destruction. Has it been given to man to control the

lightning? to direct and govern at his will the venge-

seum for materials towards a new chapter in the Cu-

still trust hopefully, that this outrage upon the Church

will not be consummated,-that a reckless minister

into the holy office of a Bishop, against the almost

The Jew, or Infidel Bill, (as it is now generally

called,) is being pushed by Lord John with the same

contempt for principle which he has manifested in the

Hamden affair. We copy the following extract from

our esteemed contemporary of the Albion, as contain-

equal to any difficulty, and has in these two cases fully

RING'S COLLEGE

believe that his administration will be in keeping with

what he has already done: these sentiments we have

not the least doubt, are perfectly unanimous; and, as

to their strength and cordiality, we are equally per-

To the Editor of the British Canadian.

unqualified than they are.

suaded that they could hardly be more positive and

Independents-and Methodists; and that the Address,

students, was passed by acclamation, there being not a

Catholic, assisted in drawing up the Address.

Truly yours,

Toronto, February 18, 1848.

I would also mention that a young gentleman, a Roman

"CONVERSATION ON THE CHURCH SOCIETY."

Church Society, which appears this week upon our

first page. The "Conversation" was brought to our

office by the Rev. W. S. Darling,—the author,—to

be printed, for the purpose of distribution in his own

requested him, accordingly, to enlarge his original

plan, and to extend the benefit likely to accrue from

the publication of the Dialogue, by suffering it to

appear first in our columns. With this suggestion he

cheerfully complied. If the Church Society would

undertake the expense of issuing several thousand

additional copies of the pamphlet which Mr. Darling

intends to circulate in his own parochial cure, we think

that such a step would greatly serve the interests of

"Though I can hardly use the pen, yet I must endea-vour to convey to you the expression of my gratification at the two noble-hearted communications from Stamford and Prescott, in your last number. The dutiful spirit of

obedience to God's commands, to give of their substance for promoting His cause, in which these lay gentlemen write, is one of the most promising signs for the Church which I have yet witnessed. That they should feel as

rincipled liberality and zeal, but will give encourage

Scripture of the children of Issachar, which were men

ught to do; the heads of them were two hundred : and

all their brethren were at their commandment. Thank God! a remnant of such men is still left in cur Zion—they

the Church extends. The 'times' do call for every hear

and hand which God's people have to give to His service. Courage and exertion,—the will and the deed,—must be consecrated to His honour and glory, that when He comes

quickly, we may be found doing and watching: shining and supplied with oil.

" Accept my thanks, too, for your righteous rebuke of

had understanding of the times, to know what Israel

crease and multiply, as the knowledge of Christ and

the development of the same christian graces in

A Correspondent writes:-

own parishioners, would be instructive to all.

Our readers will be interested and profited by a

A STUDENT.

will not succeed in thrusting this "second Hoadly"

nanimous protest of the Church.

ing the latest news on the subject :-

iosities of Literature." The decision of the Court

sacred presence when thou hast received it, and He will cleause thee more and more; hide no part of thy be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. What Doest Thou Here, Elijah ation between a Coun- Likeness to Christ. ry Parson and one of his Flock.

The Intemperate Blacksmith.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT .- THE PROBITY OF DISSENTERS.

The Rev. Robert Philip, of Maberly Chapel, Loncongregation who elected him, as well as honoured by

the "perplexed," the "conscientious," and the "experienced." Fit classes, doubtless, in the Christian family, to whom to apply the language of exhortation and encouragement, and well worthy of the thought and the rates required for the widow's annuity, which

quire some "Guides," by which to direct their erring correct data can be formed below five years old. The steps; having abandoned the "old paths," those which plan which seems to me best, is to make a claim of £1 5s scribe the devious course of nonconformity. The experience of dissent seems daily to attest the necessity of some other substitute for that holy ritual which the correct calculations for four varieties of age.

Thus far I have calculated that my plan will support itself, or certainly very nearly so; for the expenses will be but small, and interest at seven per cent. may be

the Church has so carefully provided for her children.

But an annual collection is promised for the same noble

But an annual collection is promised for the same noble do; but we have something to say of him in his capacity of editor, when he assumes the responsibility of reprinting the writings of a divine of the English

Mr. George Virtue, of London, has lately published a handsone and costly quarto volume, entitled, "Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ, a new and revised

tion was specially directed), for we were curious to discover by what means Mr. Philip could make the employed) as well as its own constant accumulation at sentiments of the Church, as enunciated by the Bishop compound interest.

My calculations, if adopted, will require some little on that subject, acceptable to what he calls "his own circle;" and our surprise was only equalled by our yearly, on 1st January and July; the payments by the indignation, when we found that matter, which occupies twenty-four pages of the folio of 1678, had been wholly left out, and that this excision had been made a mem

more incensed at the wrong which has been perpetrated against his memory by the dishonest mutilation of his the suppression of the truth and the utterance of at ood are offences against probity, and the party who indulges in the former generally practices the latter; and when a negative deception of this kind is resorted to, it amounts to a positive fraud, for Mr. Philip has represented that the book contains the work of a particular author, while he must have known that he had surreptitiously withheld from the public a most important portion of that work.

Mr. Philip speaks of Jeremy Taylor as the "Milton What would be said if an Editor was, without apology, to expunge the first book of his without apology, to expunge the first book of his either the whole or a part of the "present value" at the randise Lost from a volume affecting to contain the time of assuring, in which case he would receive a proporwhole of that great poem? And yet Mr. Philip has tional reduction of the aunual payment, which, it must be acted in a similar manner in regard to those eloquent understood, only continues during the joint-life of both passages of the life of Christ which speak of the Divine husband and wife, ceasing upon the death of either.

through this book, or compare it with the folio before can be plausible while he pilfers, that he can affect a matical knowledge as well as the inclination to attend wirtue while he perpetrates a wrong. He remarks, faithfully to it, as constant supervision will be necessary; and, until tables are constructed at great labour, each case that "No consideration, but the impossibility of bring- almost will require a se, arate calculation. ing out this volume in a form worthy of its author, and without risk to its spirited publisher, could have induced me to add either a note or a line to 'the great exemplar.' No one can feel so deeply, as I myself further explanation, as I do not myself feel certain that I have placed to be applied by the have fully explained my ideas on the subject, at least not have fully explained my ideas on the subject at least not have fully explained my ideas on the subject at least not have fully explained my ideas o do, the humiliating position in which I have placed so clearly as could have been done at a personal interview. myself by the Editorship. It is, however, a willing sacrifice at the shrine of Taylor. I have thus secured his introduction to my own circle, and am, therefore, quite content to bear all the odium of my presumption. For his sake, I hazarded the melancholy contrast which I must ever present in this connection."

modify or else explain them.

Had time permitted it, I would have entered upon a skeleton plan of the working of such a society as I propose, but any one conversant with the principles of annuities, will see that my foundation is correct, though expensions. his introduction to my own circle, and am, therefore. I must ever present in this connection.

Jealous for the fame, for sooth, of the good Bishop! What mockery! What dishonesty! Query, Mr. correct in this respect for want of data. I have examined the working of several of the earlier schemes, to attain a ments of the good Bishop might influence your circle? What mockery! What dishonesty! Query, Mr. ments of the good Bishop might influence your circle? Were you not desirous that the honest and ingenuous of your followers should remain blinded upon a point of doctrine, so essential as that contained in the pages which have been so presumptuously expunged from your reprint of the writings of the "great exemplar?" Were you not afraid lest, while his eloquence fascinated, his arguments should bring conviction to those of your followers who would otherwise continue enslaved by their schism? Were you not afraid, lest the sincere hearts of your party should be penetrated with a sense of the truth which you have concealed from them, and lest, seeing the truth, the "truth

should set them free?" This outrage upon an author, while it is a wrong to the Church, is also an injustice offered to dissent. is a wrong to the Church, because the opinions of one of its chief ornaments are most dishonestly mutilated and cancelled. It is an injustice to dissenters, because it conceals the essential doctrines of the Church.

If this is true of the object, what shall be said of the author? Of one, who affects to be a gentleman and a Christian Minister,-of one who assumes to compose the fears of the "doubting," to quiet the agitation of the "perplexed," and to remove the scruples of the "conscientious," -of such an one, who, while affecting veneration for the writings of a dead Bishop, has done violence to his memory, by expunging the chief lesson contained in his works, -of one who could traffic in the writings, while he traduced the Churchmanship of their author, -of one who could panegyrize the works, and at the same time betray the writer?

With one warning we conclude. We speak to Churchmen, and we again caution them against receiving instruction through the medium of Dissenters .-Even the Fathers of the Church, in their hands, are made to speak another Gospel than that which we have received. Let us more and more exemplify our be instrumental in promoting dishonesty and encouraging fraud.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

At the request of the Secretary of The Church sin from Him, and He will by His light brighten the dark corners over which thou grievest, and all, sorrow lowing papers on the management of the Widows and or joy, dryness or refreshment, the light of His pre- Orphans' Fund, by H. C. Baker, Esq., of Hamilton, sence, or His seeming absence, shall but more kindle to which reference was made in the Fourth Annual thy longing, and cleanse thee for that unvarying, un- Report of the Society. The importance of the subject ceasing, unspeakable presence in bliss. "We shall will, we are sure, be deemed a sufficient reason for occupying so large a portion of our columns on this subject, especially as the matter will be brought forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Society, to be held on Wednesday, the 1st March:-

The undersigned, having studied several of the best authors upon Annuities and Life Assurance, proposes to the Committee the following scheme for this Diocese:— In consequence of the low rate of interest upon which the English tables for such purposes are calculated, I am of opinion that it is advisable to form a Mutual Benefit

Society, and work it entirely within itself, thus giving to the assurer every possible advantage. Moreover, the melancholy fact cannot be denied, that very many of our Clergy are even now of impaired health, and could not

It has been found that all the calculations formerly made for provision for widows have been too low, no attention having been paid to the fact, that the life of a female is of from three to four years longer duration than don, is a Minister of the "Independent" denomination of Dissenters, and doubtless he is respected by the as nineteen. Taking also into consideration that our Clergy are, from various and well-known causes, far from

the society of which he is a member.

To the office of a teacher he has superadded the character of an author, and has thus become better known to his party as the writer fafet, London.

We have not read the books to which we make allusion, nor, for our present purpose, is it necessary that we should be acquainted with their contents; they are, however, respectively addressed to the "doubting," the "perpleyed" the "conscientious," and the "expense of the found advisable, a reduction of premium made, and, if found advisable, a reduction of premium made, for the future.

we do not, therefore, blame Mr. Philip for publishing these works, for we incline to the opinion that those who have wandered from the way of the Church requence of the great mortality in the first few years, were formed by the Apostles, and trodden by their at birth, or at any age under five, and then, that the corwere formed by the Apostles, and trodden by their successors, it is necessary that the abettors of schism should observe some new marks by which to circumdistributed through the succeeding six or eight years. I

among the assurers, whose payments should fall due in the succeeding July, being divided by the then existing number of paying members, and that each share should be taken in reduction of the half-yearly payment due by each member, thus dividing the sum in proportion to the

edition, with Notes, by the Rev. Robert Philip."

When we saw the work, we turned with interest to observe what Note the Editor had appended to the chapters on Baptism, (the only one to which our attendance). For the first year's collection £500 would be in hand untouched, and would receive nine would be in hand untouched, and would receive nine would be in hand untouched.

Very great care must be taken in arranging such a without remark or apology on the part of the Editor.

Mr. Philip truly states that Jeremy Taylor's "own
Church glories in his name;" aye, and she feels the

character of the Editor.

Mr. Philip truly states that Jeremy Taylor's "own
Church glories in his name;" aye, and she feels the

character of the wrong which has been perpetrated.

		AMPLES:		
Age.	MKE:	Allymont	Annual Parmant	
25	20	£190.2	or	£14.3774
30	; 30	173.4	or	14,0826
	30		or	16.0403
35	40	150.05	or	13.4021
	50		or	17.525

Father. Child. Present Paymer 37 ...... 7 ..... £6.3482 or £1 a year for 9 years .... 1.6355 or 7.6995 or 5 11.6923 or 2

All stated in £ and decimals of a £. It would be of course optional with any member to pay

I think it would be as well also to allow such members Grace which is conferred in the holy Sacrament of as thought proper and could afford it, to double the proposed "deferred annuity;" or indeed to assure for any posed "deferred annuity;" or indeed to assure for any We have not space to enter more fully into this other sum, which could most readily be obtained from the subject, nor have we now leisure to look carefully same tables; but in these cases he should not thereby increase his claim more the support of leating.

increase his claim upon the annual collection.

Until the scheme has stood some experience, it will re-Mr. Philip's own language will testify that he quire to be in the hands of some one who has the math

If there are any material parts to which objections may be taken, I will, on being informed thereof, endeavour to

modify or else explain them. rience may show that I am either above or below the correct calculation; but it is utterly impossible to be quite

HUGH C. BAKER. Hamilton, 30th January, 1846.

- Hamilton, 26th Feb., 1846.

Sir,—I beg to own the receipt of your favour of the 6th instant, conveying to me the thanks of the Church Society, for the scheme I submitted for the formation of the Widows and Orphans' Fund; and also stating that Committee lately appointed had come to the unanious conclusion, to propose a scheme which did not clude any system of Life Assurance.

This plan, as published in the Church, has reached me, and hereafter answering the objections taken to my own

plan, or any similar system, I take the right to enter into a strict examination of the one now submitted In order to compare the two fairly, I reduce my own ilculations to assuring an annuity of £40, instead of £50. I take for granted the expectation of the Committee, that the fund will be £2000 in 1848, with an annual income also beyond its interest of £525. This income, reduced to its corresponding capital, will be £8,750, and will, added to the £2000, make a total capital of £10,750; out of which they hope to secure to each widow of 100

present clergymen, constantly retained at that number, on the other hand, supposing that my estimate of the relative ages as taken for example is near the truth, most positively state that the sum of £14,436.8 will be reired to assure the same annuity to the widows of 100 ergymen, not constantly kept up to that number, but

gradually reduced by death. The apparent difference of these sums is but £3,700, a deficiency that would not destroy the scheme for many years; but it must be remembered that the Committee not only fund permanently the £2,000, but also the surplus of each year beyond the sums actually required; and again, they hope to provide for the widows of a constant number of 100 members, to say nothing of a steady inrease which we so much hope for; while my calculation s made for the present 100; each member coming in to

As, perhaps, this comparison may not clearly explain determination to observe a watchful jealousy upon these important subjects, and then we shall cease to these important subjects, and then we shall cease to widows the first year, I will as more correct call the answering dishonests and encourage. widows the distribution of the feeble breath of the human lungs is proved the ungodly and anarchical effusion of the Spirit of Evil in Douglas Jerrold's Magazine. If there are demon-pens, with the tempest—one of God's messengers of we have the satisfaction of knowing that there are also

ing these three to be of the ages of 30, 40, and 50 w commencing on the fund, at the expiration of only years, 27 widows will be claiments for the annuity, and 20 years the number alive will be 48; and this number increase (supposing no increase of the 100 members) it reaches its maximum of 60. The same result following the average age of 44 for widowhood is taken, which age will I think upon reflection appear not far from the

ful fires of God's cloudy throne? The infidel, who was wont to hide himself during the thunder-storm, ssertion of an individual, the actual working of a plan for knew of no such power or privilege; and they who As perhaps the Committee would prefer to the mere the same object, I add the facts of the scheme carried ou since 1744, for the benefit of the widows of the Minister crate the utterings of inspiration to find some fright-

and Professors in Scotland.

An average number of 667 married men pay £6.55 and fully extravagant hyperbole in praise of the magnetic

nually, to secure an annuity of £20 to their widows; it this society 30 die annually, leaving 20 widows.

This scheme is founded upon a correct knowledge of the principles of Life Assurance, but was rated very low and owes its success to great care, investment at 43 pecent. interest, and a longer duration of life than we ca hope for here; yet the annual sum for each is £13.10, to secure £40 annuity, while the Committee "confidenty believe" that an annual payment of £6.45 (£6.45—10 members) will secure the same. It will be seen hereaftr that my calculations, based upon difference of age,

the speed found that all the calculations formerly iects, but none have been successful unless founded upon the speed formerly in the calculations for the calculations formerly in the calculations for the calculations formerly in the calculations for the true and now better known principles of Life Asa rance; and those which have succeeded the best, have been the societies in which due note was taken of the relative ages of all parties. This I consider but fair, as it makes a person pay in proportion, if, at an advanced age he thinks proper to make a match unsuitable in

I again give my own calculations, reduced to a \$40 annuity, and in five classes.—

Say 20 of 25 ... 20 ... £152.8, or ... £12.11 20 of 30 ... 30 ... 138 72, or ... 11.266 40 of 35 ... 30 ... 153.32, or ... 12.832 10 of 35 ... 40 ... 120.04, or ... 10.7217 and 10 of 50 ... 50 ... 127.32, or ... 14.02

total ... £14,436.8, or au'ly £12.2821 Giving an average present capital of £144 7s. 4d. for each commencing member, and the same added for all nevly ordained or emigrating clergymen, or, an annual average payment of £12 5s. 7d. during marriage or joint life, by each of the present 100 clergy, and all new arrivals or

I freely admit, that the circumstances of the clergy are such as would render it a great boon, could we secure the annuity without calling upon them; but I think that some modification of the plan already submitted by me, will place it in the power of nearly all to become paying members. If it is thought advisable to employ the interes of the fund in hand as well as the yearly collection, his, divided as I have proposed, will it is hoped reduce the payment of each member £4 10s. But I feel certain hat the announcement of such a scheme would be followed by an early offer, from many of our parishes, to take by an early oner, from many of our parasite, to take upon themselves the payment of the sum required of tieir clergy, and in this manner the annual collection or revenue would fall to be divided amongst a smaller number, and of course would reduce the payment of the other clergy

law of the land. It is therefore fairly enough termed by its opponents, the *Infidel Bill*. Yet this measure was brought forward by Lord John Russell himself, and is another cause for damaging his ministry. Impolitic indeed is such a course, but Lord John considers himself cannot definely and has in these two cases fully But the argument that the sum cannot be raised bythe clergy, is of no consequence; if it cannot, and other means are not forthcoming, the annuity must be reduced to such a sum as the annual revenue of £645 would assure. It is useless in the extreme, to promise an annuity of £40 upon funds and income which, upon the best possible calculation cannot pay the half.

I believe that one-fourth of our parishes would, after a little while, assume the rate charged upon their elergyman; and I know that the question has already been proved the truth of the Rev. Sidney Smith's satire, that his lordship was at all times able to undertake any thing

named in a neighbouring parish.

I do not, again, enter upon the provision for orphans, as the Committee have not given their views in detail;

and, I believe mine the safest.

For the whole scheme I claim the peculiar advantage, that it is built upon true principles, and the now well known rules, of the decrement of life; and thus our clergy rould really be relieved from anxiety.

It will also make the exact annual revenue regularly

available, and most forcibly point out the necessity of ertion in its collection. I believe some would avail themselves of the proposed

right to buy a larger or a smaller annuity. And it would at any rate become instantly available, without waiting If any of our clergy find themselves unable to pay more than the scheme of the Committee would call for I mean £1 5s., my plan will allow them to secure their

share of the bounty. Suppose one of the first class, aged 35,—a joint life payment of £6 8s. 9d. will entitle his the reade on an and perhaps even to £1 5s.

deviced on the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the sour spirited journal to take a sugging at the source spirited journal to take a sugging at the source spirited journal to take a sugging at the source spirited journal to take a sugging at the source spirited journal to take a sugging at the source spirited journal to take a sugging at the source spirited journal to take a sugging at the source spirited journal to take a sugging at the source spirited journal to take a sugging at the source spirited journal to take a sugging at the spirited journal to take a suggestion at the spirited at the s To conclude. I most firmly believe that were the plan

of the Committee to go into operation, seven years only would be required to shew its complete failure, and would be added to the many which have preceded it in rain; and, in the meantime, I know that many of the clergy would not for an instant look to it for a relief of

In thus so positively asserting my own opinion in opposition to that publicly expressed by the Committee, permit me to say that I feel some explanation due to them; nd my best is, that though I am ready to confess mor than one of the number my superiors in mathematical knowledge, I at the same time believe that not one amongst them has paid the attention which I have to this peculiar study. It has been for some time a favourite study, and from the commencement with the intention and hope that would enable me to render assistance in this much

SIR,—The Editor of the Examiner states in his last number, in allusion to the Address intended to have been ever felt a desire to employ what degree of presented to Dr. M'Caul, on his accession to the Presidency, by the Graduates and Undergraduates of King's ability I possess, in the temporal advancement of the Church; but I believe, in this respect, I need not apologize College, that there was a "regular flare-up" amongst the students, in consequence of an attempt of some of that body "to whitewash their new President." for the correspondence thus undertaken.

I have the honour to remain, sir, Yours, most obediently, HUGH C. BAKER.

The Rev. W. H. RIPLEY. Secretary, &c. &c. S

SCRIPTURE PROFANED.

Influenced, as we are, by that habitual reverence for the awfulness and sanctity of Holy Scripture which was instilled into our heart-in common with our fellow-Christians-from early childhood, we cannot refrain-we feel that it would be sinful to refrainfrom earnestly recording the deep emotions of shame and aversion caused by reading-in the columns of a professedly Christian journal published in one of our rovincial cities—the following miserable attempt at cleverness, with a sacrifice of every thing like respect for the BIBLE. The wretched paragraph, (we fearlessly call it by its proper name, though taken from the columns of an otherwise highly respectable newspaper) possesses not even the credit of originality. It merely the second edition-in a somewhat less offensive form of a foolish and wicked idea which had its parish. We immediately expressed to him the opinion birth in the United States; and—as we judge from that a production so manifestly suited to commu a selection lately published in the Church—was cate the information he desired to diffuse amongst his promptly rebuked and put down :-

"A friend calls our attention to the following curious text in the book of Job, chap. 38, verse 35, which seems to point directly to the electric telegraph. The next thing will be to put a hook or bridle in the mouth of Leviathan. If horses can be broken in not to kick, and lions not to bite, we do not see why whales should not be

Canst thou send lightnings that they may go and say

The "friend" to whose services our contemporary alludes, not only pointed out the passage; but like- the Society, and, of course, strengthen the Church at wise suggested, we presume, the commentary upon it. large. There can be no doubt as to the source whence his interpretation was derived; and we hope-for the mitigation of the offence which he has committed in appropriating it-that he borrowed and retailed it without pausing to consider the consequences of approving another man's nonsense and profaneness. We would give him a word of advice. Jocular applications or irreverent perversions of God's Word are certainly not worth plagiarizing. No Christian need think it an honour to be accounted the author of such

they do, and not refrain from expressing their feelings and convictions, is not only an evidence of their own high productions. If he has any more expositions of "curious texts," prepared after this plan, we should recommend him to deal with them, as the converted Ephesians did with their books of "curious arts,"-burn them. The fire not the press-is their fitting destination. simple, positive negation, that man is able to exercise the powers of the Almighty, is regarded by him in the fill a vacancy being rated at an additional sum, of either present payment or annual premium, and all increase in the number over 100, also assisting the fund in the same tric Telegraph. Would he understand the nature and tric Telegraph. Would he understand the nature and the value of prophecy? Let him read the Bible-as many good men have done-upon his knees. We

fluid which passes along the wires of the telegraph, poor against the more affluent." lightning; which is another of God's ministers of

In the list of Passengers by the Hibernia, we observe the name of the Rev. George Maynard, M. A., of Upper Canada College.

## Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

fully extravagant hyperbole in praise of the magnetic telegraph, would do well to reflect—ere they employ language like this—how the lightnings strike.

DOCTOR HAMDEN AND THE JEW BILL.

The last packet has brought out but slight additional information concerning these all-important topics. With respect to the former, arguments were heard in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 24th ult., and three following days. The Crown Officers shewed cause against the rule granted on the 14th, why a mandamus should not issue commanding the Archbishop of Canterbury and his Vicar-General to hold a Court at which the Rev. R. V. Huntly, Rev. J. Jebb, and the Rev. W. F. Powell might appear, and oppose the Confirmation of Dr. Hamden.

Much interest was felt at first in the details of the proceedings; but it soon died away from the extremeuniversally prevail throughout the Anglican Church on oceedings; but it soon died away, from the extremeby dry character of the arguments. The Spectator this continent, and which, next to an unmusical clergy, are traceable to the general and unsuitable employment of females as choristers, would be discarded, and the clerical and the Civil Law, the Common Law, and the Statute Law. The arguments of counsel less resembled a discarded and the Counsel less resembled and the Counsel sembled a discussion in a Law Court, than a literary controversy: it was like a search in the British Mu-

Cobourg, Feb. 19. P.S.-It is from no churlish feeling that I object to female choristers; on the contrary, no one can appreciate more highly than I do the amiable feeling which prompts was not given before the sailing of the packet. We their exertions; but as a female naturally sings in a high treble note, the consequence is, that the congregation must either sing the tenor or bass, or be dumb. The great Church composers understood this perfectly, and accordingly those great masters of harmony, Palestrina, Tallis, Gibbons, Bird, Farrant, Ravenscroft, &c., in all their compositions for congregational singing, uniformly placed the tune or melody in the tenor part. Until this sound principle be again adopted, no hope can be entertain the restoration of congregational singing.

> CHLOROFORM. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-The few operations of any magnitude which have as yet been performed in this part of Canada, under the influence of chloroform, may render the following communication interesting to some of your readers; and you will much oblige, by giving it a place in your columns.

The great benefit to be derived from the use of chloro-"No English Premier should be unpopular with the Church. His lordship's advocacy of the Jew Bill is unwise, and let it be understood that this Bill is not merely a bill and let it be indestrood that its birth admit men of the Jewish religion into Parliament, but applies to men of all religions, or indeed of no religion at all. Any Atheist, Deist, or Pagan can sit and vote in Parliament if elected thereto, should this Bill become the rm, as an anæsthetic agent in procuring a perfect immunity from pain or sensation, even under the most painful operations, was most satisfactorily tested at St. Catharines, on Saturday the 19th instant, by Dr. Mack.

One of the unhappy emigrants who arrived in this puntry last summer, and had then suffered for many ceks under the fever which has carried off so many of s fellow countrymen, was so unfortunate, in addition to s many other miseries, as to get both his feet and ankles frozen during this winter, and mortification had ensued, rendering the removal of both necessary. The right that he would lead the orchestra at the Opera House if leg was accordingly amputated on the 12th instant, but owing to his previous debilitated state the weakness and called on to do so, perform the operation of lithotomy, or take command of the Channel fleet.
"The fate of the Jew Bill in the House of Lords is exhaustion following the operation was so great, that it was deemed advisable to postpone the removal of the left tomewhat doubtful; it will be severely contested in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Inglis taking the lead in leg until he had in some measure recovered the effect of the first operation. On Saturday the 19th instant, the the opposition. The Tory party have party determined to reject Lord George Bentinck's leadership, in consequence of his support of this measure. The same hostility will apply to Mr. D'Israeli, who, being of Jewish extraction, has also given his support to the same cause." circumstances seeming to warrant its favourable performance, the chloroform was administered, by saturating a small piece of sponge with about two teaspoonsful of the preparation, and allowing him to inhale its vapour from a handkerchief in which it had been folded, being applied over the mouth and nostrils. In a very short time perfect insensibility was produced, and Dr. Mack, in presence of Drs. Cross and Carson, proceeded with the amputation We think it our duty to aid in giving currency to The patient appeared in a profound sleep-his eyes closed the subjoined refutation of an indirect slander, issuing nor did a motion or expression of pain evince that he was at all conscious of what was being done; nor did he even flinch when the knife was applied. The limb was from the Examiner, against the Head of the University. We can corrobotate the statements of the letremoved, and while the wound was being dressed and the ter, from our own personal knowledge of the case. bandages applied, the patient awoke; and asked, with an Of all the efforts ever made, -of all the schemes ever expression of much uneasiness, whether the doctor was nearly ready to begin! He was told that he had nearly the bone, and appeared much astonished and relieved when cion that the Rev. Dr. McCaul is not regarded by all informed that the operation was completed. He was then removed to his bed, appearing to suffer much less than on of the students with feelings of the highest admiration a fermer occasion; and so little shock did he seem to have received, that he passed a very quiet night, and slept several hours. He has since gone on as well as posand esteem. We are sure that both Graduates and Undergraduates have only one opinion as to the chasible, ne untoward effects having supervened upon the racter and services of their gifted and successful Lecuse of the chloroform. turer; as their President, they have every reason to

This instance seems clearly to prove the great superiority of chloroform over æther, as an anæsthetic agent; both from the small amount of the preparation required, and the short time necessary for it to produce its effects, as well as the absence of all that depression and exhaustion which asually followed the admin ter, and the very simple manner in which its vapour may be administered, doing away with the necessity of the complicated inhaling apparatus which was required for the successful exhibition of the vapour of aether.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

I beg to inform you that I was present at the meeting of the students; that there were present members of the Church of England—Roman Catholics—Presbyterians— AT A PUBLIC MEETING called on the 4th of Januar which was expressive of the warm feelings of admiration and esteem entertained towards Dr. M'Caul by the 1848, for the purpose of building a Church in the First Concession of Huntingdon, Victoria District, the followng Gentlemen were duly elected to carry this object into

> William Cadman, Esq., Chairman. William Cauna.,
> A. Glass, Secretary.
> Daniel Chapman, Treasurer.
> Alexander Anderson,
> Building Committee. Thomas Emerson,

The Committee feel pleasure in stating that they have already £160 entered upon the Secretary's books. John Anderson, Esq., has given a site; and the timber has likewise been furnished gratuitously. The contract for the building has been advertised. perusal of the well-managed and useful Dialogue, explanatory of the constitution and objects of the

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC .- CANADA EAST.

The Society continues to receive the most painful accounts of the unhappy condition of the emigrants who have landed in Canada from the British islands during the past year. Of the numbers who have landed in America, some idea may be formed from the fact that, up to October, 1847, 91,892 persons, flying from starvation in these kingdoms, had arrived at the port of Quebec alone.

To the wretched state of the sick and dying emigrants

themselves, allusion is made in the following extracts. But it is more especially the province of the Society to call attention to the suffering lives and devoted deaths of so many of the Missionary Clergy of the Church in Canada, who counted not their lives dear to them while they ministered, in the midst of raging and pestilential disease, not to the flocks committed to their own peculiar charge but to those "other sheep" who had been cast upon them in the recklessness of despair attendant upon the famine and distress which prevailed in Ireland, and parts of Great Britain, last winter.

It is in order that the names of those who, either in will

or in deed, have thus devoted themselves to "lay down their lives for the brethren" for whom Christ died, may be placed on record, and had in honour by the Church a ome, that the Society desires to draw attention to the ompanying extracts from a letter lately received from the Bishop of Montreal, who himself took his share along with his Clergy in the service of danger at the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle. It is to be hoped that such statements will also stir up Christians at home to a sense of the heavy debt they still owe to their brethren in Canada, when it is seen how the numbers of the Clergy are reluced, as well as their labours vastly increased, by that infliction from the mother country, and for its relief which has well been termed "the scourge of the Colonie

Death of the Rev. Messrs. Morris and Anderson. "The actual death, indeed, of these two took place in Quebec; but they caught the disease at Grosse Isle.— They were both Missionaries of the Society. The Rev. J. Morris, Missionary at Port Neuf, was a bachelor, a man singularly amiable, as well as unpretendingly devout, and one of very extensive attainments—a M.A. of King's College, Nova Scotia, in which province he was born, being a member of one of its most respectable families. He was about 58. The Rev. R. Anderson was a widower, and has left two little orphan boys, without any provision Dean was acting solely from personal disappointment.

wrath—then, but not before, it will be science and religion too (as now it is neither) to call the electric fluid which passes along the wires of the telegraph, obliged, in consequence, to seek assistance from friends, although I can testify that he lived in a most frugal and homely manner. His children have been taken by the Rev. Mr. Ardagh, the Society's Missionary at Barrie, in the Diocese of Toronto, who has a large family of his own. Suffer me to second the plea of the Rev. Dr. Mackie, by ommending them to the consideration and compas of the Venerable Society.

"Both these gentlemen voluntarily outstayed their time at Grosse Isle. I had established a rotation of service, giving a week to each clergyman. Mr. Anderson, himself an Irishman (a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, sent out to me by the Society), became so deeply interes ted in the scenes and incidents which he witnessed, and conceived so lively a desire to devote himself to the work of comforting and guiding the sick and the bereaved, and of comforting and guiding the sick and the bereaved, and aiding the dying in their preparation, that he earnestly solicited permission from me to remain, and he stayed six weeks. Still, as there was abundant work for two, and it was evident that the mutual society, help, and comfort, that the one might 'have of the other,' would be of benefit both to themselves and the nations, the weekly arrange. both to themselves and the patients, the weekly arrangement continued, and Mr. Morris, from some accidental interruption in the chain, had the opportunity, of which he chose to avail himself of remaining a fortnight. Most he chose to avail himself, of remaining a fortnight. Most cheerfully, as well as most lovingly, did they perform their work together. 'They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided.' They came up together from the island, and were buried within a day of each other at Quebec. The cathedral, as on occasion of the previous death of my admirable friend Mr. Chadeften, of whom a memoir appeared in the 'Toronto Chaderton, of whom a memoir appeared in the 'Toront Church' of the 17th September, was hung for three Sun days with black. Mr. Anderson was a remarkably simple-minded, as well as a truly zealous and faithful minister of Christ. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. But what am I to do for the sheep that are left without a supplication.

Ministrations of the other Clergy. "The number of clergymen of our Church, being the only Protestant ministers in attendance who served the Quarantine Station during the season, was 15. Of these the Rev. Messrs. Rollit, Forest, Sutton, Torrance, Lons-dell, Parkin, King, Anderson, Whitten, Morris, Reid, Guérout, Buttler, and Morice, were Missionaries of the Society; and of these Missionaries, Messrs. Forest, Torrance, Lonsdell, Parkin, King, Ried, and Buttler, took the fever and recovered. Messrs. Torrance, King, and Reid were very dangerously ill; the first of the three, who was ill at his mother's residence in this parish, I despaired of Mr. Forest was the chaplain to the station, but went away ill, and continued so for a long time: he was forbidden by his physician to return. Mr. Sutton was appointed as an assistant but was award of the characteristics. an assistant, but was removed after a short time. How Mr. Anderson and Mr. Morris sealed their ministry and service, it needs not to repeat here. Mr. Hazard, the Society's Missionary at Sherrington, was the last who came down to Quebec to take his turn; but as the Quarasson rantine Establishment was just being closed for the season and there was scarcely a call left for his labours, Dr. Mackie in my absence sent him back.

"Duties of a similar nature have devolved upon the

clergy at Quebec, Montreal, and La Chine, as well as at St. John's where Mr. Dawes, caught his death. He and Mr. Bond of La Chine were the only Missionaries of the Society engaged in these duties. I have omitted Sorel, where the Society's Missionary, the Rev. W. Anderson, was at one time classify engaged in attending force the second was at one time closely engaged in attending fever cases, but the magnitude of the visitation was, of course, in the smaller places, not comparable to what was to be seen at the Quarantine or in the cities. Five of the clergy resident in Montreal have established a rotation of duty at dent in Montreal have established a rotation of duty at the hospital sheds, at Point St. Chad's in that city, which at this moment, as I have intimated already, is the focus of the disease in the province."

THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

The election, be it bad or good, of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford, was confirmed yesterday at Bow Church, in the presence of as mixed and anxious a multitude of bystanders as has graced the performance of such a ceremony since the stormy days of Elizabeth and Henry.

Henry.

The Government had anxiously watched the event, and Dr. Lushington had been primed for the occasion the Crown lawyers with a new reading of the pramum statute of Henry the Eighth, somewhat startling, it must be confessed, to the polished and liberal ears of the

ineteenth century.

All opposers had been cited in usual form, by proclamation, some days before the confirmation, then and there to state their objections. They were summoned by the apparitor, at the proper part of the proceedings to n: with the formal intimation, duly and ne state them: with the formal intimation, duly missing added, that the objectors should then "BE HEARD." behalf of three delegates of the country clergy, one from control of the University of the Country clergy, and Dublin, did then formally object, but he was not was at once, and rather brusquely, refused a hearing "the court," on the ground that they, "the court," w mperatively required by the statute of Henry to ente neither let, hindrance nor objection, but were come to proceed at once to confirmation at all hazards. perceed at once to confirmation at all hazards, uestion whether the objectors were entitled to be heard as then argued on their behalf by Dr. Addams, Dr. and Dr. P. Phillippers, the first and second of Harding, and Dr. R. Phillimore—the first and second of whom addressed the court at great length, and in speech was es of some point and vigour. But the issue of the neter was, that "the court," on the strength of the standard that the overruled the objectors, and denied them that which had just promised, namely, a hearing. This being d

the apparitor cited "opposers" once more, and ended by pronouncing all of them "contumacious," for not appearing.

The construction of the statute of Henry VIII., on which this singular outrage on decency, common sense, and common liberty, has been founded by a Liberal Ministry, is simply this—that whereas the statute says that who ever interposes any delay or obstacle to the "confirma" whoever interposes any delay or obstacle to the "confirma" tion" of whoever or whatever shall be nominated Bishop by the Crown, shall incur the populaties of a premunire—thin must mean that all, even acknowledged legal forms, sing must mean that all, even acknowledged legal forms powers, are to be over-ridden, and the whole proceeding reduced to a mere puppet-dance in the hands of the Minister of the day. If this is the construction of the latute, it would carry even a cat or a dog through of Eh and Lambeth Chapel to the benches of the House a Bishop. If this is the construction of the statute, safely and of the Reformed Church of England might in the very wolly be converted, as Bishoprics once were for Court favouritays of Popery, into sinecure pensions only the even laymen or lap-dogs,—at the for Court favouritays of Popery, into sinceric Per arbitrary will of the given laymen or lap-dogs,—at the there be to save or enforter of the day; for what would cure even so much as a clerbe right of the people to get If this is the construction of in to discharge the office? If the crown, in one very important attute, the power of duties, is wholly arbitrary and desponent at least of its discharge the construction of its discharge the power of duties. ercised without any limit whatever to the may be exchoice. And that this power may be exercisinge of its lished, without any reference to the feelings of it and, though in the nineteenth century, not without tyranny of the fifteenth, this present d & d of Lord John Russel very sufficiently shows

tyranny of the fifteenth, this present d d d of Lord Russel very sufficiently shows.

It seems pretty clear, indeed, that his lordship now looks a little further, and that he will take the opportunity a little further, and that he will take the opportunity of the possibly can, of the absurdity to which his own yet established) construction of the act of the Tyrant Yet established construction of the act of the free and King has reduced the established forms of the free and those forms altogether by act of Parliament, and west the those forms altogether by act of Parliament, and west the uncontrolled dominion in this matter in the Crown,—that is, the Prime Minister. How fit such a functionary now is to exercise this power recent events may shew.

much fitter he will become when certain bills now before parliament shall pass into law, (if law they are to be,)

parliament shall pass into law, (if law they are to be,)
may perhaps be estimated.
But, in the meanwhile, we take leave to think that there
is another alternative to this "confirm." is another alternative to this "confirmation" question Lord John's construction of Henry's Act reduces the gal and constitutional form of objection to an absurd How if this be only the old argument that the const tion itself is wrong? that the assumption on which argument proceeds is false and mistaken? It is just P

argument proceeds is false and mistaken? It is just possible that the legal form of objection may be held to strain the statute instead of the statute to override it.

We presume, indeed we have reason to believe, that the question will, at all events, be tried and the matter will not be left. will not be left where it now is. Whether the course is by mandamus from the Court of Queen's Ben or in any or what other shape may possibly be, is, as ye matter of question—but wherever there is a wrong there is a remedy, and that "the court" at Bow Church did is so the other than the court of the church did in th

flict on the objectors a most grievous and intolerable wrong there can be no manner of doubt.

The consecration is said to be fixed for the 30th, at a most grievous and intolerable wrong the said to be fixed for the 30th, at a most grievous and intolerable.

To advert to another incident in the controversy; are deeply sorry to find that even the two unlucky reason (if reasons they can be called) on which the Bishop (Oxford rested his late change of opinion, viz., the "virtus of the "Oxford rested his late change of opinion, viz., the "virtus of the "Oxford rested his late change of opinion, viz., the "virtus of the "Oxford rested his late change of opinion, viz., the "virtus of the "Oxford rested his late change of opinion, viz., the "virtus opinion" and "virtus opinion" are virtus opinion withdrawal" of the "Observations on Dissent," and promised "explanation" of the "Bampton Lectures, promise distance of the "Bampton Lectures, promise of the "Bampton Lectures, future edition, have been destroyed, by, we presume, in Hampden himself, or at least on his authority. The ference" that such withdrawal and explanation are in return to the control of the bampton Lecture, in the bampton L

We suspect, too, that another person who has figured uspicuously in this uphother person who has figured naturâ, is, it seems, "entirely groundless." We suspect, too, that another person who has been conspicuously in this unhappy afiair, and who has the object of the most unscrupulous calumny on the port of Lord John Russell's supporters—we mean the Dean Hereford—would be found, if all were known, to come the contract of the contrac out of the controversy a good deal clearer than would John