expositors in the way of perverting or obscuring my meaning, I have the satisfaction of knowing that many honest and intelligent minds have apprehended my true intent and appreciated my labours. Thus, for instance, this or that person would not or could not see, that it is a strong argument for the tenth of the catholic destring sonitors in the way somest and intelligent minds have apprehence onest and intelligent minds have apprehence of the truth of the catholic doctrine a strong argument for the truth of the catholic doctrine of the Trinity, that even heretics (as I have urged,) have of the Trinity, that even heretics (as I have urged,) have of the Trinity, that even heretics (as I have urged,) have in some sense professed it, however imperfectly and injuriously, thus acknowledging the truth amidst their vain attempts to corrupt and destroy it, unconsciously bearing attempts to seisence to disputing it; and the truth testimony to its existence to disputing it; and the truth testimony to its existence for disputing it; and the truth testimony to its existence of cruel misrepresentation I could Many such instances of cruel misrepresentation I could was done in my case; nothing specific was ever the kind was done recently in the Christian Church.

Certainly, whatever may have been the first design of the statute referred to, it had no effect. It has been practically a dead letter. I have continued to preach and lectically a dead letter. I have continued to respect to the university without any diminution of attendance

and distinguished minister of Christ, was confirmed and fixed, by what I have advanced on the subject of the Trinitarian controversies, in the true faith of that holy mystery. And does not this one fact more than outweigh the assertions of a thousand anonymous writers in newsthe assertions of a thousand another and repeating the original papers, copying one another and repeating the original and false judgment by anonymous slanderers in newspapers statement of the mistaken or misrepresenting compapers. Nor let an undue weight be attributed to meetpapers.

mentators? there is but one catholic faith—one invariable standard of orthodox truth; and that all departures from this, con-

of orthodox truth; and that all departures from this, consequently, are errors of doctrines and corruptions of the
faith, and not that "form of sound words" which God
has set forth to us in his revelation,

I challenge my impugners to disprove this assertion of
my belief, not by sophistical constructions, not by garbied
quotations, such as the public has been too familiar with
from their hands: not by mere verbal inferences, not by
the false compring of their own minds, or by the shadows the false colouring of their own minds, or by the shadows cast from their own theories; but from plain and direct assertions qualified and explained, as all assertions must assertions qualified and explained, as all assertions must be, by the context and other passages, and the general tenor of my writings. They have hitherto kept certain portions of my publications as much as possible out of view. They have continued repeating certain sentences, or half sentences, as if these were so many oracular dicta of mine, striking ever on the same note which they once found to awaken a chord in the minds of the uninformed or the prejudiced skilfally indeed as training to the medical as a sequinions. found to awaken a chord in the minus of the uniformed or the prejudiced, skilfully, indeed, as tacticians, but most dishonestly as men. Let them, then, abandon these party polemics. Let them fairly show, if they can, where I have expressed the slightest doubt of the truth, or of the importance of the great Christian doctrines which are

Professor of Divinity.

But, my lord, whilst I fully believe that there is but one But, my lord, whilst I fully believe that there is but one catholic faith, I am not required by this persuasion to treat disrespectfully or uncharitably all that differ from us, or that conscientiously declare that they, for their part, cannot learn that faith from the Bible. I would do nothing to encourage dissent from the church. It grieves me whenever I see it. But at the same time, I am for a full toleration, if dissent be only open and avowed; a tolerative control of the propriety of its being brought forward at all.

The Dean of St. Asaph—We have no evidence either the distribution of the subject. The Dean of St. Asaph—We have no evidence either the propriety of the propr toleration, if dissent be only open and avowed; a toleration that is extending not only to the grant of civil privileges to dissenters, but to the equitable and kind consideration of their statements and arguments, as well as of their feelings. I would try to win them over—I would their feelings. I would not presume to surrender to the suit being instituted or withdrawn.

The election then proceeded, and the votes of the Junior Prebendaries were first taken, the Dean recording his vote last.

Canon Huntingford, D.C.L., having been called upon the suit being instituted or withdrawn.

The election then proceeded, and the votes of the Junior Prebendaries were first taken, the Dean recording his vote last. is every Christian man's bounden duty to give. This, then, I would not withhold even from those who have de-

parted the furthest from the true faith. unlike that in which it is used in our liturgy, when we pray for "all who profess and call themselves Christians," that they "may be led into the way of truth," &c. What I may have said, then, in charity of the persons, or of the modes of reasoning, of misbelievers, cannot in any fairness be understood as indulgences to their tenets. I repeat, I not only regard the doctrines of the Holy Trinity, and the incarnation and atonement of our Lord, and the salvation of man through faith only in him, with the truths arising out of, and closely connected with, these great ask you to acquit me of any personal disrespect towards a learned and talented divine—towards one who I am informed is so estimable in his disposition—when I ask you to believe that I am not swayed by any of those unimportant (of course, I mean not unimportant in themselves, but still comparatively unimportant) motives, viz. a preference for one political party to another, or any feeling as between Churchmen and Dissenters, or between one party and another within the Church. But while I ask you to believe that I am not swayed by any of those unimportant (of course, I mean not unimportant in themselves, but still comparatively unimportant) motives, viz. a preference for one political party to another, or any feeling as between Churchmen and Dissenters, or between a large and talented divine—towards one who I am informed is so estimable in his disposition—when I ask you to believe that I am not swayed by any of those unimportant (of course, I mean not unimportant in themselves, but still comparatively unimportant) motives, viz. a preference for one political party to another, or any feeling as between Churchmen and Dissenters, or between a large and talented divine—towards one who I am informed is so estimable in his disposition—when I ask you to believe that I am not swayed by any of those unimportant (of course, I mean not unimportant in themselves, but still comparatively unimportant in themselves, but still comparatively unimportant in themselves, bu doctrines, as most certain, but, further, as vitally important to be believed in order to a saving faith and a right connexion between a sound theology and a right religious conduct, that they alone can properly be said to have a right religion who have a sound theology. Still, the two terms, theology and religion, admit of being separately defined, according to the proper notion of each. For so St. James speaks of "pure religion, and undefiled before God:" pointing out the practical moral duties, the charity God:" pointing out the practical moral duties, the charity and purity of life wherein it consists. Surely, no one can justly suppose from this, that St. James dispenses with a sound theology, as the basis of that religion which he describes. Nor ought I to have been construed as divorcing

a sound theology and a right religion.

I have insisted, indeed, my lord, constantly on the supremacy of scripture as a rule of faith; and what consistence is the Church of the church of the church of tant member of the Church of England does not? But this very assertion of the supremacy of scripture has been taken up invidiously by some, as if I rejected altogether the authority of the church and undervalued its importance as a visible institution of Christ's religion. This, however, cannot by any means be justly said of me. I have ever, cannot by any means be justly said of the. I have ever taught that a deferential respect to the authority of the church, as it is laid down and explained in the formularies of our church, was most incumbent on Christians, laries of our church, was most incumbent of the church laries of our church, was most incumbent on Christians, though certainly not that high and transcendant respect which is due to the inspired one alone. But the fact is, that many of those who are now objecting to me will be satisfied with no view on this subject which is not virtually the same as that of Rome—ascribing to the church not only authority of order, such as is claimed in our artist. only authority of order, such as is claimed in our articles, but an absolute authority for propounding matters of faith, and requiring its decision to be received with unquestioning submission by its members. The church, in their view, is not simply "the witness and keeper of Holy but the depository of revealed truth, the author

tative interpreter of scripture, without which scripture is conceived by them to speak an uncertain sense.

But what is this but to suppose that the church is endued with an infallible authority? For, unless it can

questions of doctrine. Hence the animosity against all who thus established the articles of faith, and their unchecked boldness in repeating charges of heresy against any confession of faith, however sound of itself, which claims to be simply scriptural in its authority. A person in their view is not a believer, who does not hold their "church principles"—that is, who does not build his faith on the Church in their sense.

But, my lord, I must notice, before I conclude, the hol-

nce of those who are resting their objections to me on the statute of the university, passed in 1836.

I think it will be found that some of those who are

urging this point were the most active instruments themselves in carrying that illegal measure. Men are naturally unwilling to acknowledge their wrong, More is the honour to those excellent persons who have not wished that day of excitement to be remembered against me, but would gladly erase the record of it. But it is dis ing to see that there are others who would fall back on eir own wrong, and would take a false advantage from it to justify themselves to themselves and to the public.

That statute, however, I would observe, has been vir-

tually repealed by two subsequent proceedings in the unversity; in the first, by the New Theological Statute of 1842, which placed me as Regius Professor, at the head of a newly constituted board of Theological Examiners'; and then, in the same year, by the just act of the chie

country. And the cannot consumer that spread abroad consumers with the great political excitement of the times in obtaining a majority against me; not however, even then, obtaining a majority against ite, not however, even then, until after a repulse on the first assault by the firm and spirited intervention of the proctors. How, then, can any wish to sympathize or identify themselves with the chief wether, D.D., Dean of this Cathedral Church of Hereford, lst of March:—

however, that I have always succeeded in conveying my thoughts exactly. But I am not, at any rate, to be blamed for some mistake or rather perversion of my meaning. For this I know, that arguments which I have advanced in support of the truth, have, in many instances, by an artful selection of detached words, been represented as artful selection of detached words, been represented as upploiding the very errors which they refuted.

But whatever has been done by hostile and uncandid expositors in the way of pervering or obscuring my meaning, I have the satisfaction of knowing that many honest and intelligent minds have apprehended my true intent and appreciated my labours. Thus, for instance,

marks of confidence from his hearers.

Then, my lord, if further witnesses are needed to my character as a Christian minister, let the thousands who have heard my sermons and my lectures speak for me,—Again, let any of my parishioners, who have known my manner of life and conversation now for twelve years past and my whole ministry among them, in the church, in the school, and from house to house—be called to give their school, and from house to house—be called to give their evidence. But let not the public be deluded into a rash

Most sincerely, then, and most firmly do I believe that iere is but one catholic faith—one invariable standard forthodox truth; and that all departures from this, conquently, are errors of doctrines and corruptions of the ith, and not that "form of sound words" which God

which becomes me in addressing your lordship. I am sure you will not wonder at my feeling strongly on an occasion of such solemn interest to me.

I have the honour to be, my lord, with every sentiment of respect, your lordship's greatly obliged and faithful

R D. HAMPDEN.

Christchurch, Dec. 9.

ELECTION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

(From the Guardian.)

Wednesday, December 29.

essor to Dr. Musgrave took person to Dr. Musgrave took perday. There was a large attendance.
Divine service having been performed, the usual ceremonies were gone through, and the congé d'elire and letter missive having been read, the Chapter retired to the Lady

The Rev. Lord Saye and Sele said—I have to state, on the foundation of our faith. I may appeal to any of my sermons, preached or published (I include, in this reference, a volume of Parochial Sermons, published by me in 1828, and since reprinted), and to every course of lectures delivered by me, whether public or private, as Regius I thought it right the members of the Chapter should be aware of this ware of this.

The Dean-It would be desirable, if that be so, that we

not exasperate them. I would not presume to surrender God's truth, which is not mine to give away, or to call error and falsehood by the sacred name of truth. But as for candid and indulgent consideration for the persons of those who are in error, this is in every man's power, and with the full conviction that it is for the peace and safety of the Church that the Crown alone should nominate aware. nate to vacant sees, yet on this particular occasion I feel bound to defer complying with the recommendation which has been sent down to us until a competent tribunal shall If, accordingly, on any occasion I have ventured to call Unitarians Christians, surely this must be understood in the wide charitable sense of the term—not in that strict sense in which it belongs to the believer in the divinity and the blessed atonement of our Lord, but in a sense not unlike that in which it is used in our liturgy, when we unlike that in which it is used in our liturgy. motives-motives which have no with this earth or with the present life—yet I will frankly confess that my mind is much affected by this circumful an intellect, and of such sincere piety as the Bish Oxford. I say, that the above facts seem to me important, and confirm me in the resolution which I just now stated, that I felt myself obliged on the present occasion to adopt, namely, to wait for an important and solemn decision on this subject from a tribunal competent to pro-

One or two other persons having tendered their assents, it became the duty of the Dean of Hereford (Dr. Mere-

vether) to record his vote.

The Dean of Hereford rose amidst breathless silence, and spoke to the following effect:—
"I am standing in the sanctuary of the Most High God, of this diocese. I solemnly declare in the Divine presence that it is my earnest and hearty desire to be faithful and bear true allegiance, to pay all humble duty and submissive obedience to her most excellent Majesty, the Queen of these realms, who, I feel assured, on her part, 'knowing whose works and the submission of the company to the submission of the subm ing whose minister she is, will, above all things, seek His honour and glory, who is the King of kings and Lord of lords, to whom, above all, I owe my first allegiance. And whereas by the exercise of that civil privilege, which gives to the first Minister of the Crown the power of recommending to his Sovereign for vacant bishopries, the Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D., has been so nominated and recommended by the official instruments this day laid before us, to the Bishopric of Hereford; and, pronounce infallibly, how can the Christian be required whereas we, the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral Church, are forbidden, under heavy penalties, to elect any This notion, however, of church authority will be found

This notion, however, of church authority will be found

Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D.; and whereas the Universelve of the objections of the objections of the objections. This notion, however, of church authority will be found to be the root of the objections of this class of theologians to the teaching of all who require that all doctrines should be drawn from scriptures. With them the reference to scripture is an "heretical principle," because it holds up the authority of scripture over that of the church in all subjects, that, in this respect, the University had no consumptions of dectrine. Here the church is all subjects, that, in this respect, the University had no consumptions of dectrine. fidence in him, and that the convocation afterwards, within five years last past, after full debate, refused to within five years last past, after full debate, refused to rescind the same decree and deprivation; and, whereas the said Renn Dickson Hampden is now under the effect of the said decree; and, from the careful perusal of his writings, I believe that decree to be just. Taking these circumstances into consideration, I prepared a petition to her Majesty, praying a postponement of the election, until due investigation had been made, and a sufficient removal of the censure and deprivation of the Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, had been effected by a just and competent tribunal; and, moreover, further pleaded to her petent tribunal; and, moreover, further pleaded to her Majesty's Prime Minister the entire circumstances of the case, together with the awful and constraining obligations by which we are bound. And whereas, the Primate of all England, with thirteen Bishops or more, have preferred their objections to the said appointment, and great num-bers of the clergy and laity throughout the land, of every shade of religious opinion tolerated by the Church, have, by the most solemn appeals, entreated us to exert ourselves in delaying such election until such time as the objections should be recovered. objections should be removed, or another unobjectionable person substituted. On taking all these circumstances into my most serious consideration, I did most humbly and most imploringly supplicate that her Majesty might even yet be pleased to reconsider this earnest and disinterested prayer to correct and amend the errors and misfortunes and then, in the same year, by the just act of the chief authorities of the university, with whom rests the initiative of every measure, the board of heads of houses and proctors, who unanimously proposed a form of statute for rescinding it. So far, then, as the chief responsible body of the university is concerned, I am relieved of the burden of that statute; though the Tractarian party succeeded, with a very reduced unjority, however, in throwing out the measure of convections. the measure of convocation.

And is not the history of that statute perfectly understood? How can any venture to put it forward now, when by such an act they are implicating themselves with the theology and the spirit of its chief promoters? Every one knows that the editors of the Tracts, and others following in their wake, were the great instruments in the one knows that the editors of the Tracts, and others following in their wake, were the great instruments in the work of calumny on which it was founded. A pamphlet, full of gross misrepresentations of my writings, the production of Mr. Newman, was circulated through the country. And the calumnies thus spread abroad consurry with the great political excitement of the times of the

do hereby protest against this proceeding as an election, do hereby protest against this proceeding as an election, inasmuch as certain persons have voted, who, I have reason to believe, being merely Honorary Prebendaries, not having conformed to the provisions of the statutes of this Church, which I have sworn to observe, are not qualified to vote in chapter; and also because the majority so constituted has not, according to the said statute, the Dean and three Residentiaries, at the least, voting therein; and I require and claim the power of extending this my prorequire and claim the power of extending this my pro test, and that this my protest be duly annexed and appended to the significations and certificates of election to the Bishop Elect, to the Crown, and to the Archbishop. "JOHN MEREWETHER, Dean."

Some discussion ensued on the right of honorary pre-[Some discussion ensued on the right of honorary pre-bendaries to vote, two of the "residentiaries" approving the principle, and two calling it into question. The votes protested against by the Dean, are those of the honorary prebendaries, who are neither Canons residentiary nor Canons non-resident, but simply persons on whom an honorary distinction has been conferred, as some acknow-ledgment of successful and zealous services in the Church. The honorary prebendaries receive no emoluments, have no duties to perform, and have no voice in the general management of the cathedral property in conjunction anagement of the cathedral property in conjunction with the capitular body. One of these honorary prebends, the Hou. and Rev. Orlando Forrester, was the first to tender his vote to-day; it was given in favour of Dr.

Hampden.]
Archdeacon Musgrave remarked, that as a report of the proceedings of that day would in all probability go forth to the public, he wished to call attention to the fact that in the observations which had been made by the Very Rev. the Dean, that gentleman had stated that the Primate of England had joined thirteen Bishops in opposition to the appointment of Dr. Hampden. It did not appear to him (the Archdeacon) that there was sufficient au for that statement, as the name of the Archbishop of Canrbury was not to be found in the list of remonstrant

Bishops as published to the world.

The Dean said he would not have stated so solemnly and so positively that the Archhishop had protested against the appointment of Dr. Hampden, had he not known that such was the case. Previous to the protest and the such was the case. which was signed by so many right rev. prelates, the Archbishop wrote to Lord John Russell pointing out the danger that would result to the Church if the appointment were persisted in. Other Bishops, too, had adopted the same course, although their names did not appear in the list.

Archdeacon Musgrave.-I have not seen any notice taken of that circumstance.

The Dean of Hereford.—Well, I take notice of it, and

I make the statement on my own responsibility.

After a brief interval the Dean said:—I will now pro eed to state to you the number of votes polled-three Canons residentiary have voted for Dr. Hampden; five Prebendaries of the Old Order have voted for Dr. Hampden; nineteen of that body being absent, six junior Pre-bendaries have voted for Dr. Hampden, three of that body being absent. The Dean and one Canon Residentiary have voted against Dr. Hampden. The case then stood

For Dr. Hampden — Three Canons Residentiary.

Five Prebendaries of the Old
Order.

Six junior Prebendaries.

Against Dr. Hampden — The Dean.

One Canon Residentiary.

The Canons Residentiary who voted in favour of Dr. Hampden were Lord Saye and Sele, the Rev. H. E. Morgan, B.D., and the Venerable Archdeacon Musg ave.

The Canon Residentiary who voted against Dr. Hampden Canon Morgan moved that they proceed with the elec-tion, and moved that the election be now declared. Lord Saye and Sele seconded the motion. was Dr. Huntingford.

The Dean then stated that, fifteen having votes, or claiming to vote, had voted for Dr. Hampden—hat two had voted against him—the others being absent. It is for the Chapter to say whether that is an election. (After a pause). No one objects to that being an election except those who dissent. We have then to make out three certificates—one for the Queen, one for the Bishop elect, and one for the Primate.

The following, we understand, is the form of election

Be it known unto all men, that a majority of the members of this Cathedral Church of Hereford, in full Chapter this day assembled, in obedience to her Mijesty's license, have chosen the Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D., to be the future Bishop of this Cathedral Church and See, in the room of the Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas Musgrave, D.D., late Lord Bishop thereof, now translated to the Archbishopric of York."--Signed by three Canons Residentiary, five Prebendaries of the old foundation (nine being absent), six Hon. Prebendaries (three being absent); and the Dean and one Canon Residential desired in the Canon Residential Canon Re

when the remaining portion of the daily service was performed. They afterwards went again into the Chapter In house, and affixed their seal to the certificate of the election, when the proceedings terminated.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Our Monthly Review. Bishop Andrewes. Eng. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF

Beloved Brethren in the Lord: ince one of the four Annual Collections provided for by the Constitution of The Church Society, I have fixed upon Septuagesima Sunday,-being Sunday the 20th February next, for a general Collection in all the Churches, Chapels, and Stations, of this Diocese, in aid of the Fund for the support of Missions.

TORONTO.

To the few who seem disposed to think that our appeals are too frequent, I would quote the result of own experience, and that of all my Brethren who have entered heartily into this duty, namely-"That the practice of giving creates the inclination and habit of giving": and this will ever be the consequence where the love of Christ and the desire of his promises are the motives of our labours and of our gifts.

The influence of the Gospel in our more remote settlements, through the agency of Travelling Missionaries, is one of the leading objects of the Church Society; and every member of our holy Communion must be deeply impressed with the importance and benefit of aiding in promoting the ministrations of the Church to the more distant Townships of the Diocese, that it cannot be necessary to urge at any length so high and sacred a duty.

Ten Clergymen are at present actively employed the different Districts of the Diocese, and receive an allowance from this Fund, besides an Interpreter, and Catechist,-creating an annual charge upon it of £464. 2s. 11d.; whilst it is in contemplation, as soon as the Clergymen can be furnished after the next general Ordination, to increase the number of Travelling Missionaries, and thus to augment the demand upon this Fund.

To meet the sum for which the Society is actually pledged for the present year, it appears from a statement furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer, that £179. 13s. 5d. will be required,—and this without taking into account the increase of Missionaries as proposed; and which it is most desirable to supply.

On these grounds I appeal on behalf of the Mission Fund to the never-failing liberality of the members of guilty of being an approver of the anti-christian conthe Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long enjoyed her Ministrations at little or no cost, will exercise a proportionate liberality in helping to furnish the consolations of religion to those amongst whom we have no other means of diffusing them. I remain,

Beloved Brethren, Your's very affectionately, JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 12th January, 1848.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. We are requested by The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to republish the Report of the Select Committee which was appointed to report upon

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to consider the practicability adopting a system of Fire Insurance for the Churches and Parsonages in the Diocese, and for the Life Assurance of the Clergy.

The Committee appointed on the 3rd December, 1845, consisting of the Hon. W. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Rev. H. Scadding, T. W. Birchall, F. W. Barron, Lewis Moffatt and Peter Paterson, Esquires, for the purpose of reporting on a system of Fire Insurance of the Churches, and Parsonages, in this Diocese, and also Churches and Parsonages in this Diocese, and also whether it would be practicable to adopt some plan of whether it would be practicable to adopt some plan of Life Assurance for the Clergy,—respectfully report:—
With regard to the adoption of some plan of Life Assurance for the Clergy, your Committee, after giving the matter their serious consideration, beg to report, that they think that it would be impossible, under existing circumstances, to adopt any system, whether Proprietory or Mutual, of Life Assurance for the Clergy, so as to be brought into successful operation,—First, because the circumstances of most of the Clergy of this Diocese are such as to preclude them from paying the annual assucircumstances of most of the Clergy of this Diocese are such as to preclude them from paying the annual assurance required to secure an annuity of £40 to their widows; and secondly, because the rate of insurance would have to be calculated on a higher scale than the ordinary English tables, it being believed that the mean divertion of Life in Canada is less than in England. duration of Life in Canada is less than in England.— Instead, however, of any Mutual or Proprietory system of Life Assurance, they beg to propose to the Society the following scheme, which your Committee think will be found very simple in its working, and at the same time well adapted for accomplishing the object in view, and for meeting every exigency which may from time to

It is proposed, in the first place, that no annuities shall be paid under this system, until the total of the sum produced by the sermons annually preached in behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund amount to £2,000, and that the sum of money permanently invested, shall never be in less proportion than £20 for each Clergyman in the Diocese. Your Committee are confident that the sum invested win local £2,000 in 1040—which will give the sum required for one hundred Clergymen. Until the ear 1848, the sum produced by the annual sermon shall e permanently invested, together with all interest arising from monies previously invested on the same behalf. After the year 1848, the interest of the sum permanently invested (which cannot be less than £120) shall be available for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the year. To this shall be added the proceeds of the annual sermon, which are to be no longer permanently invested, but to be annually applied to meet the expenses of the current year. To this shall be likewise added the annual subscriptions of the Clergy to this special purpose—
(which your Committee recommend shall be fixed at
£1. 5s.)—the proceeds of which shall be also available for the same purpose. The permanent income of the Society, for this purpose, would thus be arrayed under three heads;—first, income arising from the interest on a sum which would never be less than £2000; secondly, the annual sermon, which would of course be liable to fluctuation, but may be taken at an average of £400; and thirdly, the subscriptions of the Clergy, which, on one hundred, will give £125. Such would be the permanent income. To this would be added special donations as they may arise.

With regard to the provision to be made, it is propos to fix the allowance at £40 for the widow of every Clergyman who, during his lifetime, shall have been a regu-lar subscriber to this fund, either from the time that this plan shall go into operation, or from the time of his ap-

intment in the Diocese.

After each widow has received her payment of £40. After each widow has received her payment or £40. for the current year, and after all special cases, whether widows or orphans, have been provided for, (to consider which, your Committee recommend the appointment of a Board) and after all incidental expenses shall have been paid, the balance in hand,—which there is reason to suppose will be large for the first few years,—shall be permanently invested, year by year, until the whole sum invested amount to £—

vested amount to £—.

To exemplify the working of this system, your Committee would take the income of the year 1849, being the first year of any active operations:— The income for 1849 will stand as follows:—

Interest on £2000 permanently invested, £120 0
Annual Sermon, taken at the average... 400 0
Annual subscriptions of 100 Clergymen 125 0

Now if £45 be deducted to meet any contingency, and to defray any expenses which may be incurred in the management of the fund, there will remain (at the first management of the link, therefore the widows and orphans. It is to be expected that the greater part of this sum will, for the first year, be permanently invested; three Canons Residentiary, five Prebendaries of the old foundation (nine being absent), six Hon. Prebendaries (three being absent), six Hon. Prebendaries (three being absent); and the Dean and one Canon Residentiary dissentient.

The Dean and Chapter then returned into the choir, when the remaining portion of the daily service was performed. Then afternoon of the daily service was performed. Then afternoon of the daily service was performed.

feel confident, that under this system all demands con be fairly met,-and believe that in this manner each Clergyman in the Diocese may, by the annual payment of the small sum of £1. 5s. and due diligence in securing the assistance of his flock, through the medium of the annual sermon, secure an annuity of £40 per annum to

All which is respectfully submitted. W. ALLAN, Chairman. 5th February, 1846.

DENUNCIATIONS FROM THE ALTAR.

We regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents us from inserting the correspondence between Lord Arundel and His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. The remonstrance of the former is couched in a tone of high spirited indignation, such as we might expect to emanate from a British Peer inheriting the gene-The period having arrived when it is usual to an- rous chivalry of the Surreys. His Lordship remarks: "It is not of the fearful crime of murder by individuals of the peasantry that I wish to speak, however shocking such cold-blooded revenge appears to those at a distance; nor do I wish to notice the frequent connivance of the peasantry in the escape of the assassin. It is not so difult to make excuses for men in their circumstances .-But that which completely overpowers me, and deprives me of all defence, is the conduct of some members of the riesthood. Denunciations from the altar, followed by the speedy death of the denounced, and public speeches of most dangerous tendency to an inflammatory people, are the melancholy accusations to which I am unable to reply. If I assert the small number of the clergy who have recourse to such means of obtaining or retaining influence, I am immediately asked, 'Where, then, is the boasted discipline of the [Roman] Catholic Church?— 'How is it that men so imprudent, if not so wicked, are not suspended from their spiritual functions?'"

Nothing can be more shuffling or Jesuitical than the reply of the schismatical Archbishop of Tuam. The following paragraph contains the marrow of the docu-

"Public denunciations of persons by name, whatever be their misdeeds, are not the practice in Ireland. The duties, however, of all, without exception, as they are contained in the code of Christian morality, come within legitimate sphere of the priest's instructions. regard to the observations of some not being amenable to discipline of the [Roman] Catholic Church, I have only to remark, that justice and humanity do not exclusively belong, or at least should not, to any peculiar body of Christians, and that the inculcation of those duties uld form the theme of every pastor's instructions .-True, the [Roman] Catholic pastor cannot subject the violators of justice or humanity, not belonging to the [Roman] Catholic Church, to its rigorous penances and isfactions, but that does not preclude his right of de-uncing aggressions on the rights of justice and humanity longing to his flock from any quarter. Such was the eling, such, too, the practice, of the aucient fathers who enounced the cruelties and persecutions of pagans and eretics against their flocks without thinking they were guilty of any inroad on the rights of others.

Would any plain straightforward Jury of Englishmen hesitate for a moment, with such evidence before them, of finding John Tuam morally, if not legally, duct, so properly denounced by the British Roman Catholic Peer.

CHURCH EMBLEMS OR SYMBOLISM. A Letter from C. C. B., inserted in a succeeding

column, contains objections to some verses appended to our article on the above topic. The lines in ques-C. B. expresses no dissent from our own remarks preceding the verses to which he alludes; for he and more decidedly repugnant to Romish corruption than the spirit of our observations upon ecclesiastical emblems. Is it not fair to judge of the lines subjoined

THE EXPECTED IMMIGRATION OF 1848.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting, convened upon request, by his Worship the Mayor, was held in the Old City Hall, on Wednesday last, to take into consideration such steps as might be considered proper for the purpose of bringing "under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, and the Provincial Legislature, the absolute necessity of adopting such means as may be requisite to prevent a recurrence of the misery attenlant on the emigration of last year."

About 3 o'clock the Chair was taken by the MAYOR. and John Duggan, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary. The meeting was large, but not so crowded as we anticipated, considering the deep importance of the circumstances under which it was

His Worship commenced the proceedings with a brief statement of the painful facts, which rendered it imperatively necessary to take some steps to prevent the recurrence of such an immigration as had taken place last summer. The late news from Britain showed, that unless some steps were taken to prevent it, the poor in great numbers, in the course of little more than six weeks, would again be leaving the Old Country, and we should suffer evils similar to those we had already experienced. To take this subject into consideration the meeting had been called, and he would be happy to hear any resolution proposed. He might state that Chief Justice Robinson having been requested to attend the meeting, had written to say, that he very much regretted his judi-

cial duties prevented his being present. The first resolution was then moved by His Lordthip the BISHOP OF TORONTO, and seconded by the Hon James GORDON, and carried unanimously as fol-

1. Resolved,-That the citizens of Toronto view with much alarm the possible recurrence, during the coming season, of the numerous evils, misery, and sufferings, attendant on the ill-regulated emigration of 1847.

His Lordship said, that the resolution placed in his hands expressed properly and concisely the feeling that prevailed here upon the subject. There was a danger of a recurrence of these evils, and we could not but view that danger with alarm. It was then our duty to remonstrate respectfully but distinctly in the proper quarter. The resolution expressed in one word the nature of the emigration of which we complained-it was "ill-regulated"-this was a mild and well chosen term. It was for us to ask that better regulations be made with regard to the shipment of the unfortunate creatures who are sent among us; as to their accommodation on ship board, and the indiscriminate manner in which they are landed on our shores, though for a great part poor helpless creatures, who ought never to have been permitted to leave their own country. There had formerly existed laws for the regulation of the shipment of emigrants, which he understood was not now in existence, but he could not say precisely how that was. At all events the laws did not appear to be sufficient. We could not be charged with uncharitableness in making our complaint, for no equal number of people could have done nore in the cause of charity towards these sufferers, than had the citizens of Toronto. We had given largely of our means, and many valuable lives had been lost in attendance upon the sick. The conduct of the Board of Health, too, had been most exemplary, as well as that of the Committee of the Widows and Orphan's Asylum. Of such expense and trouble we did not complain, nor vaunt our own charity, but when we found that upwards of 100,000 people in one year were shipped from the Mother Country, and that out of them 25,000 had died, it was time to re-

monstrate. The second resolution, which was also carried without dissent, was proposed by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, them. Vice-President of King's College, and seconded by the Hon. W. ALLAN in the following terms:-

2. Resolved,-That it is the opinion of the citizens of Toronto, that much of the misery, pestilence, and destitushipment of parties who, from starvation, disease, and in firmity, were unfit for the voyage; and to the want of due attention to the shipment, provisioning, and inland car-riage of the thousands who embarked at the ports in the

In offering the resolution to the meeting, Dr. Mc-CAUL spoke in a pointed and impressive manner of the circumstances which called it forth. He thought 1847 baffled description. People already unfit for also markedly different in character from those tolerany sort of labour,—aged, decrepid and discount for the remarks above given, abridged as they also markedly different in character from those tolerany sort of labour,—aged, decrepid and discount for the remarks above given, abridged as they also markedly different in character from those tolerangements. any sort of labour,—aged, decrepid, and diseased,—burdens on the Irish parishes, were sont bither in burdens on the Irish parishes, were sent hither in occasion, "stringent measures" were proposed, crowds. Even widows with families of children were not agreed to. Mr. HAGARTY was scarcely second sent here to be provided for. He was not opposed to emigration properly conducted, but such as this emigration properly conducted; but such as this must be objected to. A memorial from the Corner must be objected to. A memorial from the Corporation of Montreal, had been favourably answered.

It was not fair towards Canada, to make it an asylum for the sick and destitute of the Mother Country. The burdens of Irish landowners should not be placed upon our shoulders,—the responsibility of supporting these paupers should not be shifted from them to us, -we were not the best able to bear the charge. The Irish peasantry, as has been abundantly shown, become good settlers here, but not such parties as are now sent among us-the old, poor, and helpless. Hundreds and thousands have the seeds of disease in their frames when they land, and come hither to die. The arrangements on ship-board—the mismanaged transportation from Quebec upward-were such as to carry off great numbers. He hoped these matters would be better regulated. We should remonstrate with the Home and Provincial Governments, and a capitation

The third resolution was moved by Mr. Sheriff JARVIS, seconded by G. P. RIDOUT, Esq., and unanimously resolved,-

3. Resolved, - That it is the imperative duty of the Impe rial and Provincial Legislatures to unite in adopting and carrying out such stringent measures as will prevent, so far as human interposition will avail, a repetition of the sufferings and wide-spread misery of the last year.

J. H. HAGARTY, Esq., then offered to the meeting the following resolution,-

4. Resolved,-That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, requesting him to call the early attention of the Imperial Government to this important subject; and also a petition to the Provincial Legislature, requesting the adoption of the proper preventative measures for the preservation of the health of the Pro-vince; and that Messrs. O'Neill, Andrew Hamilton, and Hagarty, be a Committee to prepare the same, and report forthwith to this meeting. He said he had assisted in preparing the resolutions,

and it had been intended that their language should be respectful, but also firm. The emigration of the late season he did not hesitate to say, had been barbarous: he held in his hands the returns of the number buried in this city—they exceeded 1000! He did not hesitate to say that there was more concern shown about the droves of swine shipped from the Irish ports, than the crowds of poor emigrants. Yes, if a hog fell overboard, there was more noise about it than if an emigrant was thrown into the sea! It was time to make our voice heard, although 4000 miles time to make our voice heard, although 4000 miles the places where such tion are the composition of the Rev. John Keble, of did intervene between us and the places where such the soundness of whose Churchmanship we need no- mismanagement prevailed. We should not suffer for thing more to persuade us than that universally esteemed the misconduct of the people in Britain. We had and most attractive work,—the Christian Year. C. grievously felt these evils, and it was high time to speak. We met in this Hall to take the same subject into consideration a very few months since, and even every one else must be satisfied that nothing can be in that short space, some who then spoke feelingly of the visitation of the fever, had become its victims.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. HAYES. Mr. R. Cooper asked permission to make a few the best means of providing for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in this Diocese. And to state that the report will be brought forward at the General that the report will be brought forward at the General that the report will be brought forward at the General that the report will be brought forward at the General that the report will be brought forward at the General that the report will be brought forward at the General that the subject was not fully be prepared, but he thought they would hardly be too strong. It was evident from the course pursued by lation, room, and decent clothing on board the emigrant we too strong. It was evident from the course pursued by lation, room, and decent clothing on board the emigrant we too strong. It was evident from the startling fact of many thousands having found as for the startling fact of many thousands having fact of many thousands having fact of many thousands having fact of many thous

understood in that quarter. This was evident from the fact that so recently as last session an Imperial Act which was passed ostensibly for regulating the shipment of emigrants, was insufficient for the purpose. It did not sufficiently limit the number of passengers for each ship, and no provision was made for medical assistance on board. Two causes operated disastrously in regard to these laws. They did not go far enough in themselves, and, such as they were, were shamefully evaded. They were laughed at by the brokers who made a speculation of the unfortunate people. It was time for us, not only to express opinions and state factswe should state our intentions. Our Legislature should be requested to inform the Imperial Government that after a certain time ships entering the ports of Quebec and Montreal, must be in a certain state-must contain only a certain number of passengers, at most half the lowest number now carried,—that there must be a medical officer on board—that the captain be provided with a certificate of the passengers all having been shipped in good health, and of a proper supply of provisions being put on board. This might be called strong language for our Legislature to hold—it was rendered absolutely necessary. The cure must begin at the seat of the disease. All the municipal bodies of the Province might exercise all their powers—the Legislature might use all theirs,—but they would not effect the cure unless the remedy were applied at the British ports. A physician would hardly reduce a compound fracture by applying a sticking plaister at the extremity, We should, then, do something more than suggest As loyal subjects it was our duty to point out the causes that had cost the crown so many subjects, and our duty also to take means to prevent greater evils. Some state, that this horrible indiscriminate emigration had sent ships from the British ports in a state only to be compared to the African slave ships, and had sent thousands of the once sturdy peasantry of Ireland to feed the sharks of the Atlantic, or to fill our crowded graveyards. 600 passengers in the largest ships—the New Yorkers of 1000 tons—were 200 too many, and deaths are often caused by their crowded state. Yet many more than that number, and of already sickly people, were crammed into the small holds of the Quebec ships squeezed into dens where they could not see the light of day, and where no medical relief was afforded them To insist upon such regulations as suggested being complied with, would render the captains of ships more careful, by making them responsible. At present there was no check upon them. "The bill of lading detects the loss of a bale of merchandize, but there is no one to demand an account of the number of passengers thrown overboard, or landed only to spread infections

Mr. HAGARTY said the memorials were prepared; and to die". Mr. Duggan suggested that one expression in the and read them to the meeting.

address sounded too much like a threat. Mr. Hagarry said nothing of the kind was meant It was intended to state a plain fact. No soft words were necessary. There was an old saying, "Revolu-

tions are not put down with rose-water." On the motion of Dr. McCaul, a slight verbal alteration was made in the passage, leaving the sense

Mr. Thomas Champion moved the adoption of the unimpaired. memorials, and suggested that instead of stating the greatest number of patients which have ever in the hospital, the whole number entered should be given. Geo. Duggan, Sen., Esq., seconded the mo-

tion, and the memorials were adopted. The Lord Bishor suggested that as much documentary evidence as possible should be forwarded with the memorial to the Home Government. The people of both countries were practical matter-of-fact people, and statistics were what they required to have before

It was then moved by Mr. A. T. McCorp, seconded

by Mr. FITZGERALD, and
5. Resolved,—That his Worship the Mayor, MessisHagarty, O'Neill, and Andrew Hamilton, be a Committee
to procure such statistical information as it may be advisto procure such statistical information as it may be advise. able to communicate with the address being transmited with the same.

The Mayor then left the chair, and the Hon-

ALLAN having been called to it, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to his Worship, for the able manner in which he had presided.

The memorials we give below; and it will be see

that their language is the reverse of equivocal. of the remarks above given, abridged as they are, also markedly size. speeches were without exception repeatedly cheer Opinion has decidedly undergone a change. shall we attribute the change? To this. have more than heard those evils prognosticated specified to them. told to them—they have felt them. Not alone force of language, but the silent dread eloquence the tomb has spoken. They ask, where is now charitable Bishop Power?—the amiable and indefat gable Doctors Grasert, Hamilton, Lee p when the lamented Mills? But the dismal list will be supplied, we suppose supplied, we suppose, among the "documentary thick dence" intended to accompany the memorial we append.

We can hardly doubt that proper means will be adopted for preventing the destitute poor from being so mercilessly transported to our shores as they were last season, but should this not be the case, it wo not surprise us to find our Legislature acting upon the alternative of the last paragraph but one of the address and adopting the state of the address these would in some degree prevent the wholesale shipment of the famishing poor.

alternative of the last paragraph but one of the authors and adopting measures as "stringent" even, as there are the famishing poor. suggested by Mr. Cooper. We sincerely trust this

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. To His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency: We, the inhabitants of the City of Toronto, in public m. ing assembled, respectfully invite the attention of your Excellency to the consideration of a subject, the urgency and importance of which, will warrant our pressing it most earnestly your Excellency's notice.

your Excellency's notice.

During the past season the city of Toronto, in common several other parts of Canada, has been the recipient of several other parts of Canada, has been the recipient of shores in a state, beyond all description, of lamentable most hopeless destitution, and bearing with them a pestion of the most virulent and destructive character.

Out of the most virulent and destructive character. warded to this city; and from the month of June to the time, the city has exhibited an amount of pauperism and disease, unparalleled in her annals, and tolerable only the belief of its being utterly unforeseen,—and from a the mercy of providence, that it will not be suffered again occur. In the city of Toronto alone, 15 large temporary were erected for hospital purposes, in addition to the order of the comment of the comment

During the same period, the hospitals appropr suffering immigrants, have, including the sick and convidivisions, been generally filled to overflowing with a num

patients often nearly reaching 1,000 souls.

In addition to this mass of sickness and wretchedness, number of persons—men, women and children, begging street to street for relief, has been fearfully on the increase alarge mendiagate. a large mendicant population, once unknown to our Castowns, has repidle

Our object at the present time, is not to dwell upon the return than war. further than may be necessary to suggest such a course for the future as may save us from a possible of horrors which, if they can be, or could have been, a

human precautions, would reflect deep and lasting dis-those who neglect the means of prevention or alleviation. If the wide-spread suffering of the past year were a sation from the alecterical to the past year were a sation from the chastening hand of providence, unanuncaused by human agency, the citizens of Toronto wo lingly, or at least silently, bear their portion of the gen

and misery.

Sincerely believing it to have arisen, in a very serious