that speculation on which salvation is at stakethat speculation on which salvation is used, being freighted with the Articles of our Holy Religion, if the angry floods break over her and she sinks, be it remembered, she sinks but to another sea, and the awful

Spirit of Truth-and where, I would ask, but in the Gospel does the Spirit of Truth preside? Where but in the Gospel dwells the sublime lesson how to live, yes, and how to die—where but in that book of books is re-

May we not hope,—for charity hopeth all things,—that the Spirit of Truth will cause a change to come over the "spirit of their dreams," who, either walking in their own vanity, or suffering their judgment to be blinded by false sophistry, allow themselves to be led captive and dragged at the chariot wheels of those champions who recklessly adopting expediency for their watch-word, are prepared to sound the notes of infidelity, by proclaiming om the "house top" that to be effectually taught, it is not necessary to be "taught of God."

Are we, then, to behold our majestic University degraded?—that tower of intellectual strength converted into a Babel, characterized by "confusion worse confounded."

Are we doomed to utter the lament—

Spes et Fortuna valete? Shall it become an astonishment to every one that passeth by? Shall it be said "why hath the Lord done this unto this house?" And shall it be announced, "because they have forsaken the Lord God of their fathers?"

"Meliora Speremus." A heacon to deter us from this dangerous course ha been lighted up in England—the land of our affectionate allegiance, whose example we should delight to hor There, an attempt was made some twenty-five or thirty years ago, to establish a Godless University under the title of the Gower Street College. The plan with all its details was submitted to the public, weighed in the balance of British judgment, found wanting, and consigned to the "tomb of all the Capulets."— May we not hope, then, that our "wise men," in de liberaring on this the most important of all subjects, wil take England for their guide - England, greater in talent, greater in wealth, greater in resources, greater in power, than any other nation on the habitable globe. And why it than any other nation on the habitable globe. And why? Because no other nation possesses in a similar degree the enlightened principle of Religion, which influences all classes of its intelligent population. It has made England what it is, and the English what they are; and to this very principle may be attributed the close connexion that prevails in her Universities between Classics and Religion. prevails in her Universities between Classics and Religion. From these high places the Spirit of Truth wings its way through the highways and byways of our land, and, refreshing and being refreshed, she's its healing influence through a happy, well-ordered and contented people.

Not to trespass too long, Mr. Chairman, upon this meeting, which I feel assured will be regaled by "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," I would in conclusion remark, that if in Canada we would possess true nobility, the nobility of virtue—true aristocracy, the aristocracy of moral worth--true conservatism, the conservatism piety—let us follow the bright example of our affectionate parent, who, herself possessing the fulness of the blessings of the Gospel of Christ, distributes them with a bountiful change—let us, like her, not indulge a proneness to de-part from the "old land-marks"—let us, like her, adhere to well-tried institutions—and above all, let us faithfully rally round and give our warmest support to that sacred trust committed by God himself to our care.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH-24, 1848.

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the Castle of Rudolstadt.
A New Zealand Chief.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Talbot and Brock Districts, at the periods mentioned below; on which occasions he would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and other Parishioners. of the Churches at those places respectively.—It is before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rearrequested that such meetings be, in all cases, commenced with Morning, or Evening, Prayer:-

Mount Pleasant ..... Thursday, April 27 ... 11, A.M. St. John's Church, Friday, Woodhouse ... 5 Vittoria ..... Port Burwell ...... Saturday, Malahide ...... Monday, Мау 1...11, а.м. Dereham .....Tuesday, 2...10, л.м. Ingersoll ..... Beachville......Wednesday, 3...11, A.M. Huntingford (Zorra) ... 4. P.M. Woodstock ......Thursday, Burford ..... ... 4, Р.М.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

This wretched and Godless nation has again become the arena of revolutionary turmoil. After a feverish reign of seventeen years the Citizen King-the Choice of the People, has been hurled from the throne by the same reckless, lawless hands which placed him on that uneasy and precarious eminence. Louis Philippe is now drinking from the same bitter chalice which he was instrumental in forcing to the lips of poor Charles X.

What the result of this movement will be, it is of course impossible to predicate. In all probability a Republic will be formed, which in due course of time will merge into a perpetual Dictatorship, or military despotism; for the mercurial Parisians, who de facto constitute the people of France, could not exist many years without the check of an iron rod.

Unless the proceedings of the successful insurgents render it necessary, we do not think that this revolution will provoke a European war. We cannot suppose that Great Britain will feel called upon to make any initiatory movement of a hostile character; having remained neuter when the legitimate monarch was dethroned, it would be the absurdity of officiousness to interfere on behalf of a usurper. We use the word usurper with no unkindly feelings towards the discrowned monarch; fully do we admit that he has done much to improve the condition of his fickle and unbeen in no small degree the means of preserving peace in the world during the last ten years; but still Louis and unmitigated hostility. He says-Philippe received his diadem from rebels, and can

Another complaint which the Almighty advanced against the Jews was, that on their stated seasons against the Jews was, that on their stated seasons of abstinence they exacted all their labour. And is there not matter of serious reproof here to many a cottages, the homes of our artisans, the garrets and cel-member of the Christian Church? How regardless are we too often of the spiritual well-being of our domestics and dependents. Generally speaking, how little do we strive so to order matters that they may have fitting time and opportunity for performing the religious duties required at their hands? No self- Whilst far from conceding that the rabid an fagonism to the will and commands of Jehovah, than that which of the effects above described, we look upon the would lead us to sacrifice somewhat of our ease and writer's admission as gratifying and satisfactory. Our convenience, in order that all the members of our Methodist and other sectarian contemporaries frehouseholds might the more becomingly discharge the quently ask the sneering question, Where are to be obligations which are incumbent equally upon master found the proofs of the Church's vitality? The and servant. How inconsistent for any one to make British Quarterly Review, - whose authority they will a change in his mode of living as regarded the gratifi- hardly venture to impugn, furnishes such evidence cations of the table, who at the same time would in abundance, an unwilling, and therefore all the undergo no inconvenience to enable his domestics to more valuable witness. He testifies that churches Lent would be more honestly and scripturally observed | devised-and relief, both spiritual and temporal, exby a person walking at some little trouble and incon- tended to the poor, whether in cottage, garret or celvenience to Church from such a praiseworthy motive, lar. If these be not signs and tokens of healthy than if he had practised the most rigorous and uncompromising self-denial in diet or recreation. Scott, in fable, for by such tokens it teaches us to "try the Church: they have fine mansions and beautiful ground his comment upon the passage which we have been spirits whether they be of God." considering, has this practical observation:- "Many

remembered, she sinks but to another sea, and the awful tale is to be told in eternity.

With enormous injustice; nor are they more estentative in a parish where disease and starvation prevailed in their most appalling forms," and that how he tale is to be told in eternity.

With enormous injustice; nor are they more estentations injustice; nor are they more estentations in the counterbalanced by the signs of decay. The with enormous injustice; nor are they more estentations in the counterbalanced by the signs of decay. The will decay the signs of decay. ascend to his glory, he consoled them with the assurance that a comforter should abide with them always, even the Need we say that the Lenten privations of such an interests it is felt as an almost crushing weight."

Here is quoted the announcement of a sale by auction interests it is felt as an almost crushing weight." Need we say that the Lenten privations of such an interests it is felt as an almost crushing weight."

Here is quoted the announcement of a sale by auction, would be when Lord John Russell appointed the heretical addressed "to the sporting world," of "tax car, thorough the sporting unloveing member of the visible Church, would be

dered "an acceptable day to the Lord." Again, he who fasts as God would have him to fast must deal his bread to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; he must attend to the spiritual and teristic of him and of his cotemporary brother authors, remarks: "Thou breakest thy bread then to the hungry when thou so fastest, that thou sparest from thine own belly to give it to the poor hungry man. Would God that all rich men did

know thus much, and would follow it! For many think that they do God an high sacrifice, yea, and that they be good almsmen, if, when they have once pampered their own bellies with all kinds of dainties, they then, at the last, give, or send to the hungry a few scraps which they will scarcely vouchsafe to give unto their dogs." Alas! without being hypocritical or. censorious, may we not express our apprehension, that Becon's reproof is as much called for in the nineteenth century as it was when first enunciated. We fear that the moral sculptor would experience no difficulty in selecting abundance of models for a group of Dives and Lazarus, from amongst our Christian community. And here is suggested a practical benefit which may be derived from the due observance of the Lenten and other fasts, which are enjoined by our Church. If all who, under the good providence of God, are blessed with affluence or even with ordinary independence, were to calculate fairly how much they could save from their usual expenditure during these seasons, and were to devote the sum so reclaimed (if we may so use the to devote the sum so reclaimed (if we may so use the preacher is expected to be so attractive, so potent, as to were to calculate fairly how much they could save from to devote the sum so reclaimed (if we may so use the expression) to works of charity and mercy, how much substantial good might be accomplished! How many a drooping widow's heart might be cheered! to how many helpless and bewildered orphans might permanent relief be afforded! And as to the necessaries for the soul, to how many poor forlorn ones, groping in the gloom of spiritual darkness, would the light of Christ's Gospel be conveyed by the employment of additional messengers! This consideration we would seek to press home with especial earnestness upon the members of our branch of the Universal Church. Let us suppose that the individuals composing each Church hand to all other lands-let us, like her, not be given to family in the Diocese of Toronto, faithfully practised abstinence, in the full sense of the word, during the forty days of Lent, and made an honest and liberal estimate of the amount of money which they had thereby been enabled to save, would not the collective theory and working of sectarianism. amount be very considerable? Yes; infinitely greater we are convinced than would be generally supposed. We have no hesitation in affirming that the means of supporting many additional travelling missionaries would thereby be provided, and that too without any perceptible sacrifice or inconvenience. May we express a hope that not a few of our readers will act during the present Lent upon the suggestion which we Easter may be enhanced by the announcement of a to the enterprising publishers. goodly sum so redeemed from vanity and luxury, and consecrated to the noblest of all purposes, the building up and advancement of Emanuel's kingdom. Thus acting, the humble believer, giving God all the glory, and appropriating to himself no merit, for doing what was his bounden duty, may look for the blessings promised through the Prophet Isaiah: "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall in order to confer with them upon the temporal affairs spring forth speedily: and thy rightcousness shall go ward. Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall

answer; thou shalt cry, and He shall say, Here I am." DR. M'CAUL AND HIS MALIGNERS.

Since the publication of Dr. McCaul's triumphan " 28...11, AM. refutation of the charges advanced against him by the Hon. Adam Fergusson, on the authority of an anonymous pamphlet, the Globe has groaned under the weight of the ponderous columns intended to overwhelm the President's short and straightforward vindication of his character.

As we have no doubt the only result of these la boured efforts to pervert the plain statement of facts, 4...11, A.M. by which the accusation was so decisively rebutted, will be to increase the estimation in which Dr. Mc-Caul is held, and add to the popularity which he deservedly enjoys, we will not enter into any discussion of the subject, particularly as we feel that by opening a controversy, we should be promoting the object of those, who hope to obtain notoriety by having their names associated with that of the distinguished individual at the head of the University, and who would care but little for the disgrace of defeat, provided they could force themselves into publicity.

The only thing which really requires notice, in all that our contemporary has published in his attempted crimination of Dr. McCaul, is the painful idea impressed on the mind of the reader, that the materials hich have been worked into charges, were supplied by some one, who has not scrupled to make dispopurable use of his facilities of access to the papers of the former Chancellor, and the documents of the College Council, and who has hereby betrayed confidence by furnishing the enemies of the Institution with the means of giving the colour of plausibility to their vituperations of its highest and ablest officer.

DISSENT AT A DISCOUNT.

The last number of the British Quarterly Review, a Nonconformist periodical of some ability, edited by Dr. Vaughan, of Manchester, contains an important article on the present state of Anglican Dissent. After alluding to the avowed object of voluntaryism, viz. "a speedy extinction of the Established Church," grate'ul countrymen, and that his vigorous arm has the writer proceeds to draw a vivid picture of the consequences which have resulted from this undisguised

"The result has been a multitude of defensive, preplead no higher or more valid title to the regal office than what rebellion could confer.

"The result has been a multitude of delensive cautionary, and aggressive measures, in a voluntary shape, on the part of Churchmen, before which it would have been indeed marvellous if Dissent had not been greatly a loser. New churches, new normal schools, new school-houses, New churches, new normal schools, new school-houses, have pastoral aid societies, and almost endless expedients, have the most systematic inspection, and are made to be sensi-ble not only to the great supposed care of the Church with

hial which we can conceive of could be more germain of Dissent has been the sole, or indeed the main cause avail themselves of the privilege of public worship. are built-schools founded-pastoral aid societies

Most calamitous, according to the Reviewer's ad- with leisure to enjoy life." who are very demure, and seem very humble in the mission, have been the results of their unholy crusade and the accuser found it necessary to adduce proof house of God and at His table, are most contentious to the sectarian bodies themselves. "The consequen- substantiatory of his averment. Accordingly he brings and tyrannical in their own families; and come from ces to Dissent (he says) have been just such as common- forward the case of "the Rev. --

ren, domestics and dependents, with peevish or bitter challenge the strong to combat. . . . . Over the in the stomach." That the said Rev. words, perverse and severe actions, pay, sometimes whole land the signs of progress among Dissenters seem "lived in a parish where disease and starvation pre-

nothing else than the very mockery and caricature of Hampden to a bishopric, the sectarian journals were bred filly, five greyhounds, &c. &c.' Now will our devotion. By no possibility could his fast be consithe act was to the great majority of churchmen, they of the Irish Established Church—this ordained Dives, argued that assuredly the Church's cause must be on who takes his ease in "a parish where disease and the wane, or else an expediency minister would never dare to deal her such a rancorous blow. The British neither more nor less than Father Tom Maguire, the Reviewer, however, is better informed. The resources Popish Priest of Ballinamore, in the County of Leitrim, mankind. Becon, with the racy roughness so character of Churchism (he declares) are not exhausted. Every the well known controversial opponent of Messrs. Pope new hostile movement will call forth more of its still and Gregg!! This, unfortunately, is no solitary inlatent power.

With commendable candour the writer deplores the employed by the modern non-conformists, both in fleet which the miserable policy of his constituents America and Great Britain, to create a prejudice effect which the miserable policy of his constituents has had upon themselves. He says -" We have inverted the scriptural and rational order of things, by aiming to make men Dissenters that they may become the slightest hesitation in affirming, that if every case Christians, leaving their becoming Dissenters to be a of proselytising falsehood had been as promptly exposed question subsequent and subordinate. We thus take a as is that under notice, the schismatical body would false position in the public eye, as though we were more have been much less numerous than unfortunately it concerned to make men proselytes than to make men is at the present moment. Frankly do we admit that

the case demanded :-

"Our familiarity with strife abroad has rendered us less scrupulous of indulging in it at home. Our churches [?] accordingly, have become restless, disputatious, and the seat of it not a little of that acerbity of temper which is natucounteract this multitude of hostile influences directed against him and his flock; and if he be not a man of the rare power necessary to this end—an end little short of miracle—in comes discontent, and a childish hankering after change. Thus the policy so much applauded by some men, as being the very heroism of modern Nonconformity, has entailed on this Nonconformity two alarming evils—much external loss, and, as a natural con--internal discord and weakness

With the blessing of the God of Peace the article from which we have been quoting may have the effect of leading many an honest and prayerful Dissenter seriously to consider the great question of visible and Catholic unity. And it is a cheering sign of the times that a Nonconforming periodical has the courage and virtue to grapple so manfully with topics so delicate, compromising as they do to such an extent the

TORONTO FINE ARTS. Messrs. Scobie & Balfour have just published two very beautiful prints, being lithograph transfers of engravings by Sherwin, from paintings by Carlo Marratta and Nicolo Loir. The subject of both pictures (the originals of which are familiar to all lovers of line engraving) is the Holy Family-and the manhave thrown out, and that the sacred festivities of ner in which they are printed does the highest credit

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.

Toronto, 23d March, 1848. Pursuant to notice a meeting of individuals favourable to the formation of a Sacred Music Society, was held at the Office of George D. Wells, Esq., corner of King and Bay Streets, who, -in addition to his kindness in accommodating the assemblage with the use of his office, -has evinced in various other ways an active interest and zeal in furthering this excellent design. The attendance, although by no means so large as had been anticipated, was sufficient, nevertheless, for the transaction of business, and was present-The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. Dr. Beaven, the Rev. H. Scadding, the Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie; and Messrs. C. S. Gzowski, G. D. Wells, Thompson, Bilton, Wyllie, Bearnfather, Lewis, Brent, Laing, and two or three others whose names we have not been able to ascertain.

It was moved by Mr. Wells, and seconded by Mr. That the Rev. Dr. McCaul do take the Chair.

Carried. Moved by Mr. Bilton, seconded by Mr. Wyllie, That Mr. Wells be appointed Secretary to the

Meeting. Carried. Dr. McCaul acceded to the request of the meeting, and took the Chair. The Rev. Chairman then proceeded to address the meeting in a few appropriate

remarks, expressing the satisfaction he felt in the formation of a Society which promised to contribute greatly to the cultivation of Sacred Music. He dwelt for a short time upon the advantage of such a design, and concluded by stating that he was very ready t lend to the undertaking his cordial assistance and cooperation. Mr. Wyllie-who has been extremely liligent and earnest in behalf of the Association-was then requested by the Chairman to read a proposed set of Rules prepared at a preliminary meeting.

The Chairman then recommended the formation of the Society, and the appointing a Committee for the purpose of framing a Constitution. Moved by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, seconded by C. S.

Gzowski, Esq.,
That a Society be formed, to be designated "The Foronto Sacred Music Society." Carried. Moved by the Rev. H. Scadding, M.A., seconded by the Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie,

That a Committee, consisting of Dr. McCaul, Messrs. Wyllie, Wells, Thompson, Gzowski, Brent, and Bilton, be appointed to draft a Constitution for the Toronto Sacred Music Society, and that they report to the Society on Wednesday next; and that the Secretary be requested to convene a meeting for that day, at 8 o'clock, P.M., to receive the Report of the Committee. Carried.

The motion for vacating the Chair was moved by Mr. Wells, seconded by Mr. Thompson; whereupon Dr. McCaul left the Chair, which was assumed by Dr. Beaven, and the customary vote of thanks was

It was determined that the Committee for draftin the Constitution should meet this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Mr. Wells's office. We have to acknow ledge the politeness of the Secretary in favouring us so promptly with a copy of the Resolutions.

THE NEPLUS ULTRA OF CANT.

In the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, it is provided that any future war which may break out between the two countries shall be "conducted on Christian principles!!" We candidly own our inability to form a conception of this mode of combating. Christian principles teach us to vanquish by kindness-to "overcome evil with good"and enjoin us to feed our enemy if hungry, and if thirsty to give him drink. How far all this is reconcilable with mutilating a foeman on the field or starving him to a mummy in a besieged citadel, is a question more easily asked than answered.

HOW DISSENTERS ARE MANUFACTURED.

The Evening Journal, an Albany sectarian news paper, took occasion the other week to expatiate in a st eloquent vein upon the abuses of the Irish Ecclesiastical Establishment. "There are few sinecures (remarked the veracious Editor) to be compared with those enjoyed by the Clergy of the Irish Episcopal but are generally without parishioners, and of course This was a sweeping charge,

their devotions to distress and harass their wives, child- ly ensue when the weak, nure in rashness than discretion, Established Church," who had recently "died of gout stance of the unblushing and unbesitating mendacity against the "Holy Catholic Church." And, from the results of our own individual experience, we have not there are to be found many simple-minded and God-We can only afford room for another extract from fearing Dissenters, but we scruple not to affirm that a this remarkable paper. It embodies a graphic and large proportion of them became so (directly or inneart-sickening picture of the internal unrest of sect- directly) in consequence of the exparte or exaggerated arianism-a picture all the more sad because emana- statements of those restless souls, who are "given to ting from a pencil which we may be certain would not change." We are glad to notice that our vigilant and be dipped in colours unnecessarily vivid, or deal in sound-hearted contemporary, the New York Churchshadows more exaggerated than the circumstances of man, stigmatizes the conduct of the Evening Journal befitting terms, and takes occasion at the same time to pass a generous but not unmerited eulogium upon the Clergy of the Irish Protestant Episcopal Church.

RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

We had almost, in the press of more important natter, omitted to notice the rumour that Lord John Russell had resigned the Premiership, his budget having caused much dissatisfaction. The report is generally believed, and we should think that expressions of regret on the occasion will be few and far

THE LORDS v. ROMANISM.

We learn with feelings of unmingled satisfaction that the British House of Peers have decided, by a majority of four, not to receive the Pope's Nuncio at the Court of St. James.

Communications.

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

THE WORD BISHOP.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,—Permit me to offer, in reply to the paragraph which appeared in your paper of March 3rd, the following remarks, which appears to me but justly due to the character and motives of the Publishers of the Imperial

Dictionary, which has been severely impugned.

Had the publishers been guilty of any flagrant breach of propriety, or of distorting the truth on so important a subject, reason might be for reproof, but not for slander; for, as Tillotson justly observes, "I always take it for

granted that no one is ever angry with his adversary but for want of better argument to support his cause." The quotations from Whitby appear to have excited the disproval of your correspondent, and another is given from the same author, in his remarks upon Theodoret,—the same, I presume, who was Bishop of St. Cyricus, ecclesiastical historian, and existed in the fifth century; the counter quotation certainly does not go far to disprove the first opinion given, inasmuch as Whitby, in commencing his comment, states, "this opinion, if true, is a full confutation of the Presbyterian hypothesis."

The quotations by Scott are not remarked upon: we may conclude that the critic has considered them correct as coming from the pon of so able and esteemed a com

mentator.
Without enlarging remarks, I would just give a quo tation from Gurney's Dictionary of the Bible: the author was Rector of St. Clement Danes, of London, Great Bri tain. "Bishop," the term "when applied to mere men, does not ever signify more than a Pastor or Presbyter."— No where are any but deacons marked as subordinate to bishops."—Phil. i. 1. "The very same persons are called Bishops and Elders or Presbyters."—Acts xx. 17, 28. Tit. i. 5, 7. "The name imported that their business was to watch over, care for, and instruct the people."— "It is agreed by Stillingfleet, Dodwell and others most learned Episcopalians, that the office of Bishop above other pastors in the Church, has no foundation in the oracles of God." "In the fourth and subsequent cen-turies, the mystery of antichrist began to work." What turies, the mystery of antichrist began to work. then becomes of Theodoret's authority?

[ What we object to the Dictionary is simply this, -that it gives the Presbyterian, instead of the Catholic and universal (or—if our Correspondent like it better—the Episcopalian) acceptation of the t-rm bish p It is putting forward private opinion for public authority, which is dishonest. Why-we may ask-was not some such definition as the following introduced:"Bishop - One of the orders of the Christian Ministry,

according to the views entertained and the discipline adopted by Churches Episcopally governed." This would not be settling the controversy; it would be merely giving one of the significathe controversy; it would be interest giving one of the standard tions of the word; which is all that Compilers of Dictionaries are expected to do, and are warranted in doing.

In regard to the citations. Why was not the Prayer Book—a public formulary—quoted? Individual writers may or may

not express the sense of the Church; at all events, they ought not to be taken instead of the Church's voice. Other Churches under Episcopal and Apostolical regimen have their documents and formularies; let these be quoted if necessary. The Church of England has her *Liturgy*, which speaks thus in the Preface the Ordinal :- "It is evident unto all men diligently reading the holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles

time holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church; Bishops, Priests and Deacons."

Our Correspondent is not satisfied with the citation which we made from Whitby. We will give another; and we ask any reasonable man whether diocesan Episcopacy is not positively asserted in it?

Note on James v. 14 .- "That these preshyters should be bishops properly so called, as some conceive, seems not very probable; tor then it must not only be the office of the bishop personally to visit the sick, but the duty of every sick person to send to him, and to no other .- ED. CHURCH. ]

To the Editor of the Church. Rev. and dear Sir,—After reading your review of a work entitled "A Selection of Hymns, for Public and Private use," in No. 34 of your truly valuable paper, I felt a little astonished at an expression you there made use of, and which I should have imagined would hardly have fallen from your pen. I allude to this: "And we can honestly recommend the collection as adapted for the purposes of public and private worship." It is the latter part to which I now take serious exception, and I trust that you will excuse me for so doing. If you had merely recommended them as well suited for private use, I should have remained silent, but their being recommended also for public worship struck me as something singular coming "The Church." For my own part I know of n authority further than the "tacit assent" of our spiritual rulers, for the use even of our metrical version of the Psalms of David; but these are the words of one inspired put into metre; and their very use is, in my humble opinion, detrimental to that which you so ably advocated some months ago, viz.: the truly angelic mode of chanting the Psalms, and which our Reformers would seem to prefer. And I feel convinced that you will agree with me that whatever Psalms are used in public worship, these and these alone should be used in all the Parishes, in order to secure that uniformity which characterizes the "Church." But for the use of Hymns, composed by private persons, in public worship, however beautiful they may be, and composed by individuals however holy in their lives, I can see no authority, and their use sho be discountenanced. For private use they may be admirably adapted; and on this point the Church is silent, eaving every master of a family to himself, as Priest in of England. use. Yet are not those Psalms which have the sanction of the Church more suitable, and on that account ought they not to be preferred? I remain,

Your obedient servant,

March 9th, 1848. [We need hardly, we trust, assure our Correspendent that we are as much opposed, as he possibly can be, to the unauthorized use of collections such as the one referred to. The expression we made use of presupposed —at least was intended to presuppose—that the sanction of the Diocesan should be previously obtained.—En. Ch.] To the Editor of The Church.

-I have observed from our late Colonial pers how Pusevism is spreading amongst the Dissenters in England. The following is from the Bath Journal:—
"Considerable excitement prevails amongst the Wesleyan Methodists in the Wesleyand, in consequence of a report that has been extensively circulated, that one more of the Wesleyan Ministers in the neighbourhood of Bridgewater have become Puseyites: it is no un occurrence to see them wending their way to the Church during the time of Divine Service in the Wesleyan Chapel, dressed in the long Roman coat adopted by the Oxford Tractarians, with a huge Prayer-book under the arm, looking as demure as any son of Loyola: any opposition from the officers of the Society is visited with immediate dismissal. A few weeks since, a respectable tradesman in Bridgewater, who held the office of Circuit Steward, was summarily dismissed without any reference to the laws or usages of the Society. It is supposed by some that a marble altar is in preparation for the Chapel."

Henceforth it is to be hoped that Dissenters, instead of indulging in noisy vituperations against the Church of England, will allow themselves time to attend to the

maxim of "Physician heal thyself."
Your's respectfully,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS—SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 1848. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Missionaries.

Already announced in No. 79 amount .. 

 St. John's Church, Cavan
 £1
 7

 St. Paul's do. do.
 0
 17

 Fuller's School-house
 1
 9

 Richardson's do.
 0
 6

 -per Rev. S. Armour
St. Paul's Church, Chatham, per C. W. ...
Robertson's School House,
-per Rev. W. H. Gunning ....
Parish Church, Amberst Island.. £2 8 42 School House, (south side) ..... 0 8 9
—per Rev. John Rothwell ..... rrickville Church, per Churchwardens... 

91 collections, amounting to.....£285 11 8 T. W. BIRCHALL, 23th March, 1848. The sum of the two collections is £2 17s. 11d.; the above amount

The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. R. V. Rogers, through the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, the sum of £4 2s. 6d., a collection made at St. James's Church, Kingston, on the 17th Oct., for the Widows and Orphans' Fund. The sum of 5s., a collection made at Trinity Church, Wolf-Island, by the Rev. N. Watkins, for the same fund, was duly received and credited in July last.

ERATA.—In the last No. of The Church, in the Treasurer's acknowledgement on account of the Widows and

Orphans' Fund, for Hornby..... £1 11  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Read {Hornby ... £1 1  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Norval ..... 11 3 MIDLAND DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the first and second days of March, the Clerical Association of the Midland District met at the residence of the Rev. Job Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown. Divine Service was held on the first day in St. Paul's Church, Fredericksburg, when prayers were said by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, and an admirable sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Givins, in which the utility of the Church Society as an institution was esta-blished, and its claims on the undivided support of Church-men urged. The forenoon of Thursday was occupied in an interesting and profitable discussion on the introductory rubric of the Ordination Service, and the 1st chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy. In the evening Divine Service was held in St. Paul's Church Adolphus town. Prayers were said by the Rev. R. V. Cox, the Rev. W. Greig reading the lessons, and a sound scriptural discourse delivered by the Rev. P. Shirley, bearing upon the same important subject which engaged the atten-

tion of the rev. preacher of the preceding day.

The annual meeting of the Fredericksburg and Adolphustown Parochial Committee of the Church Society was held immediately after the sermon. The congregation assembled on this occasion was large, and the pro-ceedings altogether were of the most gratifying and ouraging nature. After the reverend Chairman had med the meeting with the usual prayers, a series of olutions were proposed, setting forth the objects which re listened to with great attention and evident satisfaction, affording ample proof of the many advantages resulting from such meetings. Indeed no method could be better calculated to enlist the sympathies of all classes in the good work, and arouse their zeal and love. The history of the last few years make it quite certain, that the calls of the Church Society find the most ready resonse in parishes where Parochial Associations are in full ration; and the success of these minor institutions has been always in proportion to the extent and activity of the exertions made to bring the several objects, which it is the business of the Society to promote, prominently and with clearness before the members of the Church. Only let the formation of Parochial Associations be general: it is a work easy of accomplishment, and the effect will soon be evident in the enlarged revenue of the parent institution. It is true, temporary difficulties may in a few instances deter from the attempt at present, but ooner or later circumstances will arise, favourable to the establishment of effective Committees, even in the poorest and most remote parishes of the diocese.—Communicated.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. To the Editor of the Morning Courier.

Sir,-In yesterday's Courier I find in your summary of news headed "Toronto," the following statement:—"At the meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held on February 23rd, the annual receipts were stated to be £305 17s. 5d.. and the expenditure £283 17s. Now, the whole of this is a mistake. The meeting was held on the 2nd of February, the receipts were £283 17s. 5d., and the expenditure £305 17s. 9d. But these are triffling: what I have to complain of is, you call it the Annual, whereas it is only the MONTHLY Receipts; a very mportant difference, and of more consequence in thi Diocese just now, than you may possibly suppose, inas-much as great exertions are now being made by many of Diocese just now, than you may possibly suppose much as great exertions are now being made by many of the District Associations for the more effectual working of the Church Society, and your paper is widely circulated in their respective localities, amongst a class of people who are apt to suppose every thing printed must be correct.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

WM. ABBOTT. St. Andrews, March 10, 1848. [The error is not ours; the statement was copied from

an Upper Canada paper; we had no means of ascertaining its correctness or incorrectness. We quoted it simply as an item of news.-ED. M. C.] The Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of

Quebec, begs to acknowledge the receipt of one hundred pounds bequeathed to the Society by the late Hon. Cheif Justice Reid.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY. A numerous meeting of members of the Church of England in this City, was held in the national School House, on Monday the 28th February-to consider the expediency of acquiring a Cemetery for the use of that His Lordship having addressed the meeting-

It was moved by the Hon. Wm. Walker, seconded by Mr. Burstall, and resolved unanimously.

1st. That in the opinion of this Meeting it is highly desirable that a new Cemetery or Burial Ground should be acquired for the use of members of the Church of England in the control of gland in this parish.

Moved by Mr. Jessop, seconded by Mr. Wm. Brown,

and resolved unanimously.
2nd. That a certain reservation for the interment of the poor is highly desirable, and that care must be taken, in any project, that proper provision be made for this pur-

Moved by Mr. J. B. Forsyth, seconded by Mr. George Hall, and resolved unanimously,
3d. That a Committee be named to negotiate the pur-

chase of a piece of ground at a convenient distance from the City; to be purchased by a Joint Stock Company, with the understanding that the same shall be consecrated and used exclusively for the ministrations of the Church Moved by Mr. J Maclaren, seconded by Mr. A. J.

Maxham, and resolved unanimously,
4th. That the Movers and Seconders of the resolutions now passed be the Committe, with power to add to their number, and that they be requested to adopt the plan named in the third resolution.

The business of the meeting being concluded, and the Hon. W. Walker called to the Chair, it was moved by Mr. Noah Freer, seconded by the Hon. J. M. Frazer,

That the thanks of the meeting be given to his Lord-

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP.

PROSPECTUS.—Ist. It is preposed by the friends of the te William Cogswell that a Divinity Scholarship be founded and endowned in the University of King's Col-lege, Windsor, as a tribute of their affectionate remembrance and admiration of his piety, zeal, principles, and talents, to be called the William Cogswell Scholarship.

2nd. The object of this Scholarship is to perpetuate to future generations the name of one dear in the memory of all classes in this case was a second of the control of the con all classes in this community; who after the faithful discharge of a laborious Ministry as Curate of St. Paul Church in this City for fourteen years, was, at the early age of 37 years, called home to the enjoyment of his everlasting rest. Also, to assist in the education of pious and talented young men for the ministry of the Established Church of England and Ireland in this Dio-

Abou there with

3rd. The conditions under which the Scholarship shall be conferred, are as follows, viz; The successful candidate must have attained the full age of nineteen years, and bring satisfactory testimonials of his moral conduct and religious principles for the preceding last three years.—He must be a communicant of the Church, and prepared to enter College; he must be distinguished for talent and literary attainments, and above all for piety and fervent belief in the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, be sincere in this attachment to the doctrines and principles of cere in this attachment to the doctrines and principles of the Church as expressed in her authorized Formularies, viz. her articles, Homilies, and Liturgy, and prepared to sign the same ex Animo, in their plain, liberal, and gram-

matical sense.

4th. The sum of £500 be raised by subscription, and held by the Associate Alumni in their Corporate capacity the interest to be paid half-yearly to the successful candidate upon the order of the Trustees, to be hereafter

5th. The Trustees or the majority of the same shall decide upon the merit of the Candidates, have power to examine themselves, or appoint Examiners in Divinity and the classics. The Trustess must be Communicants of the Church and the classics. The Trustess must be Communicated of the Church, and hold her principles and doctrines as expressed in her authorized Formularies, viz; her articles Homilies, and Liturgy.—Upon a death vacancy the Trustees, or a majority of the same, shall immediately appoint a Successor. The scholarship shall be held and enjoyed for four years, and should the person holding it forfeit it by improper conduct, or any avowed change of sentiments, the Trustees shall have power to deprive him of the benefit of the Scholarship.

fit of the Scholarship.

6th. In the event of the College not continuing in connexion with the Church of England, the Trustees shall have power to appropriate the annual interest for the benefit of the Church of England and Ireland in this Province. Province.

Lastly. It is distinctly to be understood that the objective desired that the objective desired the objective desired the objective desired that the objective desired the objective desired that the objective desired the objective desired the objective desired the objective desired that the objective desired the obj

of this Scholarship is, the glory of God, the advancement of Christ's spiritual Kingdom and Church on earth, and especially in this Diocese, through the ministry of the word and Sacraments, by faith in the atoning sacrifice and all prevailing species. all prevailing merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus

The following gentlemen were appointed Trustees at the General Meeting held in the national School, under the 4th section of the Prospectus:

THE REV. DR. TWINING. R. F. UNIACKE,

"THOMAS LEAVER,
HON. HENRY H. COGSWELL, CAPTAIN HILL, JOHN RITCHIE, ESQ.

HENRY PRIOR, ESQ.
P. C. HILL, ESQ., Secretary.
Resolved.—That the above gentlemen be Committee to carry out the object of this Meeting, fill up the trust in the event of any declining to act, and do every thing the event of any declining to act, and do every thing the secretary. n cessary to complete and perfect the endowment of a Divinity Scholarship at King's College, Windsor. Arrival of the Cambria

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

This steamship has brought from Europe the following

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 18, 9, A.M.

The Cambria arrived this morning—sailed on the 27th ult.

She brings two weeks later news. She arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst. She had a constant succession of gales. Flour has been very dull for all descriptions, but without much damage. Markets rather firmer at the close. Float 27s. 6d. Corn 26s @ 30s. Wheat, American, 60s. @ 68s. Cotton down the data. Provisions in fair demand, rather

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The Royal Family left for England—the Count de Paris is King-The National Guards strongly joined by the people.-Consider able loss of life -The Palais Royale and Tuilleries sacked -A Republic called for.—All communication cut off with Paris.—People in possession of Railway Stations, and have torn up the rails.—Change of Ministry in England expected.

tion pledged itself to promote as far possible. The several speeches made on moving and seconding the resolutions were listened to with great attention and successful to have landed at Dover. The National Guard joined the people on the 23d ultimo, and at twelve o'clock the Palais Royale was attacked, and soon fell into the hands of the people. Nine hundred lives are said to have been lost.

Gen. Lamoriciere was seriously, if not mortally, wounded.—

The Palais Royale was sacked.

A Regency, under the Duchess of Orleans, was proposed and rejected. The house refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. All Paris was in the hands of Philippe to resign the throne. the National Guards and the people. The Tuilleries was

sacked, and the furniture burned. The tollowing is the latest :-PARIS, Feb. 25.—A Republic has been proclaimed. The ing and family have gone to England. The Provisional King and family have gone to England. The Pro Government was proposed and confirmed, as follows:

M. DUPONT-President of the Council. M. DE LAMARTINE—Minister of F. M. ARAGO—Minister of Marine. M. CREMIUX—Minister of Justice.

GOUBCHAUX-Minister of Finance GARNIER PAGES-Mayor of Paris. GEN. COVAINNAIS—Governor of Algiers.
GEN. DE COURSAIS—Commandant General of National Guards.

This ministry was subsequently installed.

The meetings of the ex-Chamber of Peers have been inter-All communication with Paris by railroad or diligence is spended.

The new ministry recommend that the people retain their

All classes take part in the revolution.

The people and Guards occupy all the streets, and the Provisional Government was established amid cries of "Vice is Republique!"

The

The throne was carried through the streets and publicly BAVARIA.

Lola Montez, Countess of Landsfelt, has been driven fre Bavaria by the students and the people, in spite of the efforts of the King to prevent it.

Accounts from Italy state that the troops have return

Naples. Amnesty granted. The Austrian troops came incontact with the students at Padua, and one hundred persons were killed and wounded.

Rumours from Rome state that the Pope is rather holding back in his reforms, and had been deposed. RUMORED RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

There are rumours in Liverpool, that Lord John Russell has resigned his Premiership, his budget, &c., having caused much disatisfaction.

The deficiency in the Revenue was £2,900,000, and Lord John Russell proposed to increase the Income Tax to five per cent, for two years. Wilmer's Times says, the Ministry is doomed, and that they have been defeated in several measures.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The Caffre war is ended, all the Chiefs having been takes THE RUSSIANS AND CIRCASSIANS.

The Russians have gained some advantages in Circassis

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

New York, 7 p. m.

The Duchess d'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke

de Nemours, have been at the Chamber of Deputies, and have been rejected by the Chambers, and the people, who penetrated into the Chamber. The Chamber of Deputies has declared itself in permitnance, and have refused the family of Louis forts. Phillippe to resign the Throne. There will be great efforts

made to support the Duchess d'Orleans.

The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the passe deputies.

The Chambers met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority. The King at one o'clock left the Palace of the Tuilleries, escorted by forty of the cavalry of the National Guard and several regiments of regular cavalry.

The carriage went by the Quays to the Burriers of Passey

The troops were all withdrawn at noon-day.

Not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line have fraternized with the National Guards, and the National Guards with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the line is cut off. A strong Government will be organized.

A republic on the model of the United States is proposed. A procession of persons in blouses unarmed have just passed carrying the throne on their shoulders in triumph, and singing the Marselloise bymn. There has been a triutful loss of life.

the Marselloise hymn. There has been a trightful loss of and in many instances the troops refused to act against the

At noon to-day, 224 shares, out of 400, had been taken up.— Quebec Mercury.

The number killed is said to be over 500, principally in the neighbourhood of the Palais Royale, and between that and the Tuilleries. The number killed is said to be over 500, principally in the