Lord Powis 358 Prince Albert 427 est limits, and as the parties got more upon an equality the excitement increased. The numbers now were— Prince Albert 503

The voting now lagged somewhat, and we Prince Albert 582

Majority for Prince Albert e numbers were, however, disputed, and upon a careful comparison of lists at a subsequent period of the evening it turned out that the above numbers were incorrect, and that Lord Powis was in fact in a majority of 8 at five o'clock, the numbers being-Lord Powis

Prince Albert 575 multuous noises the numbers were ascertained to be as Prince Albert 619

Lord Powis The state of the Poll, at the close at nine o'clock Friday evening, was as follows:
Prince Albert.....
Lord Powis.....

Majority for Prince Albert 86 The number of votes polled yesterday was 445. A doubt seems to exist in the University whether with so narrow a majority, His Royal Highness will accept the office which the Senate will most likely offer him. Amongst the voters for Prince Albert yesterday, were Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Master of Trinity Hall, the Bishop of London and Lord Burlington. Earl De la Warr and the Provost of Eton also tendered their votes for His

Royal Highness, but they were rejected on the ground of non-qualification.

The list of voters for Lord Powis includes Lord Brayman, as deterred worshippers from coming directly brook, the Duke of Buccleuch, Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson, Sir E. Lacon, Sir R. Hughes, Bart., the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Rev. Viscount Hereford. The numbers polled are, we believe, the largest on re-At the election in which the Duke of Gloucester

chosen Chancellor, in the year 1811, the number polled were—
The Duke of Gloucester468 The Duke of Rutland351

And in the memorable struggle for the High Steward-ship in 1840, the numbers were— Lord Lyndhurst Lord Lyttelton......457

From all accounts it appears uncertain whether Prince Albert has accepted the office or not. In an article of the Guardian (London) Lord Powis is spoken of as if he were actually installed; whilst we have seen another statement to the effect that Prince Albert has consented to act. Total

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1847.

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Dr. Featley; Bishop Newton;

Bp. Lowth; Rev. J. Chandler,

M.A.

Deferred Extracts of English Int.

Animals, will not be unwelcome to our readers,

Very able theologians have regarded it as a just matter for surprise, that so important a thing as the sacrifice of animals,—supposing this to have been done by Divine direction,—should not appear to have greater difficulties present themselves, or upon which may, indeed, trace up the custom as a religious act than one which must come to us with unusual force at sion of any declaration of the Divine institution of there appears to be no interpretation involving less

such authority, we cannot feel that the mere omission to those in Hades, or in the place of departed spirits, of the statement that God commanded such sacrifices to be made, or gave such intimations and directions as led to their adoption, is a matter of so much impor- rally growing out of the words as they stand, it does tance as to induce in any mind a doubt or suspicion that there was no divine authority for them. On the contrary, the habitual practice of holy men in all subsequent times,—the custom of offering such sacrifices, as thus interpreted, reconcileable with the context, or continuously from Abel to Moses,—and, more than with such practical instruction as the Apostle no all the authoritative incorporation of the custom, with sequent times, -- the custom of offering such sacrifices, as thus interpreted, reconcileable with the context, or all, the authoritative incorporation of the custom, with doubt meant to convey. every particularity of detail, amongst institutions directly commanded by God himself through Moses, will hardly allow us to doubt that the origin of sacrifices is to be traced up to a special revelation and in-

junction of the Divine Being. It is very justly argued, too, that, as in every age and nation of the world, whether ignorant or enlightened, the shedding of a victim's blood was found to be adopted and relied upon as a satisfactory method. of conciliating the offended Deity, there must have been some common origin for this unvarying uniformity of a leading religious rite. As it would be unnatural to suppose that the reason of nations, and these most distant and dissimilar, should have uniformly conducted them to the very same mode of propitiating the God whom they adored, we must look the other; between the latter time, and the world before the Flood; between the perverseness of mankind in the one time and the other; between the wrath which came and that which for the origin of such a custom in some period which repent in both cases; between baptism and Noah's salvafor the origin of such a custom in some period which preceded the general dispersion of the human race. It must either have been derived from Antediluvian practice, or from Noah at the latest; but the sacripractice, or from Noah at the latest; but the sacri- (φυσικα) bodies and spiritual (πνευματικα.)"

ral dictate of the mind of man,-That "unprejudiced reason never could have dictated, that destroying the best of our fruits and creatures could be an office

upon the whole, consider to be this: - God having determined what should, in the fulness of time, be the true "propitiation for the sins of the world," namely Christ, "who by his own blood obtained eternal redemption for us," was pleased to appoint, from the beginning, that living creatures should be offered by way of figure, to represent the true offering which was afterwards to be made as an atonement for mankind. St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Hebrews, plainly argues that the sacrifices under the Law had this positive reference,-that they were grounded, in short, upon this future offering; but if this be true of the sacrifices under the Law, why not of those also which were in use before the giving of the Law? And here we may ir posts therein learnt that the candidates were "neck- tions, with perhaps some few additions which God thought proper for the the state and circumstances observed some who had kept back all the morning approach in a leisurely way, and prevent a dead stand by handing in their cards. At 5 o'clock the poll closed for 3 hours, and the numbers exhibited by the Senior Proctor for the purpose of setting up a new religion.

"The sacrifices," [of the Patriarchs,] says the Rev. J. J. Blunt, " how far regulated in their details by the injunctions of God himself, we cannot determine; yet it is impossible to read, in the fifteenth chapter of Genesis, the particulars of Abraham's offering of the heifer, the goat, the ram, the turtle dove, and the pigeon,-their ages, their sex, the circumspection with which he dissects and disposes of them, -whether all this be done in act or in vision, without feeling assured that very minute directions upon all these points were are represented by the same Apostle as acting in consequence of a Divine command, placing an entire reliance upon the promises of him who commanded; so Abel, in the sacrifice which he offered, must be supposed to have acted under the same impression, believing what God had promised, and therefore sacrificing what God had ordered."

In connexion with the foregoing remarks, we may observe that we have, in the opinions of the ancient san Theological Institution at Cobourg. heathen, grounds for affirming that the doctrine of a vicarious intercessor was at so early a period, and so generally, admitted, that it must have originated in a will find some conclusive statements from two of our Divine revelation. "In all ages," it has been well Correspondents which afford a very satisfactory constated, "and in all parts of the world, there has con- futation of the statistics of the Christian Guardian. stantly prevailed such a sense of the infinite holiness of the supreme Divinity, with so deep a conviction of the imperfections of human nature, and the guilt of into the presence of a Being so awful: recourse has, therefore, been had to Mediators. Amongst the Sabians, the celestial Intelligences were constituted Mediators; amongst other idolaters their various idolo, and this notion provaile, at this day, in Hindostan and elsewhere. Sacrifices were thought to be a kind of Mediators. And, in short, there has been a universal feeling, a sentiment never forgotten, on the fall upon Good Friday, we issue this number on we are thankful, we do not exalt ourselves, as necessity of an interpreter, or Mediator, between God and man."

In correspondence with this general belief, and the religious acts to which it gave rise, we notice in the Greek tragedian, Æschylus, a very direct and striking testimony. When Mercury reveals to Prometheus, chained to the rock, the further woes that were coming upon him for his contumacy and defiance of the Omnipotent power, these remarkable words are added:-

Τοιοῦδε μόχθου τέρμα μὴ τι προσδόκα, Πρίν ἄν θεῶν τις διάδοχος τῶν σῶν πόνων Φανή, θελήση τ' είς ἀναύγητον μολείν "Αδην, κνεφαΐά τ' άμφὶ Ταρτάρου βάθη.

This we shall attempt to translate with as much closeness as perspicuity will allow: - "Of such suffering look not for any termination, until some god shall appear as a substitute for thy miseries, and be willing [on thy behalf] to descend to the rayless Hell, and to the murky depths of Tartarus."

We can scarcely regard this as a random assertion, or a mere poetical fiction; but from the abstract strangeness of the thought, and the improbability that such a course should have suggested itself, from any natural process of reasoning, to the minds of men, we The present season of the religious year, and the may reasonably conclude that it could only have been reflections befitting the solemn time we are now called begotten by a Divine revelation. This, as might be upon to improve, lead us to the hope that a few re- expected, would be overclouded and obscured by long marks upon the nature and origin of the Sacrifice of contact with an idolatrous religion, but still, amidst the superstitious gloom enshrouding it, exhibiting no indistinct traces of a Divine original.

the sanction of a positive command from God. We learned men have varied more in their interpretations, from the days of Moses to the time of Abel; but we the present moment,-Christ's "preaching to the have no special record, in the antediluvian age, of its spirits in prison," as declared in the third chapter of having been performed by a Divine command. The St. Peter's first epistle. But although so many expoaccounts of this interesting period of the world's his- sitions of this very difficult passage have been offered, tory, are confessedly brief; yet it is affirmed, by those we are, for our own part, well enough disposed to conwhose judgment is worthy of respect, that the omis- cur in the opinion of an excellent commentator, that sacrifices, -assuming it to have been divine, -is the difficulty than the common one, suggested by the liteomission of a piece of the most material and profitable ral and natural bearing and construction of the words, namely, that Christ went and declared the glad-tidings With every respect, however, for the weight of connected with his death and approaching resurrection who had lived in the days of Noah.

Yet, although such is an interpretation most natuappear to us as if something were wanting,-either appear to us as if something were wanting,—either averages nearly nine and a half millions sterling; and that there are 15,000,000 Dissenters in England and Wales, Apostle's line of argument,-to render the passage,

We confess ourselves much edified by some re- rations, which have been selected for refutation marks upon this subject from a correspondent of the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, which appear in the March number of that excellent periodical. His views, as expressed in the following paragraph,—in by authority of Government since 1801, for previous to by authority of Government since 1801, for previous to by authority of Government since 1801, for previous to by authority of Government since 1801, for previous to by authority of Government since 1801, for previous to be authority of Governm mance with impressions which we have just conveyed, strike us as very reasonable and probable :-

"I feel as if St. Peter glanced at some current glosses, tradition and phraseology of the Jewish doctors, on the history of the Flood, with whom the subject seems to have been much dwelt and enlarged upon. Even the New Testament is fuller of allusions to it than perhaps

fices offered by Noah, upon his leaving the ark, do not By this writer we are furnished, accordingly, with appear as a novel or strange thing, but rather as the the following paraphrase upon the passage:-

"The persons saved in the Ark were themselves in- which, to say the least of it, betrays a very lamentable length provoked to 'bring in the flood upon the world of the ungodly'-until, I say, that Spirit prevailed upon those few to flee from the wrath to come. And similarly as they were saved by means of water, does baptism now save us; not as a mere cleansing of the person, like the Jewish ablutions, but as a cleansing of the spirit, as a transition from the natural state of guilt to that of God's forgiveness and grace."

The difficulty of reconciling this interpretation,which, as will be seen, makes the inmates of the Ark to be the persons preached to,—with the term φυλακη, ordinarily translated prison, is attempted to be removed by making the word apply to the Ark:-

"That the Ark was customarily designated by the doctors as a φνλακη, I judge from the original account (Gen. vii. 16), that, after Noah entered the Ark, God himself shut him in; and fr. m the use of this word in Rev. xviii. 2, where our translators, with more than their usual boldness, render it by 'hold' and 'cage.' 'The hold of every foul spirit, (φυλακη παντος πνευματος ακαθαρτου,)—a phrase whose parallelism to that of St. Peter deserves every notice,- and cage of every unclean and hateful bird. The use of φυλακη in this passage answers the purpose for which I adduce it.—that the Ark might be called, whether because it was a shut-up place, or one of security and preservation.'

He shews, too, that this word has a similar signification in Herodotus, where a colony is said to have Asiatic coast in the vicinity of Judea in cities of commercial resort, with which the Apostles would necessarily have much intercourse.

The difficulty pertaining to the term πνευματα, 'spirit," in offering this interpretation, is thus re-

"I am not insensible to the difficulty remaining in the application of πνευματα to the family of Noah, still living in the Ark. The best answer I can give to this objection that the Apostle had the case of Christians, who are be saved spiritually, more in contemplation than the idental parallel of Noah's preservation, and thus ap-

We do not by any means say that we hold ourelves responsible for this translation; but because it is new, and modestly as well as ably advanced, we other corresponding themes, be attended with a more than ordinary interest at the present time, when the state of death to which onr Lord voluntarily subjected mself is, with Christians, a natural and befitting subject of contemplation.

In the list of Students who were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the University of Cambridge, on the 23rd of January last, we observe the The next branch of the Catholic Church, with which I name of Mr. James Hamilton, formerly of the Dioce-

Under the head of "Communications" our readers

Amongst remarkable phenomena pertaining to the weather, may be numbered a snow-storm on Tues-day Evening last, at 5 o'clock, attended with thunder rather more than a fourth are Dissenters. and lightning. The peals of thunder were few, but extract, from which these statements have been taken, is quite distinct, and some of them very loud; and the lightning was extremely vivid. The atmosphere, in put forth, in order to injure the Church in every part of every respect except its coldness, presented the appearances which usually precede a very violent thunder-storm in summer.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian Gazeteer, who is now treelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the numes of new Subscribers to this paper.

Mr. Thos. Ryall will leave this Office in a few days on a Collecting Tour, to the Eastward of Toronto.

The Rev. John Leeds, late Missionary at the Coteau du Lac, in the Diocese of Quebec, who died on the 12th, at New York, had, shortly before his death, forwarded to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, an Order for the sum of £100 Cy., for the Church Society of the Diocese above mentioned, and subsequently an Order for £150 for miscellaneous purposes of charity and Religion. He had also signified to the Bishop, his intention to forego the pension from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, upon which he re-

The Minister and Churchwardens of St. James's Congregation, beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Rev. Ralph Leeming, for a pair of very handsome Gothic Clerical Chairs which he has just presented to the Church. They beg leave also to re-turn their warmest acknowledgments to the Rev. Dr. turn their warmest acknowledgments to the Rev. Dr. Beaven, for the very chaste design, which he kindly prepared, and from which they were constructed, by Messrs. Jacques & Hay, with their accustomed neatness and superiority.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,-In perusing the columns of your valuable paper of last week, I was surprised at a statement copied into it from one of the journals which are published in this city in defence of Dissent from the Catholic Church of the

British Empire, - I allude to some extraordinary misstatements which appear in an extract copied by the Christian Guardian, entitled, "The Established Church," with reference to the relative position of Churchmen and Dissenters in England and Wales.

I hope, and I will gladly allow, that this extract was copied inadvertently; but, if the extract was not before me, I could hardly believe that such statistical ignorance existed in the pineteenth century and the existed in the pineteenth century and the existed in the pineteenth century.

me, I could hardly believe that such statistical gnorance existed in the nineteenth century, and that a public journal, published in a city containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, could gravely copy an extract, stating that the population of England and Wales now amounts to 22,000,000; that the revenue of the Church of England or, in other words, that the Dissenters are more than twice as numerous as the members of the Church.

present occasion. First, then, with regard to the population of England and Wales, stated in this extract to amount to 22,000,000.

ven taker	no omeiai	POPUL /		ned, nor,	I believe,
udbullis	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
ingland	8,331,434 541,546	9,538,827 611,788	11,261,437 717,438	13,091,000	About 14,900,000 About 1,000,000
	8,872,980	10,150,615	11,978,875	13,897,182	About 15,900.000

The last official census (1841) gives about 15,900,000,

pally by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the variation in the value of the tithes, under the Tithe Commutation Act, cannot be large since then. On the present occasion it is needless to be very minute; the following how insignificant will appear the true numbers of Dissenextract from these reports will suffice:-

"Number of Parishes in England and Wales, 11077 .-Net Income, £3,055,000.

The real state of the case is then as follows: Actual Net Income of the Parochial Clergy of England, published by official authority £3,055,000 Income of Bishops and Cathedrals, about..... 167,000

.... £3,222,000 Total..... Ditto, stated by extract published by Christian Guardian to amount to nearly£9,500,000 Amount of exaggeration, nearly

More need not be said on this point, as this speaks for

itself,—et ab uno disce omnia.

The last matter to which I beg to call attention is the number of Dissenters from the Catholic Church of the realm. They are stated by the same authority to amount to 15,000,000, and the members of the Church only to 7,000,000. Here, though we have no official statements to produce, yet are we furnished with sufficient data by cation in Herodotus, where a colony preserved their dialect $\epsilon \nu$ $\phi \nu \lambda \alpha \kappa \eta$,—untainted by that of the people around them. And he adds that this shall enumerate: they amount to something less than 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, that one-fourth are from 500,000, of whom, it is believed, the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a second at the first whose numbers we shall be a se from the fact that the lonic dialect,—in which Herodotus wrote and to which we may impute this unusual sense of the expression,—obtained principally on the less; of whom perhaps rather over 1,000,000 are Wesleyan Methodists, the rest being Independents, Presbyterians, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, a few Quakers, and besides

28,000 to 30,000 Jews, principally in London.

Here, then, is an exaggeration of nearly five to one.—
The whole number of Dissenters from the Church in England and Wales, both Protestant and Romish, amounting actually to 3,000,000, more or less, in round numbers; but stated in the extract circulated by the Christian Guardian to amount to 15,000,000. I need not here allude to Church in Europe are still unreformed, the English branch of it has, by the mercy of Almighty God, obtained a Reformation. We have returned to primitive teaching, and have put away the novelties and superstition which Rome plies to Noah's family a designation more appropriate to those who in their baptism were already 'buried with Christ,' who were 'dead and their life hid with God in Christ,' whose bodies were dead but spirits alive, (Rom. viii. 10), and who being 'joined unto the Lord is one spirit.'"

We have returned to primitive teaching, and have put away the novelties and superstition which Rome has heaped on the Catholic Faith, and to which the Churchs of France, Austria, Spain, Italy and some other countries still submit; and we enjoy the pure Gospel in the Church, which is a blessing to be esteemed above all spirit.'" temporal possessions; above all numbers and statistical and well-toned barmony of calculations. But still we are permitted, on the present occasion, to mention, that a reference to the stateme adduced above will shew that, even as regards numbers in England and Wales, the English branch of the Holy offer it to our readers,—believing that it will, amongst Catholic Church is in a very favoured position; if, for other corresponding themes, be attended with a more instance, we compare her with another but unreformed branch of the Church,—the National Church of the Austrian Empire, which, out of a population of 34,000,000, counts nearly 7,000,000 dissenting from her communion,—the relative proportion will be found to be in favour of the English Church, and this alone suffices to shew how deeply rooted the English Church is in the affections of her children, when we at the same time reflect, that the most complete religious toleration is granted by our Government, which is certainly not the case in Austria. shall compare our own on this head, is the Russian Church, which, though it continues to hold many superstitious additions to the Catholic faith, has, equally with our own, repudiated and protested against the authority of the Bishop of Rome. I am not able to furnish the exact numbers in this case, but have reason to think that, in a population exceeding 60,000,000, about one-fourth Russian language). Here again the ratio is much in favour of our own Church. The last instance which I shall adduce, is that of the National Church of Bavaria,

only one of a large number, which are constantly being earances which usually precede a very violent thuner-storm in summer.

As our usual day of publication this week would

As our usual day of publication this week would victory by our own right hand. Only we affectionately encourage those who have wandered out of the pale of the Church to remember, that our Saviour is not the author of confusion, but of peace; and that they have gone out from us, not we from them We live in stirring and earnest times; when religious instruction in these matters is forced upon the minds of all. If knowledge is power, and power implies responsibility, then does it more and more become those who have left the Church to consider, whether they have not (to use Bishop Beveridge's emphatic words) left a certainty for an uncertainty, and to examine narrowly whether they are not building on the sand. It is no uncertain sound which the trumpet now gives on these matters, and the marks of the Church of Christ are every day made more visible to all. It is the probation of some men to examine whether the Chris-tian faith be true, as Bishop Butler said in an age abounding with infidelity; we add, on the present occasion, that it may be now the probation of some to discover, what is the Christian Church. We must remember, that we may not expect to be led irresistibly to the truth, and that we cannot enjoy the answer of a good conscience, unless we honestly use every means granted to us to arrive at a knowledge of the Church founded by our Saviour, when on earth, and which, in accordance with His sacred promise, we are sure, continues to the present day, let its numbers be few or many. The cause of Dissent must be in a bad way, when such extraordinary exaggerations as Church, Dundas, for themselves, and in behalf of the Congregation, beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Rev Relab Leaving for a pair of very hand culations, as an occasional relief from severer study, and thus, on the present occasion, I could not but be startled

* I have reckoned the Romanists as the first Dissenters on this ground, that, though individual instances of dissent had occurred previously, yet, that the Romanists in England and Wales were the first who dissented from the Catholic Church in a body on a systematic plan. Up to the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth, they conformed and white the third they have that that time they left London and Chester, upwards of seventy dissenting ministers have applied for admission to enroll themselves as candidates for Holy

Church

To the Editor of The Church,

Sir,-In illustration of the accuracy of the statistics of the Christian Guardian, permit me to call your attention to those furnished by the Register Office, England.

by the Imperial Parliament, some of its supporters avowed, in the language of Mr. O'Connell, that it was "a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Church."

But how did it turn out? Why, in spite of the handbills so profusely distributed, to dissuade people from taking their children to the Church to be baptized,—in spite of its being posted on every dissenting place of worship that the Registration superseded the necessity of Baptism,—it is found that the number of Births registered throughout England and Wales, very little exceeds the number of Baptisms at the Church. So much for the correctness of saw through the unscriptural advice to keep their little children from coming unto Christ, under the specious plea of obeying the law of the land; and in their natural recoil, at first refused to obey the law by registering their census to be reckoned, even this shews an exaggeration, on the part of the authority quoted by the Christian Guardian, of five millions, or about thirty per cent.,

But to come to figures, which the Christian Guardian credulous once, at what time the long-suffering of God ignorance of statistical geography.

I come, secondly, to the revenue of the Church, which, waited until that Spirit of God which 'raised Christ from I come, secondly, to the revenue of the Church, which, annual report for 1845 (ordered to be printed last session)

A desintory discussion the took place, in the course of which waited until that Spirit of God which 'raised Christ from I come, secondly, to the revenue of the Church, which, annual report for 1845 (ordered to be printed last session) the dead, that Spirit of Christ which 'spake by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until phets,' and by 'Noah himself a preacher of righteousness,' millions sterling and a half." I need not go far to refute the number of marriages solemnized by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until that Spirit of Christ which 'spake by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until that Spirit of Christ which 'spake by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages solemnized by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages solemnized by the proin the same extract, is stated to amount to "nearly nine" of Parliament) of the marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow this loan made until the number of marriages in England and Wales, insisted that the house ought not to allow the number of marriages in England and Wales, insis phets, and by 'Noah himself a preacher of righteousness,' millions sterling and a half." I need not go far to refute that Spirit which 'strove with man' before God was at this, nor am I obliged to have recourse to private calculations, which are not always to be depended on, as we have, in this case also, the official reports on this head furnished to the Imperial Parliament in 1834-35, principolated all who are married at the Register Offices, without any religious ceremony; so if these and the Romanists be taken from the 5,000 and the balance be ters in England as compared with the Church!

For the truth of these facts I beg to refer you to the

annual report of Major Graham, the Registrar General, a large portion of which has been transferred to the columns of the "Times" newspaper.

J. B. W. Cobourg, March 29th, 1847.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-I take the liberty of handing to you an article from the Morning Post. Looking to your valuable journal for an explanation of the truth of these matters, and having the most thorough conviction that truth is not Blessed Lord and Master, it must rise triumphant; and that the cause of His Church, our safety and joy, must flourish more or less according as truth is upheld, I beg for such statements of facts as will best bear on the article The kilogramme, or about 3d. on the 4lb loaf.

The king of Naples has forbidden the exportation of wheat as he had previously that of maize. only the best policy, but that, being the word of our Blessed Lord and Master, it must rise triumphant; and

A CHURCHMAN.

March 30th, 1847.

"We extract from the Oxford Chronicle the following strange announcement. Startling, however, as it is, there is nothing in its details inconsistent with the obvious tendencies of Puseyism. The establishment of Jesuitism in a new phase—the instruction of a religious society, framed for the promotion of certain plans, which are confessedly to be veiled from the public eye—and whose influences are probably to be directed upon the whole Protestant laity—is merely a natural expansion in the regular development of the Puseyite system. Without further comment we give the paragraph—heading and all—as it appeared in our vigilant contemporary :-

"THE CONFESSIONAL .- CONSPIRACY AMONG THE CLER-GY.—The Romanizing Clergy in Oxford and other places have lately adopted a plan of leaving open the Churches half an hour before each service, and half an hour after it, for the purpose of receiving Confession. They also contemplate establishing confraternities, first in the metropolis, and afterwards in provincial towns, the internal policy of the 'Society being reserved from the eye of the world, to prevent the anticipation and defeat of their plans.' One of the expedients for corrupting the Protestant laity is to be the establishment of 'well-selected lending liberals,' for scientific and literapy are the protection. libraries, for scientific and literary works, with a judicious admixture of theology and ecclesiastical pamphlets of a certain 'tongue-hammers,' until the principles of the society are adopted 'the discordant confusion of tongues,' and substitute 'the deep and well-toned harmony of the one Catholic Church!!!'-

"The report that the Curate of Newburn, Northumberland. had resigned his charge, preparatory to entering the Church of Rome, appears to be well authenticated. We have been per-mitted to read a private letter, in which the writer, a Clergyman of the Church of England, states, with regret, that the curate alluded to was at Oscott, and that his reception into the Popish Church was to take place on Ash Wednesday. The Rev. Henry Humble, M.A., the pervert in question, besides being Curate of Newburn, was Domestic Chaplain to Lord Forbes.

"CONVERSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .-Mr. Kingdom, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has made his profession of the Roman Catholic faith. The Rev. John Gordon, M.A., whose resignation of the Curacy of Christ Church, St. Pancras, was announced some time back, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Mr. New, also a Curate of Christ Church, St. Paneras, has withdrawn from ministerial duty in the Established Church on grounds similar to those which led to the resignation of his colleague."-London Morning Post.

TWe have not met with the statements to which our worthy Correspondent has drawn our attention, in any other quarter; but as they are not improbable, we take it for granted that they are true. Churchmen, however, have no reason to be discouraged, or to distrust the good Providence of God. We believe that the present condifor granted that they are true. Churchmen, however, have no reason to be discouraged, or to distrust the good Providence of God. We believe that the present condition of the Church, on the whole, is sound and healthy and vigorous. Every defection, to be sure, is cause of grief; but our gains, we feel assured, more than counterand vigorous. Every defection, to be sure, is cause of grief; but our gains, we feel assured, more than counterrief; but our gains, we leef assured, more alance our losses. There will be indiscreet and even ings and the statues in the niches.

On Saturday week, a court of directors was held at the East. disingenuous men in every community; but the truth, notwithstanding the imprudence of the one class, and the craftiness of the other, will prosper. Let the truth be quietly and earnestly maintained,—let the Church be fairly presented, without adding to or taking from her ment system; and error will in time give way. The contention may be sharp, perhaps, but the result is sure. - ED.

From our English Files.

THE BUDGET. In the House of Commons, on the 21st of February, The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make the financial

statement of the year. He stated that it was many years since a Chancellor of the Exchequer had to report such heavy demands upon the Exchequer, but those demands were occa sioned by the dearth of food, which was a visitation of Provi dence. Thousands of starving persons in Ireland appealed to this country for sympathy and assistance, and that he could Never, however, had the finances of the country been so able to bear their demands. For the first time there had been no deficiency bills, and the produce of the revenue had been sufficient to defray the expenses of the State. the Customs, the produce of every article for the last nin months, had, with the exception of articles on which duties had been reduced, exceeded the estimate. In the Excise, with the exception of soap, the same had taken place. The hon-gentleman stated, however, that it would be perfectly fallacious expect that such a state of things would continue. found they were on the verge of a check, but saw symptoms of a revulsion. He considered commercial matters were or firm basis, and attributed such soundness to the effect of the duce of Customs and Excise for the last year was £34,500,070, of this £5,530,000 was contributed by articles of food, £21, 781,000 of drink, and by tobacco £4,336,000, making £31,653,000 out of £34,500,070. This must have diminished in consequence of the diminution of employment in the manufacturing districts. The drain of bullion in the Bank had not been so great as might be expected. The amount of bullion was only £1,200,000 less than it was this time twelve months. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had calculated upon a surplus of £776,000, and the actual surplus was £2,846,000 He would now state what the probable income of the year, from the 5th April 1846, to 5th April 1847, would be. Last year the duties on corn produced £793,000. He could not calculate the duties on corn produced £793,000. He could not calculate the duties on corn produced £793,000. the duties on corn produced £793,000. He could not calculate on such an amount, but still he calculated in security.—
There had been an increase in the importation of butter, cheese, and silk last year, consequent upon the reduction of duty, and he calculated that this increase would continue, and he assumed that the probable revenue from the Customs would be £20,000,000. Of Excise duties he reckoned for the year an increase of £13,700,000. He contemplated from stamps a revenue of £7,500,000, from taxes £4.270,000, from the Property tax £5,390,000, from the Post-offices £845,000, from Crown Lands £120,000, from miscellaneous sources of revenue £4,-270,000; making a total ordinary revenue of £52,065,000. The expenses of the interest of the debt and the Consolidated Fund would be £30,735,000; for the army £6,840,074. The navy vote would be £7,561,000; the ordnance vote would be £2,679,127, being an increase of £135,568. The miscellaneous votes, exclusive of votes for Ireland, would be £3,750,000. being an increase of £397,000. The whole of the estimates would amount to £20,851,077, making the whole ordinary expenditure £51,576,000. What the expenditure for Ireland might be, it was not easy to state, for it depended on various circumstances over which he had no control. He should not be safe in reckoning the expenditure at much less than £1,000,-He should not be 000 a month, up to the time of next harvest. He, therefore, could not calculate the sum at less than £8,000,000. The question then arose whether he should borrow all the £8,000, would not suffer her to hold them. 000 or only a part. He believed that the most prudent course would be to borrow at once all the money The next question was, whether in borrowing so large a sum of money he to accompany it with increased taxation, not only for the purprincipal at no distant time? The present year, however, was an unfit period for increased taxation; for any alteration in taxation always produced a stagnation in trade. He therefore proposed to raise the interest of Exchequer Bills from 13d. to The annual expense which he should thus incur would be

It is a matter well known that when the Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages was passed duct from his surplus of £489,000, which would leave him only to him for a reduction of the duties on tea, tobacco, malt, &c. Having next stated that he did not intend this year to propose a permanent instead of an annual system of sugar duties, he proceeded to regret the interruption which the calamity of the country had given to the commercial and financial policy which had been carried on for the last four years with such unparalleled success. He then read a statement of the regular increase in the consumption of the articles of coffee, butter, cheese, currants, sugar, and tea, which had taken place in the interval between the year 1843 and the year 1846; and showed that the consumption must have been occasioned by those articles being placed within the reach of the working classes by the reduction of the duties upon them. Having congratulated Sir R. Peel on such being the results of his policy, he concluded by moving on such being the results of his policy, he concluded by moving a formal vote, that £8,000,000 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund for the relief of Ireland.

A desultory discussion then took place, in the course of which Mr. Hume, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Roebuck found fault with upon Lord John Russell to impose an income tax upon Ireland as an act of justice towards England.

Lord J. Russell contended that it would be neither wise nor just nor considerate to impose an income tax on Ireland at the

Mr. Goulburn expressed his gratification at finding his estimtae of the produce of the revenue for the present year so m exceeded, and refuted the fallacies put forth by Lord G. Benetinck on the subject of protection and free trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Albert has expressed his intention to grow flax on his farm at Windsor. A vessel which has arrived in London from Nantes, has

brought 400 casks of French vinegar.

A ship which has arrived at Bristol has brought 1014 bags of sugar from China.

Sir Joshua Walmsly will be a candidate for Leicester at the

next election.

It is stated that the period of service for the Queen's regiments in India will be further shortened from 15 to 12 years. The Elbe is again firmly frozen, and may be crossed

The admiralty has issued an order prohibiting the entry of any more boys for the navy.

The Prussian Government is making large purchases of 176

from Russia, in order to reduce the price of corn.

Many of the Norfolk farmers have lately turned their attention to flax growing.

There are 1,300,000 horses in England, each of which consumes the produce of as much land as would feed eight men.

The Pope has been elected colonel of the civic guard of Rome.

The effective force of the French army is to be augmented by There are not less than 15,000 puncheons of whiskey at pre-

Wheat of the first quality is now selling in Lisbon for 1106. There are twenty-four large steamers now constructing in

the Clyde, besides other vessels.

The Hull flax and Cotton Company has declared a dividend of five per cent for the half year.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between Naples and

The treaty of commerce and navigation between Naples and the Zollverin was finally concluded at the close of last month. The Spanish papers state that large quantities of maize have been shipped from Vigo and other Galician ports for England. A quantity of fresh pork was received from New York by the Oxford packet-ship, and is now on sale in Manchester. It is decided that the vacant garter is to be given to the Duke of Bedford, and her Majesty has expressed a wish that the honour shall not be postpored.

our shall not be postponed.

The Malta journals brought by the Levant mail express alarm at the small quantity of corn in the island, which does not ex-

ceed twenty days' supply.

Mr. Monahan, the Irish Solicitor-General, has been returned Mr. Monahan, the Irish Solicitor-General, has been returned for Galway, by a majority of 4 over the Repeal candidate. The numbers for Mr. Monahan 510; for Mr. O'Flaharty 506. The marriage of Don Juan, the youngest son of Don Carlos, with the youngest sister of the Duke of Modena, was celebrated at Modena in the beginning of February.

From experiments lately made at the French Agricultural Institution of St. Germain, it appears that sheep will fatten somer when salt is added to their food.

Every small farmer in Liverick and the can master

Every small farmer in Limerick county who can muster £20, or even £10, is about emigrating to America in to ensu-

ing spring.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered that no person shall establish any telegraph in his dominions without his permission.

In consequence of the high price of grain, the daily allowance of oats to cavalry horses has been reduced from ten pounds to seven pounds, which will save 18,000 bushels of oats per an

num in each regiment.

It is reported among the military circles in Dublin, that his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, K.G., and G.C. M.G., commanding the District, will shortly be appointed to 5 staff situation in Canada.

A petition signed by six hundred and forty-eight members of the Catholic clergy, demanding an immediate and total abolicion of slavery in the French colonies, has been laid before the

Lord Lincoln has addressed a letter to the deputation of his supporters, declining their requisition that he should become a candidate for the representation of Manchester. He will not, for an uncertain prospect of success, keep the borough involved in a contest for the many months likely to clapse before the

In the House of Commons, on the 2nd inst., Lord John Russell announced that her Majesty had been pleased to call a Council, to consider the best day on which to appoint a general fast and humiliation, on account of the present awful condition of the sister kingdom. This announcement was received with evident satisfaction on both side. evident satisfaction on both sides of the House.

Letters from Rome of the 11th ult, mention that a grand

banquet was given, on the preceding day, to Mr. Cobden, by the Chamber of Commerce of that capital. The Marquis Patenziana, the President, and the Marquis Dragonetti severally addressed Mr. Cobden, whose reply was received with enthusiastic analysis.

THE GREAT BELL FOR MONTREAL. - The casting of this, THE GREAT BELL FOR MONTREAL.—The cashing the largest bell ever made in the country, was successfully completed on Saturday last, at the foundry of Messas. Mears, in Whitechapel, London. The quantity of metal fused was about twenty-five tons. The founders, it is stated, intend to give the public an opportunity of inspecting the work when perfectly finished, previous to its shipment for Canada.

THE NEW TRANSATIANTIC STEAM SHIPS.—The new state of the Registry and North American Royal Mail Company of the Registry and North American Royal Mail Company.

steamers of the British and North American Royal Mail Com-England, are to be called the America, the Canada, the Niag ara, and the Europe. These vessels are being forwarded with every despatch consistent with that security and perfection which so eminently distinguish the fleet of vessels belonging to this company. this company. The size, power, and beauty of model of new ships will at once class them as the finest vessels in the world. It is not yet definitely fixed when the additional voy-

ages will be commenced.

The financial position of France is very embarrassing. finance minister, who puts the best face upon matters, makes the deficit on the year sixteen millions sterling, but public port states it at nearer thirty-nine millions!

Manchester, and three other Bishoprics would be created, but at no expense to the country. No new seats in the House of Peers would be occupied. He believed that he would have to apply to Parliament as soon as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall have a

ers shall have come to a decision on the subject. EMIGRATION.—Although but the first month in spring the tide has already set in, and without the intervention either of Government or the proprietors of the soil, there is every indica-tion of an unusually busy season at the Irish scaports. crowds of emigrants of the more comfortable class have already arrived in Dubin from the interior for the purpose of taking shipping to Liverpool; and the same may be said of the ports of Cork. Galway, and Darry of Cork, Galway, and Derry.

PRIVATE LETTERS from Paris state that M. Bresson had applied to the Spanish Government for permission to occupy, temporarily, the Balearic Isles; and the Heraldo, a Madrie paper, asserts that a French squadron, composed of six ahipts, had actually arrived, to "take them under the protection of France." We are already the state of t France." We are always slow to believe reports that imply extraordinary folly on the part of any Government. would be folly of the grossest kind. For anything we know to the contrary, it may harmonics with the contrary, it may harmonise with some stroke of policy

ANOTHER ROMAN REFORM.—The papal government has added another social reform to the swelling catalogue. new governor of Rome, Grazzelini, has made open war on the mendicants, and has taken recovery. ITALY. mendicants, and has taken measures for their extirpation.
police were set to work to map out different haunts of the gars; and when all was arranged, a simultaneous seizure taken made in the various districts. About four hundred were taken and lodged in depots previously prepared for their reception.

Rigid inquiry at each depot soon elicited the fact that but a small proportion were natives of the city. The strangers we sent homewards, specially consigned to the respective village municipal authorities, who have been made responsible for the municipal authorities, who have been made responsible for not returning. A land-tax is to be levied for the supp the paupers properly belonging to the city.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND. Advices from Rome state that the Pope is taking the most efficient means to advance agricultural interests in his States.

Besides the activity which is now manifested in draining be.

Pontine marshes, Pius IX. has ordered the culture of rice to agreedy. commenced immediately, and a number of engineers are all occupied with carrying out his plans. His Holiness has

The Government of Austria has marched large bodies of upon the frontiers of Switzerland and Piedmont. nian Government on its part is reported to be on the po-

of freed by