THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has authorized

CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS BELOW KINGSTON.

Society of the Diocese, be made in the several

Sunday, the 25th October next .- Candidates for

Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required

to present themselves to his Lordship's Examining

Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., on the Wed-

nesday preceding, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with

The name of the London Record is, we believe,

familiar to most of our readers, as having acquired no

inconsiderable degree of notoriety in what is called

the "religious world." That the Record should be,

as it is very generally admitted, the organ of a party,

-in contradistinction to the broad and comprehensive

teaching of the Church,-must, at the outset, expose

it to suspicion; and when a periodical is thus pro-

This, of late, has been exemplified in a very marked

degree by the notice which the Record and its corres-

condents have thought proper to take of the affairs of

rally, by weakening the hands and diminishing the

of the Record has acquired no inconsiderable notoriety

As for the attacks of this gendeman upon the

passing observation, that the cause must be a hollow

and unsatisfactory one which, amongst other shifts, is

from private letters surreptitiously obtained, and to

the formal presentation to the world of certain tales of

town or country either of the old or new world. The

well understood rules of Christian propriety.

"miserable morality" of such proceedings throws so

But what we feel ourselves concerned at the present

moment to notice, in connexion with the name of Mr.

what he calls the poison of the "Tractarian heresy."

communication to the Record, is the following:-

to show that it is there a prominent and oft-repeated doc-

trine, that the act of God's authorised minister is the act

ward call' (as it is termed) to the ministerial office, he will provide the means by which he is to enter it—he

will send him to one of his authorised ministers for ordi-

From the manner in which this extract is paraded,

it is evident that the impression is meant to be con-

veyed that these are the Editor's own words; but it

2000 copies in pamphlet form in less than two years.

pose, from the manner of its introduction, to be the

The extract which next follows one would also sup-

(May 10, 1844.)

Si Quis and the usual Testimonials.

pale, are wont to manifest.

for Confirmation, East of Toronto:-

Thursday "24 Richmond.
Friday. "25 Merrickville....
Saturday "26 Kemptville
Sunday "27. Prescott
Monday "28 Edwardsburgh...

Tuesday " 29...Williamsburgh...

Friday Oct. 2... Hawksbury ...

Wednesday... " 30...Cornwall ...

Wednesday, Sept. 23... Bytown.....

Heaven. The Christian's Honours.

thew Davies, the vicar of the parish, and the Communion service by the Lord Bishop and Prebendary Fell; after £1000 a-year; and at Kendai, in Westmoreland, Hex-

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has consecrated the newly-erected church at Aston, near Stone. The church, which has been erected and endowed by Lord and Lady Vincent, stands upon an excellent site, about the centre of the estate of the Hon. Edward Jervis, at Aston. Is it a handsome and strongly-built stone structure, of the Gothic order, extremely neat in the interior, and containing plain oak sittings for 200 persons.

DEVONSHIRE. - The new parish church at Heavitree, has been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Exeter.— The old parish Church having been found much too small for the increasing population, affording only 750 sittings for 3048 persons, the Rev. Arthur Atherly applied for the present enlargement and rebuilding of the church to supply accommodation for 1220 persons. The morning service was read by the Rev. A. Atherly, and

his lordship preached from 2 Cor. vi. 16. ish of Bradpole, near Dorset, has been consecrated by not only to impart a thoroughy useful secular education, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, on which occasion a ser-mon was preached by his Lordship, from John i. 26.— minds of their scholars the doctrine, and habituate them The collection at the Offertory amounted to £50; and in the evening, after a sermon by the Archdeacon of Dorset, a further sum of £15 12s. was collected. It was in consequence of the insufficient size and delapitated state of the insufficient size and the insu sequence of the insufficient size and delapitated state of the old church that this new structure was rendered necessary; and through the zeal and perseverence of the vicar, the Rev. Alexander Broadley, aided by the church wardens, the desireable object has been accomplished. The church is capable of containing 400 persons, and the greater part of the seats are free and unappropriated. It is a very neat and substantial structure in the Lancet style of Gothic Architecture, consisting of chancel, nave, and northern aisle, with a low tower at the western end of the aisle capable of any future elevation. The inter-content of the substantial structure in the Lancet style of Bothic Architecture, consisting of chancel, nave, and northern aisle, with a low tower at the western end of the aisle capable of any future elevation. The inter-content of the purposes of such an institution as its arrangements are admirably adapted for securing the all-important end in view.

Not the least interesting feature of this useful institution is the chapel. The building itself is striking; it is of the Byzantine style of architecture, cruciform, the east end of semi-circular construction, forming a spacious chancel, with a raised ground-work for the altar. The windows of the chancel are all of painted glass, in the style of the Norman period, corresponding with the architecture. The lower windows comprise leading inof the aisle capable of any future elevation. The internal arrangements are very convenient and appropriate, in strict ecclesiastical keeping. The east window is of beautiful stained glass, of a characteristic and chaste design, the gift of the Misses Strong of Chilcombe, and are acceptable of the proposed of the sarred ediffice.

Style of the Norman period, corresponding with the architecture. The lower windows comprise leading incompanies to the sarred ediffice. The sarred ediffice architecture architecture architecture. The lower windows comprise leading incompanies to the sarred ediffice. forms an especial ornament to the sacred edifice.

£4000, was the munificent gift of two individuals, lately residing at Stamford, Messrs. William and Nicholas Clarke Stevenson (brothers). William, the survivor, by of the windows of the chapel will soon, it is expected, be deed dated 25th of May, 1844, three days before his death, secured the sum of £4000 for the purpose of building this, £5000 for the endowment, and £200 for

WILTSHIRE. - The new church at Zeals, in the parish WILTSHIRE.—The new church at Zeals, in the parish of Mere, is rapidly advancing to completion. The Rev. W. F. Grove, of Zeals Houre, has added to his previous liberal donation the sum of £200, towards the erection of liberal donation the erection of the spire. The church is a beautiful structure in the de-corated style, designed by Messrs. Scott & Moffat. The national school-house adjoining the church is completed, and the residence of the officiating minister will be short-

Tle new district church at West Ashton, in the parish of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, is nearly completed. The site whereon the church is erected was given by Walter Long, Esq., M.P., of Rood Ashton, who also purposes showing a further proof of his liberality to the church of his fathers, by endowing the benefice with £100 per annum, payable out of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes of the hamlet of Hinton, in the same parish, of which he is the impropriator. We hear that the new church will be consecrated by the name of St. John the Evangelist, and that sufficient land has been given to form a burial ground. The hamlet, whose inhabitants the new church is designed to accommodate, is situated more than two miles from

WORCESTERSHIRE.-RESTORATION OF KIDDERMIN-STER CHURCH.—The patron of the living, and the clergy of the neighbourhood, have agreed to spend £2000 in the restoration and improvement of the parish church of St. Mary, Kidderminster, on condition that the inhabitants shall voluntary subscribe £700 in addition. The parishoners have responded to the call by subscribing nearly £500; and it is confidently expected that the remainder will be raised without any difficulty.

EPISCOPAL REVENUES DIOCESES REGULATION BILL, (From the Brighton Gazette.)

Revenues and Dioceses. - The bill has been printed, in partly to the effect of the music, and of the architectural order that the matter may be considered during the recess arrangement. It is to show in what light these adjuncts prior to the next session. It is marked as having been pre-

Clause 1, proposes to vest all Ecclesiastical property in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on trusts subsequently provided; and Clause 2, to transfer all rights and liabilities connected with dioceses to the same com-

By Clause 3, it is proposed to appoint nineteen new Bishops; and that all future appointments of Archbishops and Bishops, whether to the existing or the new sees, shall be made by the Queen in Council, dispensing

with the previous election by congè d'elire.

Clause 4, provides for the new ones, being Westminister
Beverly, Selby, Brecon, St. Neot's, Windsor, Cornwall,
Chesterfield, Sherborne, St. Alban's Manchester, Melton Mowbray, Hexham, Southwell, Wolverhampton, Hadleigh, Coventry, and Kendal.

The Diocese of Chichester is to comprise the county of Sussex [excepting those parts of it belonging to the see of Canterbury, and the places in the deanery of Dakinsford, in the county of Hants, and the Isle of

missioners shall procure returns of the incomes of all the existing sees for the previous seven years; that thenceforth or such period as they shall continue at the head of their Dioceses, stipends equal to the average of the seven years; and that afterwards the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being shall be paid £10,000 a year, the Archbishop of York £8000 a year, the Bishop of London with none of the accompaniaments to which they have £6000 a year, the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, and been accustomed. They are reminded that what is fit

property tax.

The expences of the act, and of providing for any deout of the consolidated fund; provision being made by

Queen Ann's Bounty, By clause 10, it is declared that the two Archishops, and Bishops of London, Durham, Winebester, and Westminster shall sit in the House of Lords, as Lords Spiritual, etc., than the ordinary parochial service, it could not be tolerated for a moment, whatever educational purpose it al, at all times; and that the remaining bishops shall sit

ileges shall be confined to the territorial division of dio-ceses made by this Act, the archiepiscopal controlling jurisdiction over the whole of the provinces, Canterbury

and York, however, unaffected. By clause 12 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are to provide suitable residences for the Bishops, and to sell any palaces or residences which the new divisions of dioceses may render unnecessary; but existing Bishops are not to be deprived of their present residences without

clause 13 enables Her Majesty in Council, in case of surmountable, is all but removed, when, instead of havor suspend him, with or without interfering with his sti-pend, and to provide for the due exercise of the functions of such Archbishop or Bishop, and to order a stipend to in a manner agreeable to himself, and inoffensive to those

This bill, it will be seen, proposes to increase the number of Bishops to forty-six. According to the returns which have been made to Parliament, the average clear income of the Archbishops and Bishops amounts to about £165,000 a-year. In order to avoid increasing the num-interest is not, indeed, to inspire devotion; and if nothing ber of Bishops in the House of Lords, it is proposed that the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, and Westminster, should sit and vote in the ship, the one might sometimes be permitted to counter-House as present, and that of the remaining 40 Bishops, feit the other. As it is, it would be difficult for any twenty should sit every alternate session, thus making up the twenty-six, as at present. With regard to the proposed new bishoprics, the places selected are where there is either a collegiate church or a valuable crownliving. The diocese of Oxford is to be divided into two, and one portion of it formed into the diocese of Windsor, Manchester is another of the new sees. Bristol is to be distinct from Gloucester. At Brecon, Southwell, Wolter advancement.—Pictorial Times.

the Act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, and now, since the consecration of the church, has become a "new parish," according to the provisions of that Act.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Consecration of Bednall Church.—This church has been consecrated by the Lord Richop. stituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, under verhampton, Coventry, St. Alban's, Sherborne, Beverly This church has been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. The prayers were read by the Rev. Matwhich a sermon was preached by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, from Psalm cl. 1. After the sermon the Offertory sentences were read by the Bishop, and the sum of £87 16s 3d. was collected.

E1000 a-year; and at Kendai, in Westmoreland, Hexham, in Northumberland, Melton, in Leistershire, and Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, there are large cross churches, which would be convenient places for those counties, or the dioceses to be assigned to them, for a Bishop to

ST. MARK'S COLLEGE CHELSEA.

The important purposes of the institution of St. Mark's College are evidently becoming better known and appreciated. Its character of a training college is strictly upheld in all its departments; and the practical success that has already attended its operations, as exhibited in the superior class of teachers that have gone forth from its walls, is on every account most gratifying and encouraging. The National Society of Education in the Principles of the Church of England would find it of comparatively little use to aid in establishing schools throughout hurch to supply accommodation for 1220 persons. The norning service was read by the Rev. A. Atherly, and is lordship preached from 2 Cor. vi. 16.

DORSKTSHIRE.—The newly-erected church in the particle of St. Mark's College—to train young men as teachers of youth in the principles of the Church, qualifying them

glass. The first is a full-length figure of St. Mark with LINCOLNSHIRE.—The church of St. Nicholas, Deeping Fen, has been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The edifice, which has been erected at a cost of £4000, was the munificent gift of two individuals, lately residing at Stamford, Messrs. William and Nicholas fitted in a similar manner, the expense being defrayed by a public subscription for the special purpose. The internal beauty of the edifice is already much enhanced by these appropriate decorations; and when it is entirely lighted with painted glass, the effect will be peculiarly solemi The nave is fitted up with open seats for the public, with stalls at the west end for the patrons or officers of the society with which it is connected. On each side, at the steps of the chancel, are the desks of the officiating elements. gy; and behind one of them, in the arch of the chancel aisle, is the pulpit, which is approached from the vestry. The whole arrangement is good, and the effect altogether is one of holy composure, well befitting a sacred edifice. But the impressiveness of the scene is far from being confined to the architectural beauty, and the generally imposing aspect of the "holy place." The manner in which the "services of the sanctuary" are there performed, would impart a charm to the humblest edifice.—
The skill and taste, and the religious fervour with which
the services are chanted, and that without the assistance of an organ, render them much superior to the perance of an organ, render them much superior to the performances of any of our cathedral choirs; while the devotional sffect, both congregational and church, far exceeds anything which is to be met with in English churches of much higher pretensions. Every one who takes part in the solemn service must be deeply impressed with its solemnity and beauty; and its daily performance with its solemnity and beauty; and its daily performance. As for cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence in the religious culture of the students, at the same time that it offers the "means of grace," with more than ordinary in ducements, to the whole neighbourhood around.

The chapel service at St. Mark's College, which comnenced on Sunday, the 7th of May, 1843, has from the first excited considerable attention. On this subject we may quote the Report of the National Society for 1844. This attention may be attributed partly to the interest naturany awakened by a congregation or young persons wide a better regulation of Episcopal assembled under such circumstances for such a purpose, of which the Society just named are such munificent The preamble recites the acts 6th and 7th William IV., incorporating the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and declaring that it is desirable to enlarge their incorporating the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and de-claring that it is desirable to enlarge their powers, to increase the number of Bishover to the control of the cont increase the number of Bishops, to distribute the Dioceses unimportant—while it is held that the outward form canmore equally than at present, and more justly apportion not but react, however gradually, upon the inward life, of which it is the exponent, so that it ought, as far as possible, to be made, what when left to itself it naturally becomes, appropriate and expressive—yet that the reality is constantly and carefully distinguished from the appearance, the teaching of the college being a continued warn-

ing against the danger of formalism, and a continued protest against the wickedness of falsehood. in which the students and school-children form not merely a full and efficient choir, but a principal part of the Carus Wilson, is his unscrupulous treatment of this congregation, that this method has been introduced; the probable destination of the young men as teachers, in connection with their other duties, of sacred music, furnishing an additional motive. It will thus be seen that the ground taken is partly general—the chapel of a colmusic, being judged to be one of those "choirs or places where they sing," in which a chanted service is authorised by the ritual, and recommended by the practise of the By clause 5, it is proposed that the Ecclesiastical Com- English Church; partly special, having respect to one oners shall procure returns of the incomes of all the ing sees for the previous seven years; that thenceforth church-singing in the country at large. No opinion is existing Bishops shall receive during their lives the period as they shall continue at the head of their vine worship proper under other circumstances. the English liturgy, and its sufficiency for all the purpo-poses of devotion, when reverentially performed, though Westminster £5000, and all the other Bishops £3000 a and becoming in one place, may be not merely impracticable, but unsuitable in another; and that, as the humbers of the second secon year; all these stipends to be paid quarterly, free from first ticable, but unsuitable in another; and that, as the humfruits, tenths, and other payments, and from income or blest village church has a beauty of its own, not less after the simple of the s fecting than that of the stateliest cathedral, so the simple arrangements for divine worship which may alone be deficiency of income, the 6th clause enacts shall be paid sirable in the one, may be not less touching than the august solemnities which may properly be demanded in the the 7th clause for repayment of such advances out of the subsequent receipts from the Dioceses.

gust solemulaes all, they are impressed with the duty of accommodating themselves submissively and cheerfully Clause 8 declares that all assignments or charges by to the circumstances under which they may be placed, as way of security on the Bishops stipends shall be void.

Any surplus arising from the property before transferred is, by the 9th clause, to be applied to the purposes of Oueen Ann's Bonnty. solemnising the worship of the sanctuary—if it were felt or in alternate sessions, twenty in each session, the first twenty being those of the oldest consecration, Provided always, that the existing bishops shall continue to hold their seats till death or removal.

Clause 11 declares that the Episcopal Duties and Prilarge shall be confined to the territorial division of discontinued to serve. On such a subject to serve. ness of a choral service for young persons and children. has been strengthened by the apparent results. Of the advantage of a daily service (not to speak of its proprie-

composition of the Editor:-"THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .- So studiously have the the illness, negligence, or improper discharge of the during ties of his office by any Archbishop or Bishop, to remove discharge of the during the service silently, or to take part in the service silently, or to take part in the service of protestant England sounded through the service of serious discharge of the during the service of the service of serious discharge of the during the service of serious discharge of the during the service of the be paid, either out of the money payable to such Archbishop or Bishop, wholly or partially, or out of the funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

In a manner agreeable to himself, and inoffensive to those around him. I will not deny, though my experience does not enable me to affirm, that a middle course is open, and that a full and animated response may be made by rian Catholics, Greek Catholics, Roman Catholics, Enguse of the term, though not on the same ground, since some have continued in the Apostle's doctrine as well as This extract, however, occurs in an article which we transferred to our columns from the Primitive

and ably conducted paper. The extract which is next given is from Ignatius,

have a free circulation in the Mother Country, we shall growing prosperity. Now, is it decorous or becoming for The Act which has passed the Lower House of Parliament be held excused for this extract. Without professing to adopt, or approve of, its phraseology, we may certainly be regarded as justified in adducing so important a testimony as that of Ignatius to the fact that, in the Ministers in the Church, and that of these the Bishop had the pre-eminence. Moreover, the extract in The Parish.
Church and State in France.
Examples of Moral Retribution
afforded in the Revolutionary
War.
Symbolical Language of Primitive
Architecture.
The Sabbath a Preparation for question was not selected by ourselves, but occurs in an English publication entitled "Primitive Episcopacy," a portion of which was transferred to this

ournal about two years ago. The following language, adduced by Mr. Carus Wilson we presume for our condemnation, is our own: "PUSEVISM.-The Christian world-the sincere and the publication of the following list of appointments humble portion of it at least-must be quite tired of the application of the brand of 'Puseyism,' or the more opprobrious stigma of 'Popery,' to so large a class of Churchmen as it is usual to include under that designation."—" And they will be the more wearied at the com-mon use of this insulting application, when it is notorious to them and to all the world that the individuals thus stigmatized are for the most part far better acquainted with 'the truth as it is in Jesus,' and far more strict and conscientions in carrying out its practical obligations, than those who are so fond of venting and tossing those and similar epithets." (Jan. 31, 1845.)

The fairness, however, with which this extract is given will be judged from the suppression of one-half of the first sentence, which we shall here take the THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the liberty to supply :next Collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church

"An opprobrium which, while it may perhaps be justly fastened upon an insignificant few, is wholly inapplicable to the great body to whom it is so recklessly attached,"

Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, This, it will be perceived, is an important omission, the 18th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in and quite changes the character of the remark as given by Mr. Wilson. It merely reiterates what is borne out most fully by the experience of the last few years, that the brand of "Puseyism" has been applied to pressed scale of his rival. Thus a competition is excited THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will, with the hundreds of clergyman than whom there are not more Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination sound, or diligent, or conscientious men in the Church. in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at Toronto, on

We really are at a loss to know what exception can be taken to the following paragraph, which is republished, we presume, to help on our condemnation:-"THE SURPLICE.—The surplice is in fact the ministerial vestment strictly appropriate to the sanctuary"—
"that, and that alone, is, properly speaking, the vestment
in which the servant of the sanctuary should be seen in the Lord's house: whether preaching or praying his becoming attire is that snow-white robe, the emblem of purity, the remembrancer to himself and to all of the condition of his vocation—'holiness unto the Lord.'" (Feb.

7, 1845.) We read that many efforts were made by the Puritan party, in an earlier stage of English history, to exclude this garment from all association with the services of the sanctuary, and probably by the inconsiderable remnant of the same party in England a simifessedly the echo of a party, it must be expected to lar feeling is still entertained. But to shew that while partake of the very limited character of charity and we spoke thus in favour of the surplice, we meant not the very marked distinction of selfishness which the to press its universal adoption, the following remarks adherents of a party, whether in or out of the religious | in the same article will shew:-

"Not, however, as respects the act of preaching, it matters in the least which vestment be worn: what we have stated is merely in the way of information, not for the purpose of argument. We have no desire, in things indifferent, to recommend any contradiction to longthis Diocese, and by the very virulent attempts which stablished customs, or to urge any unnecessary or un-

have been made to injure the Colonial Church gene- essential change." Some verses are next given referring to the celebrasources of the venerable Society for the Propagation tion of the Eucharist in the Catacombs. These were of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. One correspondent extracted by a correspondent from the Cambridge Chronicle,—the organ, we believe, of Mr. Wilson's in this particular, -we mean the Rev. W. Carus Wil- own University, -and by him handed to us; and son; an individual of whom we know nothing, and of although the phraseology, like that of Ignatius, might, language and customs of the times, be objected to, it is no doubt in accordance with the tone of feeling venerable Society and the no little amount of unchris- which, upon that solemn theme, pervaded the Christian acrimony which he exhibits towards its diligent tians of those early and persecuted days.

whom it professed so largely to benefit. The landed proprietor, his tenants and their labourers, must of course and efficient Secretary, it cannot be leemed our pro- We shall not weary our readers with any further vince to remark very specially upon hem; nor shall specimens of the charges which are adduced by Mr. we occupy our room in exposing, -what, in other Carus Wilson against this Journal: we have quoted reduction of expenditure, but these curtailments will quarters, have already been sufficiently exposed, -his as many as will suffice to shew what sort of spirit ani- fatally recoil on a numerous class of persons, that in a partizan efforts to uphold the virulence of faction in opposition to the Theological School of this Diocese, and now subversive the acrimony engendered by such and now subversive the acrimony engendered by such convenient rage and watch word of the day. This will a spirit is of the candour, honour, and supporters. We may content ourselves with the ought to characterize the gentleman and the Christian.

A friend has placed in our hands an extract from a driven for its support to the publication of extracts French journal entitled L' Aurore des Canadas, containing several testimonials in favour of Colonel Gugy, late Adjutant General in Lower Canada, from gentleidle gossip, the venders of which are not lacking in men of French origin who have held commissions in that department of her Majesty's Service. Nothing that has yet been published upon this sub-

dark a shade of suspicion upon the statements not less | ject appears to us to disprove the fact that Colonel than the motives of those who conduct them, that Gugy is a much injured man. Every testimonial that every honourable mind must shrink with disgust from he has brought forward attests, in the fullest manner, any discussion with parties who can so recklessly cast his fitness for the office from which he has recently away the conventional decencies of society and the been displaced; while nothing of any corresponding weight has been produced on the other side to weaken, much less to destroy, this strong and abundant testimony in his favour.

Upon the plans connected with the civil policy of journal, in his attempts to shew that it is steeped in the day, which may have dictated the step by which Colonel Gugy has been deprived of his official situa-We may be deemed guiltless of any extraordinary tion, we do not feel called upon to remark; and we lege, with such facilities for the performance of choral sympathy with the "Tractarian" writings, when we shall say nothing more than that it is a practice, can say with perfect sincerity that we have hardly read hitherto we believe invariable, of British justice to a tithe of their contents; and especially when we can, provide for the occupants of offices against whom no be it remembered, at least ten thousand times our capital with truth, aver that our opinions upon the doctrines charge of unfitness can be substantiated, by assigning and polity of the Church were matured before the to them a post of equal honour and emolument in Tracts ever found a circulation, or were ever projected. some other department of the public service. British Church, and which he designs should be condemnatory in the case of Colonel Gugy.

of its principles, he appears to affirm that these con- What strengthens the claim of this gentleman to young, although a healthy and vigorous offshoot. tain the language of the Editor himself, and are to be such consideration, is the fact that, on the strength of regarded as a test and evidence of his own deliberate the presumed permanency of the office to which he opinions. We shall shew with what fairness and can- was appointed, he had resigned all the emoluments dour this attempt has been carried out. The first and prospects of a profession in which he had been extract from this journal, given by Mr. Wilson in his eminently successful, and in which, from his superior talents, he was entitled to look for the highest rewards "THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.-If it were necessary I and honours. But after an interval of nearly ten ould add a hundred instances from the Bible, all going years, it is no easy matter, even with extraordinary ability, to force one's way to eminence and fortune through a host of competitors who have not been negof God himself. (!!!) And of one thing we may rest satisfied, that if ever God should so deviate from the ligent to occupy the ground which, for the benefit of ordinary course of his providence, as to give man an in- the public service, he was induced to relinquish.

The claims of Colonel Gngy will, we conceive, be entitled to the fullest consideration of the new Governor General of this Province, so soon as he shall have been installed in his high and arduous office. The dignity of the Crown is not lightly involved in the consideration and regard due to its faithful servants; may possibly surprise some of our readers to be assured that they occur in the Letter to a Methodist by Majesty's Representative in this Province to see that a Maryland Presbyter, -- a production which, for its the honour and justice of the Sovereign are not comgreat ability and undoubted value, we transferred to promised by slight or injury to those who have given our own columns, and upon which the public appro- up the vigour of their best years, with unimpeached bation has been stamped by the circulation of about integrity and dutifulness, to her service.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—It has been so much the fashion to suppose we that it is sometimes a source of serious misunderstanding, &c. Where a valid Episcopacy is found, there is a portion of the Catholice Church. Hence there are Syring Catholics Catholice Reman Catholice Figure Catholice Catholice Reman Catholice Figure Catholice Catholice Catholice Reman Catholice Figure Catholice Ca unlooked for dilemma, a plain man would wish to address fellowship, while others have perverted the doctrine and overlaid it with novelties." (Jan. 24, 1845.)

dissolved for differential, a plant man would wish to address his brother Farmers a few observations, that arise out of and are connected with this very novel and alarming position. In the first place, I entreat my brother Farmers to allow no man, or set of men, to warp or prejudice their judgments by any specious and plausible sophistries, bol-Standard, an American periodical, which we have always understood to be highly esteemed as a sound

aching to defiance, and the cold selfish indepen Great Britain, when it was essentially an agricultural and native industry. commercial country, acquired the elevated and unparal-leled distinction she has attained to. Within the last thirty years, the influence of that important tributary to her wealth and industrial resources, viz., the manufacturing interest, has increased beyond all precedent and conception, and extended its operations to a degree that almost startles credibility. The great master manufacturing interest, has increased beyond all precedent and conception, and extended its operations to a degree that almost startles credibility. The great master manufacturing having a latest the same has so nobly done with the other, and the conception of the charge of hypocrisy which will be justified to save her from the charge of hypocrisy which will be justified. almost startles credibility. The great master manufacturers having latterly perceived their vast establishments were more than equal to the supply of Great Britain, her extensive dependencies and foreign trade, and that some-thing approaching to an actual monopoly of the manufac-turing trade of the world would be required to maintain their onward movement, most adroitly seized upon the | ment to slavery.' medium of the Corn Law League (if they did not create it) to fasten upon the landed interest the most odious charge of having created a grinding monopoly in the necessaries of life, and to represent this important interest (which had heretofore been honoured and respected as far back as to the celebrated nations of antiquity) as inimical and hostile to the working classes, and indeed the indirect author of all their misery and distress. By such unworthy and insidious representations the popular voice was enlisted on their side to such an extent, as to occasion a pressure from without on the Government that could not be withstood. The concession so loudly The concession so clamoured for, under most erroneous premises, has been the inevitable consequence. Now let us very briefly turn our view to some of the main anomalies, discrepancies, and inconsistencies that already exhibit themselves. The condition of the English Farmer and his labourer, which has been for years far from prosperous, will be farther depressed, (for assuredly the entire loss will not be borne by the landlords), and they obliged to approximate to the oreign cultivators, and suddenly brought into a ruinous competition with them. The standard of civil and other Peel's sweeping abolitions.—John Bull. foreign cultivators, and suddenly brought into a ruinous competition with them. The standard of civil and other advantages formerly preponderated greatly in favour of the English Farmer, but he is to be reduced to the deof this extraordinary character, viz., between the produ of a free, highly intelligent yeomanry, and sturdy, stalwart peasantry, formerly their country's pride, and a material element of its greatness and glory, and a class of foreign husbandmen, of whom a very large portion are the serfs or vassals of the despotic nobles of the north of Europe. The race is obviously an unequal one,—the freeman must yield the palm to the bondsman, and thereby afford the heritable, "hereditary bondsman" of the north of Europe a very solid advantage, gained at the serious expence of the Home and Colonial Agriculturist. Is this a result worthy of the exultation of the most exalted nation of the world? That nation, be it remembered, having, within the last few years, progressed, as it was having, within the last few years, registered, as it were, its hate of oppression, by achieving the freedom of all the nen of colour within her dominions, at an enormous outlay of treasure? Is there no inconsistency or departure from the spirit of a great fixed principle here? It will be well for us to inquire, also, which is likely to be the greatest sufferer by this sudden alteration, the Home or Colonial Farmer? Unquestionably those of the former: for even should the landlords universally be enabled to of fixed payments remains to be met. Although no proportion can exist between the deficits of return of the English and Colonial Farmer, we have not yet read of is assuming, through the press, an angry attitude of defiance against the powers that be; no, his silence and patient endurance are worthy of our example. He quietly bides his time undauntedly, believing the good time will come. He knows there is a lamentable amount of wilful lelusion abroad on the subject of the Corn Laws, and that a single year will probably remove the mist from the eyes of the labouring people; as the price of bread will, in spite of all political charlatanism, as heretofore, regulate the price of labour; that if the action of the rece revolution in the corn market depress prices to the extent of £25 or £30 per cent., in that ratio will the master manufacturers diminish wages, and consequently the only amelioration of condition the operative is likely to derive, is contingent on the chance of extension of trade, and constant, instead of irregular, employment.whom, previous to this correspondence, we had heard in its naked appearance, without reference to the He is aware also that, after the lapse of a certain time many circumstances may arise to abridge if not remove the chances of this contingency. It may be desirable to devote a minute or two to a consideration of the probable

cost the landed proprietor little more than the loss of that cumbrous ostentation, and almost irksome display, that fashion has imposed; but what is to become of the very numerous class of tradesmen whose avocations centre in administering to luxurious wants; of the thousands o domestic servants that will be dismissed and thrown upo society; and, lastly, how very largely must the home consumption of the best manufactured goods be abridged? From this basty glance it will be apparent, the only classes that will be absolutely benefited are persons of fixed income, and probably the great manufacturers; but to secure the advantage to the latter, a very large exten sion of foreign trade, amounting to almost a monopoly of the manufacturing business of the world, must be secured and should this hold day-dream be realised, its durati may be considered questionable. Must it not be conceded that many and great doubts fairly arise as to the succes and stability of this measure; and, farther, that the pro babilities are, the ensuing year will be fraught with s many and great disappointments to the manufacturers' operatives, as to cause an extensive and permanent reaction of opinion. Let us then emulate the endurance of our brethren of the plough in the old country, consider our interests closely allied with theirs, view ourselves as only remote members of the British Agricultural community and heavy about each time them innity, and heart and hand cast in our lot with them, in-stead of indulging in the petulance of spoiled children, by resenting, as it were to the death, the first and un-avoidable reverse that our Mother Country has imposed on us, in common with our fellows at home, who have at stake. In conclusion, I would express the hope that we may not be enticed by any man or class of men to exhibit an unbecoming explosion of feeling, but quietly and constitutionally seek for all such redress as may still In the extracts which Mr. Wilson makes from The honour and British justice appear to us to call for this be afforded us, in connexion and alliance with the great parent stem, of which, let us remember, we are only a

effects of this mighty change upon the industrial

be very seriously affected. The landlord, however, has

means of redress within himself, by retrenchment and

I am, Sir, Your most obedt. humble servt. Talbot District, Sept. 8, 1846.

From our English Files.

THE COURT.—The Queen and the Prince Consort are expected to pay a short visit to their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, at Eu, in the course of about ten days or a fortnight; proceeding to the French coast in the Koyal Victoria and Albert yacht, from Osborne House.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 16 .- On Tuesday, if the weather is favourable, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and part of the Royal Family, with the ladies and equerries in waiting, will embark in the Victoria and Albert, and, attended by the Fairy and Black Eagle, proceed to Torbay, to be present at the regatta, and go on to Dartmouth and Plymouth, anchoring that night in Plymouth Sound. Her Majesty and the Prince will next day, if the weather continues propitious, go on to Falmouth, stand out to sea to have a sight of the Scilly Islands, and return to the Isle of Wight by the southern coast and the Channel Islands, looking in at Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney. Pilots for this intricate navigation will be embarked, and where the water is shallow, and will not admit of the large yacht proceeding, the Fairy will be used by her Majesty and the Royal party. This interesting excursion is expected to extend to Saturday. The Black Eagle arrived this morning from Woolwich to coal, &c. The Royal yachts go down to Osborne early to-morrow, to be in attendance should her Majesty think fit to honour the Cowes regatta with her Royal presence, it being the cup day.

TO THE ELECTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Fellow-Countrymen,-The warm and enthusiastic reception every valley, and each surrounding hill re-echoed the cry of no surrender of those great religious principles upon which our civil and religious liberties had been based, leaves me without change in the prospects of the Agriculturist; and that the shadow of a doubt that the appeal which I am about to ish, Scotch, and American Catholics, all entitled to the present appearances clearly indicate that such a change is, to the Farmer, of a disastrous character. Under this breadth of the land—for it is the cause of suffering humanity -a cause in which no division of sentiment can arise amongst us from religious or political party differences-a cause which I am confident will receive the support of all bodies of my fel-low-countrymen, whether they are Roman Catholics or Protestants, Whigs or Conservatives, Radicals or Repealers, and that all will unite as one man to preserve that bright gem which England placed in her national crown, when, at the costly and noble sacrifice of her treasure (the best and cheapest expenditure of public money to be found recorded in the annals of any but to use the many opportunities they possess for calm and quiet reflection, in deliberating seriously and reflectto which, with an unusual candour, the name of that Father is affixed. Of course, we are meant to be India colonies, and wiped from her statute-books those acts admit, that we have received most substantial advantages and encouragement to that most accursed traffic in human flesh, blamed for publishing such a paragraph from Ignatius; but unless reasons can be given why his writings are to be suppressed in a Colonial Diocese, while they

us, under such circumstances, the moment our interests appear to be assailed, to exhibit a tone of contumacy apent House of Lords, for the majority by which it has been passed sentiment of the great body of the electors of Great British age next to the Apostles, there were three orders of Great British when it was accounted by the facts bearing on this subject. The control of the electors of Great British when it was accounted by the control of the electors of Great British when it was accounted by the electors of Great British when it was accounted by the electors of Great British when it was accounted by the electors of Great British when it was accounted by the electors of Great British and the electors of Great British when it was accounted by the electors of Great British and the electors of Great British

allowed to remain on our statute-books one moment longer pects that every elector will do his duty, and degraded mil

I have the honour to be, Fellow-countrymen, With every feeling of respect,
Your ever devoted and sincere friend,
Winchilsea and Nottingham.

Haverholme Priory, Aug. 10, 1846. THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.—The tariff is declared by some to be a great free-trade triumph. We have looked in it, and confess we cannot discern the triumph. A hundred pe cent., ad valorem, forty per cent., thirty per cent., twenty-fit per cent., twenty per cent., fifteen per cent., ten per cent., fire per cent., are levied by it upon the importation of almost every description of goods, wares and merchandize, while a few unimportant articles, which in no way interfere with the domes tic industry of the United States, are exempted from duty al-It is contented, we are aware, that these duties a imposed for revenue, and for protection; but who will pred to affirm that they do not practically operate as protect duties? All that can be alledged in their favour as promoduties? All that can be alledged in their favour as prothe principles of free-trade is, that some of them are not!

Colonial.

Sccretary's Office, Montreal, 12th Sept., 1846. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:-

John Haycock, Esq., to be Collector of Customs at Port. Dover, in place of G. J. Ryerse, Esq. Anthony Dixon, Gentleman, to be a Surveyor and Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs. Reed Billings, Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in Hot

Majesty's Customs. His Excellency has been pleased to grant a License to Norman Booth, of Brockville, Gentleman, to practice the at of Land Surveying in that part of the Province formerly Upper

Canada. His Excellency has also been pleased to grant licences! Benjamin Dickey, of Londou, Gentleman, and Orlando Salar thiel Winstauley, of Toronto, Esquire, to practice Physic, Sur-gery and Midwifery, in the Province of Canada.

The nomination of the Earl of Elgin to the government to this Province took all parties by surprise. Among all the numerous possibilities and insisted on by various degrees of confirmation. ence, his name was never mentioned.

The little that is known of his lordship is favourable.

is a young man, in the prime of life, of an ancient and become able house who has been educated to political duties, and the has administered the government of another great Colony mil admitted success, and much to the satisfaction of those wholl It is stated that the British politics of his Lordship are of

posed to those of the Government of 1843, very decidedly in these high offices a government will take very good care to nominate no one as its representative, who will not act impa tially on the well understood principles of British Colonial p cy, which are quite irrespective of the term "Whig" and Tory," as understood in England. Lord Metcalfe was as English Whig, or Whig Radical, a zealous friend of free-trade or religious equality, of fair participation in educational fun But colonially he was described by his enemies not merely as tyrant and a despot, but as a Tory and a patron of Orangemi Agricultural Duties Act, and to witness the indefinite deferring of the University Bill, to which he had given many indirect and some direct pledges of his approval. On the other hand Sir Charles Bagot came here as a High English Tory, of the Castlereagh and Sidmouth school, in which he was educated and from mere feebleness of body and mental constitution, sield ed everything it was his business to uphold.

Of the character of the Earl of Elgin we know nothing

persons now at the head of the British Covernment, " que allied to him by no other particular sympathy of parry. his being the son of the Earl of Elgin, Ambassador of Turk who succeeded in saving from destruction, and removing to burneye, the Phidian marble-, which bear his name, and which are the pride of the British Museum, the choicest treasure the most most indiscriminately and virulently satired by no less a gening than that of Byron, but of which the true value is universally

acknowledged.

We learn from Burke's Peerage, that the present peer, James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Baron Bruce of Kincardine and of Torry, was born July 20, 1811, married the only climater of the control of C. L. Bruce, Esq., of Roseisle, County of Stirling, M. Her ladyship died very recently, leaving one only child daughter. His Lordship is the eighth Earl of Elgin twelfth of Kincardine. The oldest barony dates from His family derives, along with that of the Marquis of Ailes rry, from the Bruces of Annandale, from whom were the roys ottish house of Bruce, and who were themselves a branch the great Anglo-Norman house of de Brus, who, at the equipment obtained great domains in Weardale and Cleveland, in the North of England. The somewhat estentations motto of the houses of Elgin and Aplesbury—"Fuimus," indicates their high descent. The Elgins are lineal heirs male, the Ailesbur y's heir general, by the female side, of the ancient Bruces. Montreal Gazette.

CANADA. - The "British Possessions Bill" now before the Imperial Parliament, cannot fail to produce much sensation throughout the Colonies, for a scheme more novel and unexpected could scarcely be contemplated. The Bill, as will be learned by the debates given in our last impression, authorized the colonial legislatures in certain cases to repeal acts of Part for liament! This is certainly inverting the order of things, for it makes the created superior to the creator, and certainly must endanger that harmony of legislation between the mother country and the colonies, which it is so essential to preserve.

That the colonies have a right to expect some equivalent for

the protection they are so suddenly deprived of, is certain; and we hail with satisfaction any measure that has a tendency to remunerate them for the losses that will come on them in the train of free trade. This, we think, is indisputable, and we are glad that Lord John Russell has thus early recognized the principle of remuneration. But we do certainly object to the mode of carrying out the principle. If Great Britain have careful laws which are removed to the principle. enacted laws which are now ourrous or impracticable, who does she not repeal them herself? If colonial Parliaments are to sit in judgment on the acts of the Imperial Parliament, great deal more may be attempted to be repealed than is gained for. But, says Lord John Russell, we have "sufficient check on this head, because all colonial acts must be sanctioned." by the Sovereign or her representative." This is certain true, and it is from this source that the great mass of difficult ties flow. A colonial assembly, for instance, after much and

iety and debate, passes a bill which gives the country satisfac-tion; the Governor reserves it for her Majesty's preasure; it is sent home and comes back, perhaps, disallowed, with a saubbing letter from some new Colonial Secretary-thus disap If Lord John Russell and his colleagues feel themselves in

competent to legislate for the colonies, why do they hold their situati ns? If they wish to shirk responsibility, why do they not shirk office altogether? Lord John Russell misunder stands the colonists; they are not, as he would seem to sup pose, so very difficult to deal with. The leading men, or a majority of them, in all the colonies, are gentlemen—are loyal and would guard the portals of the British constitution as jealously as the highest and best in the mother country. though ardently attached to the land of their birth they pride themselves in upholding British law and British principles Cabinet ministers of late years, especially of the Whig school have never done justice to the loyalty of the colonist; they doubted when they ought to have reposed confidence—and they have confided, when confidence was not deserved. They list tened to the slanders and tales of Mackenzie and others, and by so doing encouraged sedition and all its melancholy consequen ces in 1837-8. For a time, even Sir John Colborne was sacri

ficed to the intrigues of the arch-agitator of Gallows Hill. The career of Lord Metcalfe has shown how easy it is to govern a British colony, when the Governor pursues a liberal, honourable, and even-handed course to all. The personal character of the Governor is a consideration of great moment; and if proper and competent individuals be selected, and the government at home repose confidence in the colonists, enourage loyalty and discourage sedition, matters will go smo y on, for the great body of the people are sound and loyal to

the core. If ever they become otherwise, it will be the fault of the authorities in Downing-street.

But to return to the Bill before Parliament. Its existence in any form is gratifying, because it proves that the principles of justice animate the British people. The colonies are about to suffer injury at the hands of the Imperial Government; that nation is ready to sanction it. We do not think that much

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