His Universal Church Christ has succeeded; now it is to be noted that, as He has done this in His human incorporated into the Body of Christ's Church. "When at length it pleased God that his heart and intellect should hold out no longer against the strivings of Divine grace and light within him—then the desire and Length Church could sight except here are the content of the gift and heavenly inheritance imparted to him when incorporated into the Body of Christ's Church. "When at length it pleased God that his heart and intellect should hold out no longer against the strivings of Divine grace and light within him—then the desire and the endeavour to make his calling and election sure Jewish Church could righteonsly have only one High Priest, so also can the one Catholic Church! Be-Priest, so also can the one Catholic Church! Besoul's health immediately became his chief concern, if soul's health immediately became a matter of all-absorbing importance to him. His soul's health immediately became his chief concern, if soul's health immediately became a matter of all-absorbing importance his soul's health immediately became his chief concern, if soul's health immediately be successor? This argument may be further elucidated by the kingship of Christ—that only all power in heating the humanity of Christ, which is given to the humanity of Christ, and provided for. That decision runs thus:—cisely met and provided for.

en, but in earth is given to the humanity of Christ, en, but in earth is given to the humanity of Christ, "Not every deadly sin, willingly committed after Baince any one now claiming universal monarchy would is sin against the Holy Ghost, and unpardonable. W be Anti-Christ; whereas national monarchs who only rule over portions of His kingdom are properly His governors and vice-regents. And as no really universal bishop has ever been permitted to exist, so neiversal ther do we believe that our "jeatous God will ever deny the place of forgiveness to such as truly repent."

These words of the Church, my brethren, were often in his lips, —as indeed were all the decisions contained in the latest rationale of Scripture prove that the Bishop of memory, he could repeat with accuracy and facility. of Rome has, alas, a much better claim to the tirle of of memory, he could repeat with accuracy and facility of Rome has, alas, a much better claim to the title of Anti-Christ, (for he has arrogated to himself at one time or other, both a universal priesthood and monarchy,) than to the submission of his brother bishops

That the language of Scripture also explicitly teaches the equality of the Apostleship has been proved too frequently for us now to reiterate it; and that the Primitive Church knew as little of any universal bishop, save Christ, is known to all who read been required to learn when a boy at school.

"Henceforward he may be described and spoken of as one who truly repented; and in the consciousness of his one who truly repented; and in the consciousness of his sincerity in the exercise of that grace, he felt a strong hope sincerity in the exercise of that grace, he felt a strong hope sincerity in the exercise of that grace of bartism can stand the truly repented; and in the consciousness of his one who truly repented; and in the consciousness of his with their eyes open. To suppose, therefore, that our

Canada West, December, 1849.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES. Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rect r. Ho'c. 32 o'c. St. Paul's Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum 11 " 4 " Trinity Rev. R. Mitchele, A. B , Incumbent, 11 " 61 George's .. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent 11 3. 7 loly Trinityt. | Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum | 11 " 64 "

The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. mee's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity. + In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, JANUARY 10, 1850.

For table of contents, see corner of next Page. Toronto, Canada West, January, 1850.

MY DEAR BRETHREN, -I have the honour ager, the Lords of Her Majesty's Council daily private use of the Prayers of the Church, which the Church which the Prayers breathing the same spirit and modelled after the same pattern as those of the Church,—and in the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the order appointed in the Church, and for the benefit of those only who are long Prayer, and in all other parts of the Public Service, and occasional offices of the Church, as in the Book of Common Prayer

daily private use of the Prayers of the Church, which the Church, which the Duke and the Dukess of Church, which the Duke and the Dukess of Church and modelled after the same pattern as those of the Church,—and in the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the order appointed in the Calledar of the Prayer Book,—in such guides and rules of duty as these, he found convenient helps to piety and the upon their daily labour for their maintainance and illustrious relatives, and made excursions by which the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are they visited several of their quity inversed to Germany, where they visited several of their proceeded to Germany, where they visited several of their quity those dependent of the Duke and the Duckes of Church and modelled after the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are they visited several of their quity those dependent of the prayers breathing the same spirit and modelled after the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are, that, if conducted in the support. And sure we are the fit of their quity those dependent of the prayers by the proceeded to Germany, where they visited several of their quity those dependent of the prayers of the Church, and modelled after the prayers and the proceeded to Germany. The province, would be attended with proceeding the prayers a

To the Clergy of the Diocese ! of Toronto.

RESIGNATION OF LORD ELGIN. Our well informed contemporary the Patriot states, hat "Lord Elgin's conditional resignation has been accepted by the Home Government"-and that he

will be General Lord Saltoun. THE GENERAL THANKSGIVING. As far as our information extends, the General Thanksgiving Day was observed throughout the Province in a most becoming and devotional manner.

community concurred in setting apart the day for the One parishioner presented the church with a valuable com

appropriate to the occasion were delivered. Of these, following the example of our English ecclesiastical a new congregation, and notwithstanding the incidental contemporaries, we shall endeavour to give brief abstracts in our next.

THE LATE REV. W. H. RIPLEY. Though we have already dwelt at some length upon the character and merits of our departed brother, the late incumbent of Trinity Church, we cannot avoid recurring again to the subject, brought prominently as it is under our notice by the "Me-morial" from the pen of his attached friend, the Rev. Henry Scadding, M.A., which now lies before us. For such a task, Mr. Scadding was peculiarly wen quained: as he remarks in reference to the deceased—"Our common professions, as ministers and instructors of youth, made our studies one; and primitive Church."

Indicate the Cansular arter, in that seems and reverent manner which is enjoined by the Praye Book, and which appears to have been the custom in the primitive Church." well qualified : as he remarks in reference to the dethe results which we came to were happily one : and thus, in the best sense of these beautiful words, we confident that our readers will thank us for presenttook sweet counsel together, and walked in the house

of God as friends." It is hardly necessary for us to observe, that in such circumstances the author of this tribute to departed worth has accomplished his undertaking in a nanner at once creditable to himself, and honourable to the memory of the departed. The hand of love has erected a monument more to be prized than what marble or brass could present. In these cloquent him, during the summer, so near the grave. He always, bages, the uncompromising Churchman-the anxious, devoted pastor, and the humble believer in a crucified Redeemer -- still warns and instructs his mourning flock by the impressive practical sermon of his well- of carrying him off.

speut life. Convinced, as we are, that many of our readers

Priesthood as the one supreme priest and governor of ordered events so as to invite and persuade him to think

iner that the translation which he had given was from memory - from the authorized Latin version, which he had

one who truly repented; and in the consciousness of his sincerity in the exercise of that grace, he felt a strong hope of salvation grow up within him: the blood of Christ, he now saw clearly, cleanseth from all sin; and although no man, after falling from the grace of baptism, can stand before God with as clear a confidence and comfort as the before God with as clear a confidence and comfort as the subordinate legislatures, without prayers by a christian fear of the greatest shring, when may be the greatest shring, when may be the greatest shring. When may produce that a returning product the greatest shrings and the greatest shrings are considered by those in gutharity. So says the Church, but I say, if a use the chocket is saintened as the sacred test be applied:

"A Nation without a God,' so says the Church, but I say, if the use in the question upon a higher ground than that chocket is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun, either in the great federal assembly or in any of the tree is known by its fruits.' Not a day of legislation is begun as the subordinate legislatures, without provide the subordinate legislatures. soon convinced that a returning prodigal might still hope to be seen by the Father whom he had forsaken, when yet a long way off, and be welcomed by him. 'He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly believe his Holy Gospel:' 'Our sinful bodies are made clean by his body, and our souls are washed through his most precious blood. Such were his hopes—such his holy reasoning; and feeling himself to be thus forgiven much, therefore he loved much; he laid himself out to spend and be spent in the service of Jesus Christ the Saviour-not to | Missionaries of these people are seen plying their sacred

certain character of strictness, and even severity. He aimed to be a Christian after the stamp of the early Christians—after the stamp of our own Hooker, and Herbert, and Taylor, and Beveridge, and Hammond, and Leighton, and Bull, and Wilson, and Jolly,—the records of whose lives he loved to meditate upon. A holy expressions are lives he loved to meditate upon. A holy earnestness pervaded all he said and did. The world, as much as in him lay, he desired to use as though he used it not: a silent, unobtrusive, but unmistakeable protest was observable in his air and manner, and habits, against many of its established ways. 'For the Church of God?'—'For the Church of God!'—seemed now to be a voice continually sounding within his soul; and that he might be still further permitted to carry out its promptings, was one of the few motives referred to by him in his last moments, for deto acquaint you, that in consequence of the Church's laws. In the observance, in some degree at least, of the weekly and annual festivals and fasts, —in the

less, and him that had none to help him: the blossing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. And never was he happier, as he has often declared to me, than when going about, as he constantly did, while his strength permitted, from house to house, on missions of mercy and love, among the poor and afflicted of this congregation and love, among the poor and afflicted of this congregation and love, among the poor and afflicted of this congregation and love and love are the results of the Toronto municipal elections which took place on Monday and Tuesday.

The fine Church spirit described in the following extract is deserving alike of commendation and imitagoes home in the spring. His successor, it is said, tion. It reminds us of some of the single-minded, earnest-souled worthies, whose virtues are so fondly dwelt upon by Fuller and Walton.

"He aimed to attach the people to the Church and the system of the Church, rather than to himself personally. By this means he knew, whatever in the providence of God should befall him, the danger would be less of their falling away from the one fold. He, on more occasions The towns and villages presented the quiet aspect which they wear on Sunday; business was suspended; and Divine Service performed in the several places of worship.

In a most becoming and devotional manner. In the one fold. He, on more occasions, which it was proposed on the part of the congregation to make to himself. This disinterestedness on his part, united with his teaching on the subject, stirred up a warm spirit of liberality towards the church which he served. The Toronto, we are happy to say, was not lacking in a proper expression of gratitude to Jehovah for His great and undeserved mercies. All classes of the great and undeserved mercies. All classes of the purposes recommended by the Proclamation; and without a solitary exception, the various places of business were closed, as on the day of sacred rest.

As a matter of course, the respective Churches of land. 'These things do not come of themselves,' he often used to say: 'if we desire to see a crisit of the church with a valuable communion plate; and another an altar-cloth, with cushions, drapery, &c., for the prayer-desk and pulpit: others, unitedly, presented a stone font; another erected a parochal school-house; others presented the church with a valuable communion plate; and another an altar-cloth, with cushions, drapery, &c., for the prayer-desk and pulpit: others, unitedly, presented a stone font; another erected a parochal school-house; others presented the church with a valuable communion plate; and another an altar-cloth, with cushions, drapery, &c., for the prayer-desk and pulpit: others, unitedly, presented a stone font; another erected a parochal school-house; others presented the church with a valuable communion plate; and another an altar-cloth, with cushions, drapery, &c., for the prayer-desk and pulpit: others, unitedly, presented a stone font; another erected a parochal school-house; others presented valuable donations of land. 'These things do not come of themselves,' he often As a matter of course, the respective Churches of the city were open at the usual hours, and attended by large congregations. The admirable Form of Prayer, sanctioned by His Lordship the Bishop, was heartly joined in by the worshippers, and discourses the course of themselves, he often used to say: 'if we desire to see a spirit of generosity displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the people distinctly and constantly, as a part of their Christian duty.' In connexion with the subjects touched on in this note, the following extract from the Easter Report of Trinity Church will be interesting. (Desire the contribution of themselves,' he often used to say: 'if we desire to see a spirit of generosity displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the people distinctly and constantly, as a part of their Christian duty.' In connexion with the subjects touched on in the city were open at the usual hours, and attended displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the people distinctly and constantly, as a part of their Christian duty.' In connexion with the subjects touched on in the city were open at the usual hours, and attended to say: 'if we desire to see a spirit of generosity displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the people distinctly and constantly, as a part of their Christian duty.' In connexion with the subjects touched on in the city were open at the usual hours, and attended to say: 'if we desire to see a spirit of generosity displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the control of their Christian duty.' In connexion with the subjects touched on in the city were open at the usual hours, and attended to say: 'if we desire to see a spirit of generosity displayed towards the Church, we must teach it to the control of the control of the city were open at the c Trinity Church will be interesting—'During four year amidst all the difficulties which occur in the formation of the building of a church, this congregation,—consisting to a great extent of mechanics and labourers,—has been enabled to liquidate rather more than £800 of the debt with which the church was encumbered; and it is humbly be lieved that it has been permitted to do so, because the charity of the people has been solicited in the old, plain way, as a simple matter of duty, and their alms have been eccived through the offertory, and laid on Christ's altar n dutiful obedience to the Church. In the Easter Report of the following year, the same topic is thus dwelt upon siderable sum the larger proportion has been given at the offertory, and laid on the Christian altar, in that seem

> Lengthened as have been our quotations, we feel ing them with the following account of the closing scenes of this good man's life-all the more eloquent on account of its unambitious simplicity :-

"There is no doubt that the close of his brief but beneficent career was to some extent accelerated by his consci-entious exertions during the course of his ministry, in his labours of love, at times when his health was not adequate to the work; and at the very last, by a too early return to his general duties after the severe attack which brought however, I think, carried about him with an impression, that his life would not be a long one. It was God's will that for several years past he should have a thorn in the flesh, —a frequent tendency to the malady that was the means of carrying him off. Hence, in the Apostle's sense of the word, he died daily; he daily lived, that is, in a state of

preparation for the grave.

"Our heavenly Father, we know, scourgeth every son will procure and diligently peruse this deeply interesting discourse, we yet cannot deny ourselves the resting discourse, we yet cannot deny ourselves the discipline produces the effect intended! In your late departed pastor, we have good reason to believe this effect was produced. In June last, he assured me that he never apainful reflection to him, that he had not walked from his earliest youth according to the vows of his baptism; that he had arrived at mature years, before he realized and comprehended the position in which he stood without the influences of God's Holy Spirit: he often confessed that from infancy, the good Providence of God had, as he could afterwards clearly perceive, from time to time,

In conclusion, we earnestly commend this " Memomay derive much profit from its pages. The former will be stimulated to labour more earnestly and more prayerfully in their Divine Master's service; whilst the latter will be incited to comply with the Apostle's injunction - "Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God; whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation."

"A NATION WITHOUT GOD."

The article under this head, which appeared in a late number of our journal, has called forth the following strictures from a correspondent of the Montreal Herald. We deny the correctness of the writer's conclusions, but refrain at present from exposing their fallacy, as we shall have early occasion to advert to the subject, in replying to certain remarks by our con-

"A Nation without a God,' so says the Church, but I say, ordered by those in authority, for all the mercies vouchsafed them by a bountiful Creator. Not a week is ended but the sounds and turmoils of business are hushed, and a Sabbath stillness reigns throughout the land, which is only broken by the chiming of Church bells from ten thousands beltries be spent in the service of Jesus Christ the Saviour—not to merit thereby acceptance at the last, but in order that he might improve and grow in grace and knowledge as a Christian, and express, by all means in his power, the undying gratefulness of his soul to God; and yield some proof that, having freely received, he was willing freely and largely to give.

"From that moment his life became marked by a certain character of strictness, and even severity. He foreses to advocate where can more decided testimony be

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In our paper of the 11th October, we gave some information, tending to show the necessity of great caution being adopted with regard to the relative scale of contribution and allowance of Sick or Benefit Societies. This we did with the intention of putting on record, Tables, useful to all who are contemplating ring a longer continuance on this earth. His life her.ce-rth became more reduced to the order and rule of the of those already existing. We have always been of of those already existing. We have always been of opinion that the more general establishment of these Institutions, in this Province, would be attended with the Royal Family is appointed to be prayed for.

Agreeable to Her Maiesty's order thus

"To his public and private prayers, and his study of for.

London Guardian on this subject, which will repay a line for the formula of the public and provide his the Duke and Duchess lived, chiefly in their favourite retreat at Bushy, and which we heartily commend to until the death of the Duke of York, in 1827, placed the whom it is said that his prayers and his alms went up as whom it is said that his prayers and his alms went up as the granted discovery of the position of both clergy and laity.

The public and upon this subject, which will repay a line for force of the public and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon the prayers.

The public and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this subject, which will repay a line force and upon this

It is difficult to conceive on what principle two days are now devoted to an object, which hitherto has been easily accomplished in half that time. In England the Burgh elections occupy only one day, and no inconvenience is experienced in consequence of the period allowed for polling being too limited. We trust that this matter will be speedily amended, as much idleness and dissipation invariably attend pro-

1	tracted contests.		
	ST. ANDREW'S WARD.		
1	For Alderman. George Duggan, jun. Esq	No opposition	li
F	George Duggan, jun. Esq	No opposition.	ľ
Ŧ	For Councilmen. Mr. John Richey, Mr. Thomas Armstrong,	20 100	6
1	Mr. John Richey,		F
1	Mr. Thomas Armstrong,		l
1			Đ
1	For Alderman.	A SW. III. NESS	B
1	J. G. Beard, Esq	140 opposition.	ł
1	Mr. John Platt, Mr. J. T. Smith, }	on the last state	ł
1	Mr. John Flatt,		ı
4	Mr. J. 1. Smith, J many word Tests-liv		ł
4	ST. GEORGE'S WARD.		ı
4	George Gurnett, Esq	103 votes.	ł
	George Gurnett, Esq. For Councilmen.	m 11 1 191500	ı
4	Mr. S. Thompson,	73 "	ă
9	Mr. J. Ashfield,	73 "	ă
	Mr. J. Ashneid,		4
	Dun . TIBLIO SIN ST. JAMES'S WARD.		1
	J. G. Bowes, Esq. John Bell, Esq.	177 votes.	ł
	J. G. Bowes, Esq	124 "	ă
6	For Councilmen.	and he resend	4
	M- D D U	254 "	ā
	Mr. R. James,		ă
,	ar. R. Jaules,		3
1	ST. DAVID'S WARD.		4
1	For Alderman. Richard Dempsey, Esq	142 votes.	ä
	Richard Dempsey, Esq	123 "	ä
e	G. W. Allan, Esq		9
a	Mr William Davis	196 "	
n	Mr. William Davis,	192 "	
,	Mr. J. Beatty, (resigned first day).	PET NO. PER SAME	
t	Dir. o. Deatty, (resigned first day).		
:	ST. PATRICK'S WARD. For Alderman.	Was Charles	
0	W. A. Campbell, Esq		
n	G. B. Spencer, Esq.		
-	For Councilmen.		
e	Mr Ionathan Dun	. 248 "	
y	Mr. John Bugg,	. 217 "	
e	Mr. John Carr,	. 207	
C	The state of the s		
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HER LATE MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER. The Earl Marshall having ordered a general nourning for Her late Majesty, His Excellency the Governor-General has directed it to commence in the Province on this day. We cannot doubt that this customary and respectful tribute to the memory of

departed royalty will be generally paid. Sure are we that never was it more richly merited. For the following memoir of the illustrious deceased, we are indebted to the John Bull.

The late Queen Dowager, Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Carolina was the eldest child of George, Duke of Saxe Coburg Meiningen, and of Louisa, daughter of Christian Albert, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg. She was born on the 13th of August, 1792 and was left an orphan at the early age of eleven years, with a younger bro-ther and sister, under the guardianship of their mother.— Her childhood was passed in great retirement at the Ducal palace in Meiningen, and, during the summer months, at the Castle of Altenstein, near the mineral springs of Lie-benstein, at which places alternately the Dowager Duchess

istration to him of the Holy Communion the day before his death,—'I die at the foot of the Cross.'

"There, my brethren, he had lived; there, since the time of his return in repentance and renewed faith to his heavenly Father, he had placed himself. 'God be mericiful to me, a sinner!' had become the substance of every prayer; and the blood of the suffering Saviour, the only prayer; and the blood of the suffering Saviour, the only foundation of his hope for final acceptance on the great of the education of the lower classes of duty and affection. She had scarcely returned from this sad farewell visit, when the health of the King began stand for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the destitute. The Princess Edward and Gustave, and the Queen anxious that he should be seen the aged, the heldest, above all, took an active interest in whatever the aged, the head of the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for the community, and in providing food and raiment for sad farewell visit, when the health of the King began as a farewell visit, when the health of the King began as a farewell visit, when the health of the King began as a farewell visit, when the health of the King began as a farewell visit, when the health to me, a sinner: nad become the substitute of the suffering Saviour, the only or her august mother, the exemplary character and condition of his hope for final acceptance on the great tion in Royal circles; and when the lamented death of the Princess Charlotte and her infant endangered the direct succession to the British throne, and the Royal Dukes of Charlotte Charlotte and the Royal Dukes of the King a report of Her Majesty's health. But neither

of Clarence proceeded to Hanover, where they passed the winter of 1818, and the spring of 1819, and where in the month of March, Her Royal Highness was prematurely delivered of a Princess, who was christened on the day of her birth by the names of Charlotte Augusta Louisa, but expired soon afterwards, and lies interred in the Royal vault of Hanover. After the recovery of her Royal Highness, the Duke and Duchess made an excursion into her native province, and her health having been completely re-established, they returned to England in the month of October. On the road, however, unhappily, her Royal Highness had a miscarriage at Dunkirk, and was again taken seriously ill. As soon as her condition admitted of it, she came to England, but on landing at Dover the Duchess was found too weak to bear the journey to London; in consequence of which the Royal invalid accepted the invitation of the Earl of Liverpool, then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, to take up her residence at Walmar Castle, whence, after about six weeks, she proceeded with the Duke, who never left her, to Clarence House, Saint James's, and subsequently to Bushy, where their Royal Highnesses remained in retirement throughout the winter.

The death of King George III. in the ensuing year detained them in England, and on the 10th of Dec 1820, the Duchess of Clarence gave birth to a daughter, who, though born prematurely, seemed likely to be reared. The Princess was baptised immediately after her birth by the names of Elizabeth Georgina. Adelaide, and survived for three months, when she died after a few hours' illness. The Duchess of Clarence was deeply affected by this cala mity, and her health, which suffered considerably at the time, was still further impaired in the following year, by another miscarriage, from the effects of which she recovered but slowly. In the summer of 1822, and lagain in

Agreeable to Her Majesty's order thus communicated, I have to request you to omit the words "Adelaide the Queen Dowager" the words "Adelaide the Queen Dowager" the words "Adelaide the Queen Dowager" the words and adelaided the Queen Dowager, the same have been hitherto used.

I have the honor to be, same have been hitherto used.

I have the honor to be, words and bear of the church, where the same have been hitherto used.

I have the honor to be, words and bear of the church when the subscissory of the Church of the position of every large and which we heatily commend to the saissacion of the contemplated by the Reverend Orders and the subscissory of the feature of the independent, and can easily substitute, and then the subscissory of the Church, where the saissacion of the contemplated by the Reverend Orders and the subscissory of the feature of the orders and the subscissory of the contemplated by the Reverend Orders and the subscissory of the feature of the contemplated by the Reverend Orders and the subscissory of the contemplated by the Reverend Orders and the subscissory of the contemplated by the Reverend Orders of the contemplated by the Reverend Orders of the Church of the position of every hone of the contemplated by the Reverend Orders of the Church of the position of every hone of the subscissory of the church of the position of the contemplated of the contemplated by the Reverend Orders of the Church of the position of the subscissory of the subscissory of the church of the subscissory of the church of the subscissory of the church of the subscissory of the subscissory

of Kent was appointed guardian and Regent. In the course of the following session provision was made, in visited the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and course of the following session provision was made, in compliance with a Royal message, for the settlement of £100,000, a year, with Marlborough House and Bushy Park, upon the Queen, in case of her surviving the King.

There she remained until February in the following year, received the Royal assent on the 2d of August that the coronation of Her Majesty and King William took place, more than a year after their accession, on the 8th of September, 1831. The pageant was in this instance, shorn of much of its ancient splendour; no banguet was given It was not till all these arrangements had been concluded with the exception of a few days in the month of Novem-Abbey. It was observed at the time that Her Majesty never appeared to greater advantage, or displayed in of the grace and dignity which usually marked her de-

without being made sensible of the inconveniences which attach to high and public stations. Within a month of the accession of King William IV., the July revolution had broken out at Paris, and the throne of "the Citizen King" had been raised upon the foundation of the barricades. The revolutionary spirit had spread to this country, and so violent was the popular agitation that it was not deemed safe for the King and Queen to visit the Lord Mayor on the 9th of November, 1830. Although Queen Adelaide scrupulously abstained from all interference in politics, yet she could not divest herself of the terror, traceable in part to the recollections of her early childhood, with which the commetter of the public mind filled her traceable in part to the recollections of her early childhood, with which the commotion of the public mind filled her, and which was so great that at one time she was seriously larmed for the safety of the King. Her fears, to which alarmed for the safety of the King. Her fears, to which both as a wife and as a Queen she gave expression, drew upon her the persecutions of the Whig Radicals by whom she was shamefully assailed as a partisan, and accused of personal hostility to them. To such an excess were these attacks carried, that on the dissolution of the first Melbourne Cabinet, in 1834, the Times newspaper openly charged Her Majesty with having procured the dismissal of the Ministry, in the ever-memorable words, "The Queen has done it all?" with which words at the same time the walls of the metropolis were extensively placarded. So utterly unfounded, however, was the statement that the Qeeen was actually ignorant of any change of Ministry being in contemplation; and the first intimation she re-ceived of what had occurred was conveyed to her by the very journal that told her she "had done it all!" That a mind so sensitive as that of Queen Adelaide should feel deeply the injustice of the persecution of which she was the innocent object, was perfectly natural; and Her Ma-jesty gave expression to her feelings, in a most touching nner, on the occasion of the customary address of the Bishops on His Majesty's birthday, in 1832, when, at the on of her reply, she added with great emotion-"My Lords, I am particularly obliged to you for this de-claration of attachment, at a period when I am most cruelly and undeservedly insulted and calumniated on many oc-casions." By patient endurance, however, and by the undiminished kindness and amenity of her personal de-meanour towards men of all parties, Her Majesty succeeded in subduing the storm of unpopularity which assailed her in subduing the storm of unpopularity which assailed her for a time; so much so that she was enabled to represent the King, whose advancing age and declining health rendered personal exertions more and more irksome to him, on various public occasions with the best effect and to the great gratification of the people. One of the most me-morable of these occasions is Queen Adelaide's visit to the University of Oxford, in the month of October, 1835,

rial" to the attention of Churchmen in general, and of the congregation in particular amongst whom Mr. Clarence, Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester were induced, in consequence, to contract matrimonial alliances, the eyes of the congregation in particular amongst whom Mr. Ripley so effectively laboured. Both clergy and laity Ripley so effectively laboured. Both clergy and laity may derive much profit from its pages. The may derive much profit from its pages. Clarence, the nearest in succession after the Duke of York, who was married, but without issue. York, who was married, but without issue.

His Royal Highness had for some time been separated from Mrs Jordan, and in compliance with the wishes and advice of his Royal mother, he now solicited the hand of the Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. The negociation was interrupted for a time, by the refusal of the House of Commons to vote the proposed addition of £10-000 to the income of his Royal Highness; it was, however, resumed after a time, the Duke of Clarence having been prevailed upon to recall his determination to abandon the idea of matrimony in consequence of what he conceived to be the insufficiency of his means. The preliminaries having been settled by Plenipotentiaries, and the Regent in Council having signified his assent, the young German having been settled by Plenipotentiaries, and the Regent in Council having signified his assent, the young German Princess, then in the 26th year of her age, came to England, accompanied by her mother, and attended by a numerous suite. She arrived on the 4th of July, 1818, at Grillon's Hotel, in London, where she was immediately welcomed by the Regent and the Duke of Clarence, though the hour was as late as 10 Colored at night. On

> King expired with his arm resting upon the Queen's shoulder, and her hands supporting his breast—a position which Her Majesty had maintained for upwards of an hour previous to the fatal event.
>
> To the touching and affectionate attention which the Queen paid to her Royal Consort during the whole course of his painful and tedious illness, a striking testimony was borne at the time by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who described what he himself had witnessed, in the following terms: — Three different times was I summoned to his presence the day before his dissolution. He received the Sacrament first; on my second summons, I read the Church service to him; and the third time I appeared, the oppression under which he laboured prevented

him from joining outwardly in the service, the appeared sensible of the consolations which I read to him ont of our religious service. For three weeks prior to his dissolution the Queen sat by his bed-side, performing for him every office which a sick man could require, and de-priving herself of all manner of rest and refection. She underwent labours which I thought no ordinary woman could endure. No language can do justice to her meek-ness, and to the calmness of mind which she sought to keep up before the King while sorrow was preying on her heart. Such constancy of affection, I think, was one of the most interesting spectacles that could be presented to a mind desirous of being gratified with the sight of human

After the exertions and anxiety she had undergone, it is not surprising that Her Majesty, whose constitution had ever been delicate, should have found her own health seriously injured; in consequence of which, she repaired in Church, and for the benefit of those only who are members of the Church, the advantages would be greatly increased. In another place, we have given a letter from the Rev. R. Hick to the Editor of the London Guardian on this subject, which will repay a long from the Rev. R. Hick to the Editor of the London Guardian on this subject, which will repay a of the following year, a severe attack of bronchitis compelled her to resort to a more genial climate for the winter. Accordingly Her Majesty embarked on the 3rd of October at Portsmouth, on board the Hastings, for Malta,

posure, she took up a Prayer-book which lay upon the table, and having written her name it, presented it to the gentleman who brought the tidings' as the first gift of the Queen of England. It is worthy of mention, also, that although private intelligence of the King's death had been conveyed to Bushy Park, the official information was brought to the late King by the Duke of Wellington, and that the first person to whom Her Majesty was introduced by William IV. as "the Queen," was the illustrious here of Waterloo.

In November of the year of King William's accession, just before the Administration of the Duke of Wellington in November of the Administration of the Duke of Wellington in November of the Administration of the Duke of Wellington in November of the Administration of the Duke of Wellington in November of the year of King William's accession, in the Cathedral of the newly-founded See of Gibraltar. The first stone of this edifice, destined to give to the Reformed Catholic and Apostolic Church of England "a local habitation and a name" in the Mediterranean, was laid by Her Majesty on the 20th of March 1839; and the St. (2000, exceeding by one-third the amount of Her Majesty original grant.

Shortly after that interesting ceremony Her Majesty set out on her return to England, where she arrived towards the close of May, 1839; but her health which had received a severe shock never rallied permanently.

In November of the year of King William's accession, just before the Administration of the Duke of Wellington quitted office, a Bill had been carried through Parliament and received the Royal assent, which provided that in the event of any child of King William and Queen Adelaide, event of any child of King William and Queen Adelaide, surviving the King, the Queen Dowager should be its guardian, and Regent during the minority; a similar provision being made for the contingency of King William dying without issue, before the Princess Victoria, the heiress presumptive of the kingdom, should have attained her majority, in which event the Duchess of Kent was appointed guardian and Regent. In the At the close of the summer of 1840 Her Majesty tember, 1831. The pageant was in this instance, snorn of much of its ancient splendour; no banquet was given in Westminster Hall, nor was any procession formed from the Hall to Westminster Abbey; the King and Queen proceeding in state direct from St. James's Palace to the proceeding in state direct from St. James's Palace to the proceeding in state direct from St. James's Palace to Willow Court page Wassester which the majesty repaired to Willow Court page Wassester which the majesty repaired to Willow Court page Wassester which the majesty repaired to the first tendants. In consequence of this Her Majesty changed her abode to Cauford House, in Dorsetshire, during the winter of 1842, whence she returned to Mariborough House in the spring. In August, 1843, Her Majesty repaired to the page 1845, whence the proceeding in the spring. Witley Court, near Worcester, which she engaged for three years, and where she enjoyed very good health du-ring the whole time of her residence. In September, 1846, the Queen Dowager took Cashiobury, near Watford; portment, than on that solemn occasion.

Queen Adelaide did not long enjoy the dignity of roy
and in the month of June, 1847, Her Majesty set out on a

and in the month of Jane, 1847, Her Majesty set out on a short visit to Germany, whence she returned in August, In the autumn of 1847 it was judged expedient that Her Majesty should winter in Madeira, whither accordingly she proceeded in October, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida, Prince Edward, and the Princesses of Saya-Weimar. In the month of April the Princesses of Saxe-Weimar. In the month of April, change, incipient symptoms of dropsy having manifester themselves. The sea air being thought desirable by he medical advisers, she went, at the end of May, to Worthously, any improvement in her state of health.

On the first of September last, Her Majesty and the

Royal Household removed from Bushy Park to Bentley Priory. In the meantime her relatives in Germany had been apprised of the apprehensions which were entertained for her safety. Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, the Princess Mary, and the Prince Hereditary, were induced by this intelligence to visit Her Majesty, with whom they remained from the 4th to the 20th September, and on the 29th of the same month their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, and the Princesses Anne and Amelia arrived, whose presence proved a source of great consolation to their illustrious relative. Up to the 6th of October Her Majesty was, notwithstanding her increasing weakness, enabled to take frequent carriage airings; but after that day she took to her chamber, and ever since her health rapidly declined. On the 12th of October the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Queen Dowager, on their return from Octobers, and in the same week their Person return from Osborne and, in the same week, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Du of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Here-ditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, paid visits to Her Majesty. Another and, as it proved, a last visit was paid to Queen Adelaide by the Queen and Prince Albert on the 22nd ult., before leaving for Osborne, and during the past week she was twice visited by the Duchess of Kent. Since Monday week the ins issued by Her Majesty's physicians indicated that little if any hopes remained of prolonging her life, and on Friday her condition excited the greatest alarm. the University of Oxford, in the month of October, when Her Majesty, who was accompanied by her sister, the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimer, was received in the great theatre of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, Character of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, Character of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, Character of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, Character of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, Character of the University of Oxford, in the month of Oxford, and on Friday her condition excited the great that the foreign of that day a distressing change took place, and her immediate relatives were hastily summoned place, and her immediate relatives were hastily summoned to the oxford of Oxford as Chancellor.

The year 1837 was destined to try the fortitude and Christian resignation of Her Majesty by two successive bereavements, the severest that could have befallen her. Early in the spring she was summoned to the death-bed of her mother, the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Meiningen to whom she had ever been bound by the closest ties of

the 18th of October, at her late Majesty's desire, and ad

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ministered the Holy Sacrament to the Royal sufferer.

It is needless for us to enter upon any panegyric of Queen Adelaide's character. Though dead she lives, and will long continue to live, in the affections and in the grateful rememberance of the people of her adopted country, and of the countless objects of her ever ready bounty It is stated on undoubted authority, that for many year kind. Her name appears among the donors to the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Colonial Bishopric Fund, the Sons of the welcomed by the Regent and the Duke of Clarence, though the hour was as late as 10 o'clock at night. On the 9th the Princess was presented to Queen Charlotte, and on the 18th her marriage was solemnized, together with that of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who had previously been married at Meiningen according to the rites of the English Church. The double ceremony took place at Kew, in the presence of the Royal Family, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Sidmouth, Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. The Mein Solemnized by the Bishop of London, Dr. Howies, A few days after the marriage in her late of the Charch and the Duke and Duchess of Clarence proceeded to Hanover, where they passed the winter of 1818, and the Sons of the Solicity from the firm the Castle dispersed, in obe-ties of the King's illness having the Stantal day to the day of the day of the day of the Author of the Church and Newfoundland, the Churches in Anstralia and Cape town, the Cathedrals at Adelaide and Newfoundland, the King's death, Her Majesty never changed her dress, the King's illness having made alarming progress; and from that day to the day of the day of the Mexical Cape town, the Cathedrals at Adelaide and Newfoundland, the London Diocesan Board of Education, the King's death, Her Majesty never changed her dress, the King's illness having made alarming progress; and from that day to the day of rather never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for or taker never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for the King, the Queen the King, the Cathedrals at Adelaide and Newfoundland, the London Diocesan Board of Education, the King's death, Her Majesty never changed her dress, the King's illness having made alarming progress; and from that day to the day of rather never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for the King, the Churche say the King's illness having made alarming progress; and from that day to the day of rather never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for the King, the Churche say the King's illness having made alarm bury, having read the Service for the Visitance of the Indicate of the Indicate of the Society of the Indicate of the Society of the Indicate of the Society of the Indicate of the Visitance of the Indicate of the Visitance of the Indicate of Indicat others too numerous to be mentioned; indeed it would be dflicult to discover any useful institution, which had not the benefit of her liberal aid. It was also Her Majesty's constant practice to subscribe largely to the local |char ties of every place in which she happened to be resid though but for a limited time; as well as those of the par ish of St. Martin, in which her town mansion stands. The late Queen Dowager was not only a munificen but a discriminating patroness of the fine arts, possessed of an admirable taste in estimating the productions of the pencil and the chisel, which she evinced in her selection of artists and in the

of artists, and in the commissions which she so liberall gave.
Her late Majesty was visitor of the ancient Collegia

Hospital of St Katherine's a govenor of the Charterhouse and patron of the Royal Society of Musicians.

Communication.

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

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. SIR,-The columns of the " Independent," th morning, contain a long article, in which my name is made to hold a conspicuous part; but since the learned Editor has thought proper to occupy his leisure hours in a mere tissue of personalities, I do not intend to waste my time in any such unprofitable a manner. Of two things am glad: 1st, that he has thought it necessary to apologis to his readers for having occupied so much of his space i "a merely personal matter;" and 2ndly, that my remarks on the duty of a Christian Priest or Minister, to teach log alty as well as to practice it, are barely noticed, and attempt whatever made to confute them. The Postmast of Grimsby will defend himself from the reiterated slander of the Editor of the Independent, and can easily subs

as he has done to day. With reference to the con which the Independent has drawn between my mented predecessor and myself, I shall simply remains that I have no "allowance" from any "Society in En that I have no "allowance" from any "Society in Lisa land," and that all that I have depends on the voluntary contributions of the people, which was not the case with my deceased friend. I may make one statement with regard to him, which will not be gainsaid by any who knew him; and it is this:—that the Independent would never have been permitted to darken his doors. He was the land of the contribution of the case with the contribution of the case with the contribution of the case with t too loyal and consistent a man, to harbour for one mome

any such revolution-seeking paper.

The Editor of the Independent may flatter himself that he is making a great man of himself, and bringing himself into notice, and may gladden his heart with the Yankee gold which supports his treasonable production; but he will find out yet that he is only sowing in the sand, an creating dissension in this once happy colony, which shall return to him to his own misery. Such a work as his can never be blest. The blessing of God can never attenthe man who professing to he a British subject, and enjoy the man who, professing to be a British subject, and enjoy ing all the LIBERTY—true, Anylo-Saxon liberty, without any admixture of slavery—which this high privilege confers, is seeking, for the sake of riches, to undermine the strength of Britain's Empire, and transfer his native law to a slave-trafficking Republic! Like every other act which is worked out on false principles or without any principles. is worked out on false principles, or without any ciple, it will come to an ignominious end. Our p will find out that in "quietness and confidence" is t "strength." They will yet banish from the dome hearth the foul promoter of treason; they will remember all the happiness they have enjoyed under British rule they will think on the freedom they possess, to do all that is lawful and honest; they will be thankful to Almight God for all the benefits they have received at His hands and they will not mar His gracious dealings to them base prostitution of themselves and their families to this specious cry of "Annexation." No! They will join hand hand to repel an insidious and covert foe, as they have heretofore joined to repel the open enemy of their liber ties; and, contented and happy, they will yet nail their colours to the mast, and with one loud and united voice

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!" I am, Reverend Sir, your obedient Servant, FRANCIS JAMES LUNDY. Toronto, Jan. 9, 1850.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. Consecration of the Bishops of Norwich, Llandaff, and Madras.—The consecration took place on Advent Sunday, in the private Chapel within the precincts of Lambeth Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted on the occasion by the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Carlisle, Hereford, and Manchester. The prayers were read by the Rev. John Thomas, M. A., the Archbishop's Chaplain; the sermon was preached by the Rev. bisnop's Chaplain; the sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Moore Boultbee, B. D., from Mark x., 43, 44. newly-elected Bishops were presented to his Grace by the Bishops of Lincoln and Carlisle. The name of the Queet Dowager was omitted in the Litany, intelligence of Her Majesty's death having been communicated to the Archbishop just previous to his Grace entering the Chapel.

THE LATE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—A black marble slab, with the following inscription, has been placed over the grave of the late Bishop of Norwich:

"In the faith of Christ here resteth from his labours," Edward Stanley thirty-three years Rector of Alderley. Buried amidst the mourning of the diocese which he animated, the city which he had served, the poor whom

had visited, the schools which he had fostered, the fan which he had loved, and of all Christian people, with wh howsoever divided, he had joined in whatsoever thing were true and honest and just and pure and lovely, at of good report. Born Jan. 1, 1779, installed August 13, 1837, died September 6, 1849, aged 70; interred September 9, 1849 ber 21, 1849.

Bevocation of a Curate's License.—A long cor-respondence has taken place between the Rev. Mr. Day-man, Curate of Wasperton, and the Bishop of Worcester, man, Curate of Wasperton, and the Bishop of Worcester, consequent on a letter addressed by the Bishop to Mr. Dayman's Rector, the Rev. T. L. Lane, notifying his intention of revoking his license, on the ground that a sermon preached by Mr. Dayman, and entitled The Houses of God, as they were, as they are, and as they ought to be, was, in its whole spirit, such as to lead those unacquainted with its authorship to the conclusion that it was the work