice on amendments, with a majority in favour of the proposed Bill of 97 in one case,

The Rev. W. Jacobson, Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, has been appointed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and to the Canonry in Christ Church, annexed thereto.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, TORONTO. This noble Ship, the first of the new vessels built to compass the weekly communication between Britain and the American ontinent, reached New York on Saturday morning.

The Chartist meeting was a complete failure, and passed off quietly. 200,000 special constables turned out. Consols in London were 82\frac{1}{2}.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN.—The Prussian troops re advancing into Holstein. The King of Denmark left copenhagen to join the army.

HUNGARY had declared herself independent.

RUSSIA.—Serious disturbances have broken out in St. Petersurgh.

COLOGNE.—Some disturbances occurred at Cologne, but ey were suppressed. Sicily.—The Sicilian Independent Parliament are in Ses-

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA. - Large bodies of troops are co Centrated on the Sardinian frontier. The Austrian and the Sardinian troops are approaching each other in Lombardy. In the Venetian territory the defile is guarded, to prevent the Austrian reinforcements from entering the city.

The general character of continental advices is much more satisfactory than for some time previous. In Berlin several Banking Houses have failed.

ST. PETERSBURGH, March 31.—The Emperor, it is stated in letters from St. Petersburgh, in consequence of the receipt despatches from Berlin and Vienna had suddenly countermand the warlike preparations which were on foot all over the Russian Empire. This rumour is countenanced in some degree by let-ters from Koningsberg, a Prussian frontier fortress, which dis-tinctly deny the reported accumulation of large masses of troops upon Warsaw, Konon, Dilisch and other places in Russian The payments made out of the Offertory funds of the Church of the Holy Trinity, since its opening, have been nufacturing districts do not at all improve. Nothing but the nufacturing districts do not at all improve. exceedingly low price of cotton could prevent the stoppage of the mills, as there is no demand and prices are at a minimum.

The Prussians have received orders to drive the Danes out of Sleswig and Holstein, in order to the re-establishment of the Status quo ante. This being done, the King of Denmark in retaliation for this step on the part of the German powers will stop the passage of Sound. The Prussians would immediately advance into the Danish

territories and vigorously prosecute war.

Some riots have occurred at Saverne, in the department of the Bas Seine-et-Marne and Rhine. An attempt was made to pillage some of the shops, but it was prevented by the Na-

At Dunkirk the people rose to prevent the departure of Engish vessels, laden with Indian Corn, and injured the ships, but the National Guard turned out and restored order.

The new police guardienes de ville had just come into service.

In the central parts of Paris they are unarmed and wear no

A proclamation calls on the German people to proceed to the work of the elections, and not to rest till they have Germany united and free

united and free. The Constitutionelle has the following: "All the Kalifs and other Arab chiefs of the province of Algiers had presented their homage to the new Government."

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Liverpool, 13th April, 1848. Corn trade firmer on the 14th April. Indian Corn, 24s. a

26s. 6d.; Flour, 25s. a 26s.; Meal, 10s. a 11s.; White Wheat, 7s. a 7s. 10d. There are indications of improvement in trade. 7s. a 7s. 10d. There are indications of improvement in Cotton had been down, but had recovered.

The Liverpool Mail of the 15th says: At this morning's market there was a good attendance of buyers, and a fair business was transacted in Wheat, and an improvement on Tuesday's prices of 2d. per bushel on both old and new. Flour was ls. per sack and 6d. per barrel, and with improved sales—27s. for 196lbs. was the top quotation for "Western Canal." Indian Cern and Corn Meal were in extensive demand for Ireland, and prices improved a little. The sales of American Wheat Cornwars at 25s. Yellow, 26s. to 27s. per 480lbs. Indian Meal were at 25s.; Yellow, 20s. to 27s. per 480lbs. Indian Meal sold at 11s. and 12s. for 196lbs. In the London Corn Market to-day there was very little done, and fresh arrivals. There was very little movement, and business done at formor rates.

Wheat, 51s. 6d.; Barley, 22s. 2d. News by the America.

State of Ireland-Disaffection towards the Govern ment-Arming of the People.

(From the Dublin Nation.) The confederation met on Wednesday evening last, at the Music Hall, Abbey street.