

religious meaning and pious intention, and reminds us of our Saviour and leads us to reverence and adore Him. In building a church we are taking hold of Eternity, and doing a work which shall have no end but in Christ's Coming."

LEANINGS TO POPERY.

The *Brockville Statesman* contains the following paragraph:—

"It is remarkable that the *Toronto Church* newspaper of the 14th inst., in alluding to the proceedings at Bristol, says:

"That the majority of the Bristol Church Union can be charged with, or even suspected of, a leaning to Popery, we cannot find the slightest reason to conclude!"

And this statement of the *Church* newspaper is made, while the Rev. Mr. Ward's Resolution, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority, stands on record:—

"That the supremacy of the Church in this country should be restored to its original head, the Pope."

If this is not "leaning to Popery" (we quote the *Church*), we ask what is? How long will Evangelical Churchmen follow such leaders?"

Our *Brockville* contemporary must be either a deliberate perverter of facts, or utterly ignorant of the circumstances upon which he professes to comment. Mr. Ward's "Resolution" was not adopted at the Bristol Church Union.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Nothing can be more explicit than the preliminary rubric to "the form of the solemnization of Matrimony." It thus runs: *First the Banns of all that are to be married together, must be published in the Church three several Sundays, during the time of Morning Service, or of Evening Service, (if there be no Morning Service) immediately after the second Lesson; the Curate saying after the accustomed manner, &c.*

Now the question has frequently occurred to us, as doubtless it has occurred to many of our readers, Clerical as well as Lay:—How comes it to pass that this injunction of the Church, expressed as it is with such anxious and circumstantial exactness, has, in this Province, come to be almost a dead letter? It is a notorious fact that in the vast majority of Marriages celebrated in Canada by Ministers of the Anglican Catholic Church, proclamation of Banns, is superseded by a "License" emanating from the civil government.

It is not our object to enter into a detail of the circumstances which led to the institution of Marriage Licenses, neither is it our intention to question their legality, in a civil point of view. We feel constrained however, to protest against the practice, and that on various onerous grounds.

We are opposed to the system, because it has the effect of rendering null and void an important feature of one of the "rites and ceremonies of the Church."

As we before observed, nothing can be more stringent than the requirements of the Matrimonial formula which the Book of Common Prayer prescribes, and yet these requirements are, in cold blood, set aside, by the issue of Marriage Licenses!

The demoralising effects of such a course of procedure must be obvious to the most casual observer.

If the rules of the Church may be thus stultified in one instance, what is to prevent them from being stultified in another?

Marriage is not regarded as a Sacrament by the pure, and Apostolic Church of England;—though solemn in the highest degree, it is merely a rite. But the same authority which has taken upon itself to render nugatory a rite, may, in process of time, come to laugh a Sacrament to scorn. It may arrogate to itself the privilege to issue Licenses both for Baptism and the Eucharist; dispensing with sponsors, in the one case, and with the prior signification of intention in the other!

Again we enter our protest against the system of Marriage Licenses, because, independently of all other considerations, it is morally unsound, having a direct and practical tendency to evil!

A Colony is the usual resort of all, who by their misdeeds have made their Mother Country "too hot to hold them"—to use a vulgar but significant expression! When a man by his misdeeds has forfeited a standing in society in his native land, he frequently shapes his course over the Atlantic, hoping, (if not reformed) that in a remote Province of the Empire, he may be able successfully to carry out his sinful and sinister views.

It is natural to suppose that such a social waif and stray would seek to advance his tortuous projects, by marriage. In Canada, nothing gives a swindler greater scope or facility, than a "good connexion" thus formed. To an adventurer of this stamp the Marriage License forms a most patent and convenient cloak.

If for three successive Sundays the name of the publicator, and that of his intended bride, were that some one of the congregation acquainted with the previous character of the man, would have it in his power to enter a timely caveat against the match.

Would he be enabled to warn a happy and unsuspecting family that a viper was seeking to poison the wholesome quiet which they had hitherto enjoyed.

This is no hypothetical case. It has occurred more than once during the ministerial experience of the writer of this article. In more than one instance, compliance with the wise requirements of the Church, has prevented misery which never could have been remedied or counteracted.

When marriage is performed under the sanction of a license no such beneficial effects can ensue. The nuptials may be celebrated before the neighbours of the parties are aware that such a step had been even contemplated, and in this event the warning must come too late. It can only tend to embitter disappointment, and deepen unavailing grief.

In addition to all which we have stated, the system of marriage licences imposes a heavy tax upon a community, with whom money is a scarce commodity.

For each of these anti-Church documents the sum of one pound ten shillings, is charged, an exaction which in many cases cannot easily be complied with. It comports with our own knowledge that this payment is frequently felt to be a most inconvenient sacrifice to the idol of fashion. Not long ago we solemnized a marriage where the parties after purchasing a license, had not sufficient means left to procure a barrel of flour, or provide themselves with chairs!

On the mean ground, therefore, of expediency and economy, this violation of a specific requirement of the Church, is open to the most substantial and serious objection.

We call upon Churchmen to put a speedy termination to this notorious abuse! They have the power to do so. The law permits licenses, but does not make them obligatory. Let them keep to the rubric of their Liturgy, and they cannot err. As the old adage hath it, "the path of duty is the path of safety!"

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

Our next number will contain a narrative by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, of his proceedings in reference to the Church University of this Diocese. His Lordship promised to furnish us with this document upwards of three weeks ago, but owing to a pressure of business he has been prevented from overraking it till now.

We cut the following from our zealous contemporary the *Calendar*, published at Hartford in the Diocese of Canterbury, and sincerely do we hope that we shall not disappoint the expectations of our brethren in the Sister Church of the United States:—

DIocese of Toronto.—It will be seen by a letter which Bishop Strachan has addressed to the Queen's Government, that his lordship thinks it time to divide his extensive Diocese, numbering, as it does, some 200,000 souls in communion with the Church of England. We look to Upper Canada as a country which is destined to be one of the strong holds of the Reformed Catholic doctrine. The Bishop who now rules this vast region is eminently sound and resolute: he is supported by a body of clergy imbued with the same principles and spirit, amongst whom are not a few distinguished for their learning and eloquence; and the laity appear to be intelligent, and firm in their adherence to sound doctrine. Such a body of clergy and laity are capable of achieving great things for the cause of Christ and His Church.

The Bishop and those who are in active co-operation with him are taking measures to be ready to break ground for the new University early next spring. It is not yet determined where it is to be built. Two or more able men from the English Universities are expected to join the enterprise. In due time a great institution of learning will be seen rising there to challenge to itself the love and confidence of every consistent member of the Church of England—not a Godless College like that of Toronto—but an institution whose foundation stone shall be Christianity, and whose every thought shall be moulded by the plastic element of Christian doctrine. In such a work we cannot but wish our brethren a hearty God-speed.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S REPORT.

Owing to the circumstance that there was a larger number of subscribers to the Church Society for the past, than for any former year, a fact which the Secretary was not aware of, until several sheets of the Report had been struck off,—the quantity printed is not sufficient to supply the demand.

We are therefore desired to request that any of the Clergy who may have copies of the Report to spare, would take an opportunity of returning them with as little delay as possible, to the Church Society's House.

A few copies of the Constitution and objects of the Society printed in 1842, and of the Third Report will also be thankfully received.

DR. MELVILLE.

We have much pleasure in extracting from the *Niagara Chronicle*, the following well merited tribute to the talents and personal worth of Dr. Melville, who has been appointed Lecturer on the principles and practice of Surgery, in the Medical Faculty of the CHURCH UNIVERSITY:—

"Dr. Melville, whose removal to Toronto occasioned the vacancy, as a medical man and member of society, gained for himself during the few years he resided here 'golden opinions from all sorts of men.' On all public occasions he was ever ready to contribute his share towards instruction and amusement, and his well-known talents and taste were called into requisition, as every fresh occasion arose. His removal is a source of general regret, mingled with the hope that in the more extended field he now occupies, he will meet a richer reward than the pure air and the genial climate of Niagara afford to the medical practitioner."

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the late Ordination in our last week's issue, the name of William Colin Clarke, was by mistake written William John Clarke.

An Editorial article on *perverts to Romanism*, is unavoidably postponed till next week.

NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

The Cunard steamer *Niagara* arrived at New York at nine o'clock on the twenty-second instant, after a passage of twelve days twenty-four hours from Liverpool.

The political news is not of great importance. The Collins steamer *Arctic* made the voyage out to Liverpool in ten days and eight hours.

The *Niagara* brings a letter from Lord John Russell to the Bishop of Durham, on the subject of the late acts of the Pope, which the Premier looks upon the aggression as insolent and insidious and promises that the laws on the subject shall be examined. He charges the Protestant Clergymen in a great measure as being the cause of it.

The following is from the *Patriot's* London Correspondent:—

London, November 8, 1850.

DEAR SIR—I had not miscalculated the out-burst of unequivocal indignation and resentment which the recent bull of the Pope has called forth in all the great communities throughout the kingdom. From the Prime Minister—whose indignant letter to Dr. Malthus is worth reading—down to the poorest London Curate, there is but one sentiment prevailing, and all see plainly that if this hierarchy of Bishops is permitted to be established in England, a parochial system of Romish clergy will inevitably follow at no distant period, the spiritual circle will be complete, out of which it were "damnation" for any Protestant, without exception, to transgress, and the thralldom and supremacy of Rome will be revived with all their hateful oppressions and iniquities. On Saturday last, the Bishop of London delivered his sixth visitation charge to the clergy of the diocese of St. Paul's Cathedral. The document occupies nearly eight closely printed columns in the daily papers. About three hundred of the clergy listened with breathless attention to every carefully chosen word which flowed easily from the Bishops' lips. By far the greater portion of the charge is taken up in an examination of the Rev. Mr. Gorham's opinions, and of the judgment of the privy council thereon. His Lordship likewise went at some length into the questions of the late secessions to Rome, and the practices adopted of late years by the "transition clergy," tending to introduce the meretricious splendour of the Roman ritual. Although the Bishop spoke eloquently on this point, many persons are of opinion that he has trifled too long with these practices, and suffered the wolf to come into the fold, aye, and carry away a good many of the flock too. On the whole, Dr. Bloomfield's charge appears to have produced a feeling of mingled vexation and disappointment. Tuesday was Guy Fawkes' day, and the Guy Fawkes' day, of 1850 will not soon be forgotten. All over London the Guy's were dubbed "Archbishops of Westminster," and in the city a donkey was paraded with a Cardinal's hat, and a ticket, "A wise man," was attached to his nether end. The "speculation" told well on the Stock Exchange, and altogether Guy Fawkes' day has been more profitable than any of late years. At Exeter, especially, the Anti-Romish demonstration was on a very extended scale—the Pope, the twelve (Roman) Catholic Bishops, and Dr. Wiseman were burnt in effigy in front of the Cathedral, amidst a grand display of fireworks.

In France, the quarrel between the President and General Changarnier is far from being settled:

ORDER OF THE DAY.—By a decree of the President of the Republic, dated the twenty-ninth of October, General Carrelet, commandant of the seventh military division, has been called to the command of the first, in place of General Neumayer, who is raised to the chief command of the fourteenth and fifteenth divisions. He enters on his functions to-morrow, the first of November. In making known this measure to the troops, the General-in-chief does not doubt but that General Carrelet will be able to maintain in the body of his division, the spirit of order, of discipline, and of devotion, which has made the strength of the army of Paris; and that, following the example of his predecessor, he will insure on all point the complete execution of the military regulations.

"The General-in-Chief, CHANGARNIER."

But by way of retaliation on his foes, the General issued another order of the day in these terms:

"PARIS, Nov. 2, 1850.—According to the text of the law, the army is not a deliberative body; according to military regulations, it ought to obtain from any demonstration, and from uttering any cry when under arms. The General-in-Chief recalls these provisions to the notice of the troops placed under his command."

"The General-in-Chief, CHANGARNIER."

This is as much as to say that the troops shall not cry *vive l'Empereur*! it is a defiance to the Government, and it remains to be seen whether the latter will serve Changarnier in the same way they did Neumayer. At any rate, the controversy agitates all Paris.

The quarrel between the Elysee and the party of order has produced a reconciliation between all its branches. For the last two years Napoleon Bonaparte (the son of Jerome), and Pierre Bonaparte (brother of the Prince de Canino), has been in such direct opposition to the Elysee, that they have been called the *Princes de la Montagne*. They have now proffered their support to the President, and a reconciliation has taken place. The Prince de Canino, who is still in Paris, was the medium through whom the peace was concluded.

From Germany the most important item is the entry of the Bavarian troops into Hesse Cassel, and the entire submission of Prussia to the decrees of Nicholas the Autocrat of Europe.

We learn from Fulda on the 4th instant, that the buglers of the Prussian garrison of that place sounded an alarm at one o'clock p.m. on that day, in consequence of the Bavarian troops having advanced to within 2,000 yards of the Prussian outposts. At two o'clock two squadrons of Cuirassiers left the city in great haste, and proceeded to occupy the Petersberg, while the artillery was placed on the Frankfort road. No engagement took place, and the cavalry and artillery returned at five o'clock p.m. This news tallies with our advices from Schluchtern, according to which the opposing armies were in sight of each other for more than twenty-four hours, and a conflict seemed imminent when all of a sudden the Prussians fell back to the distance of two leagues, and their outposts at Neuhoef were at once occupied by the Bavarians and Austrians, who established their head-quarters in that place.

The intelligence from Vienna, which reached Frankfurt at 8½ p.m., bearing date Saturday, November 2, informs us that "to-day's number of the *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* (the Ministerial paper) announces a perfect union (*Solideritat*) between Russia and Austria on the German question; that, 'besides Radetzky, several other Generals have been called in to a great Council of War,' that 'tranquillizing propositions have been presented from Prussia, which were not admissible, in so far as at the same time they demand the assurance that the inevitable intervention of the Confederation into Hesse shall be prevented; that, 'upon the acceptance of the counter proposition of Austria the question of peace or war must now depend.'

Of course with this result in the interior of Germany, Schleswig-Holstein must also be forced into submission.

An important piece of intelligence has arrived from Kiel, says a Hamburg letter of the 3rd instant. An Austrian officer reached that city yesterday with dispatches for the Regency. There can hardly be any mistake upon the nature of its contents. The Duchies are now expressly forbidden to prolong the war. Austria and the Diet threaten them with penal consequences in case of refusal. It is expected that the Regency will return a fitting answer to this usurpation. The government met immediately upon receipt of the message, but at present nothing is known of the result. General Hahn was on his way from Berlin to Kiel, provided with new instruments to the Statthaltschaft as the Austrian arrived. Now, however, Austria has thrown a burning firebrand into the land, and with the Envoys of the two German powers we may expect soon to see a Russian associated.

From Bosnia we hear of a revolt against the Turkish authorities. The *Wanderer* states that the whole of Bosnia is in a state of insurrection. The cause of the disturbances is the conscription ordered by Omar Pasha.

From Turkey we have the news of a terrible calamity, which happened at Constantinople on the 23rd of October. The Captain Pasha's line of battle ship blew up in the arsenal, killing upwards of 1,000 people who were on board. She had only arrived from a cruise two days since, and was landing her powder.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, NOV. 27, 1850.

Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 6	a	3 6
Spring do.	3 0	a	3 0
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 0	a	1 10
Barley, per 48 lbs.	2 9	a	3 3
Peas	2 0	a	2 3
Rye	2 6	a	3 0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21 6	a	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	20 0	a	0 0
Market Flour (in Barrels)	17 6	a	0 0
Do. (in Bags)	15 0	a	0 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	18 9	a	18 9
Beef, per lb.	0 24	a	60 34
Do. per 100 lbs.	16 0	a	17 6
Pork per lb.	0 2	a	0 34
Do. per 100 lbs.	17 6	a	23 6
Mutton per lb.	0 2	a	0 34
Lamb per quarter	1 6	a	3 0
Hams, per cwt.	35 0	a	40 0
Bacon	32 6	a	35 0
Potatoes, per bushel	2 0	a	2 6
Rutter, fresh, per lb.	0 8	a	0 9
Do. salt, do.	0 54	a	0 64
Cheese, per lb.	0 3	a	0 5
Apples per barrel	7 6	a	12 6
Straw	30 0	a	35 0
Hay	40 0	a	67 6
Fire Wood per cord	13 9	a	15 0
Bread	0 4	a	0 5
Turkeys, each	2 6	a	3 9
Geese, do.	1 6	a	0 0
Ducks	1 6	a	2 0
Coals per ton	27 6	a	30 0

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London	12½ @	0	per cent.
" " New York	1½ @	0	"
" " Montreal	1 @	0	"
New York on London	109½ @	100½	"

Gore and Wellington Branch of the Church Society

The next meeting of the Managing Committee of this Association will be held in the Sunday School Room Christ's Church on Tuesday the 10th day of December at 12 o'clock; to make arrangements for holding Parochial meetings in the several Parishes of the united Districts. The Clergy and Churchwardens are requested to take notice.

J. G. GEDDES, Secretary.

PROSPECTUS.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, And Sunday-School Visitor.

THE want of a periodical for the young, conducted on sound Church principles, having long been felt in Canada, it is now proposed to supply the deficiency.

Every exertion will be used to make "THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN," which will appear under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, an acceptable addition to the religious periodical literature of the day; and it will be the aim of the Editors, to render its contents at once instructive and amusing. Whilst a leading place will be given to matters more especially connected with the religious instruction of the rising generation, "THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN" will contain articles of a more general character; and its pages will be diversified with biographical sketches, narratives, and tales, original as well as selected.

The progress and prospects of the Church in Canada will ever meet with prompt and prominent attention; and no pains will be spared to impress upon the young the duty of supporting her Missionary and other schemes.

It is with pleasure the publisher announces that he has secured the services of several Clergymen and others, whose names, if he were permitted to state them, would afford ample guarantee that the theological and literary character of the projected work will be of no secondary or dubious nature.

"THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN" will appear semi-monthly, printed in foolscap quarto form, and contain eight pages. Its price will be Two Shillings and Sixpence per annum, payable in advance; any person ordering ten or more copies, and remitting the amount, will be entitled to one copy gratis. As the success of the publication will depend upon the punctuality of the payments, orders will only be filled when accompanied by the subscription.

It is intended, if sufficient encouragement be received to warrant the undertaking, to issue the first number in time to reach subscribers by the 1st of January, 1851; and thus to enable parents and teachers to present their children and classes with a suitable New Year's Gift.

A. F. PLEES, Publisher.